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HISTORY OF

KNOX COUNTY

ILLINOIS

ITS CITIES, TOWNS AND PEOPLE

By ALBERT J. PERRY

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1912

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PREFACE

GRAHAM MAR 17 1948

Already three histories of Knox county have been written prior to the present work. In each of those volumes considerable time has been spent in writing up the early history of the county and especially of the first settlers. This is true of every township within the county and pretty full accounts of the cities and villages have been given. It seems that but little more can be said along that line. Galesburg is admittedly somewhat unique in its origin. A colony composed of refined and educated people came here for the avowed purpose of establishing a college and surrounding it with good influences from the start and the history of this movement has been written and can be found not only in the former county histories but also in quite a variety of publications—especially the Semi-Centennial of the Old First church of the city of Galesburg. That little volume states fully the persons interested in the Galesburg-Knox-college movement. The difficulties of their journey have been fully set out and there is no doubt that that feature of history pertaining to central Illinois will be preserved and will continue to be the subject of pleasing fireside conversation.

But little of this side of the question has been indulged in by the author of this volume. It occurred to him in the start that to the present generation the accomplishments of these early settlers and their descendants should be the principal subject of investigation. He therefore conceived the idea of presenting to the people a careful and thorough statement of what had been actually done in this county, without particularizing very much who the actors were. It will be discovered that the principal points selected by the author are the public buildings; and the public, social and economic movements of the people have formed the basis of that portion of the work prepared by him personally. To make this feature of the work still more prominent, he arranged with certain individuals, who are in every way qualified, to present various topics in a thorough and interesting manner along the lines which he himself has pursued. The writer earnestly hopes, for he fully believes, that this feature will be of great value and of very general interest to the reading people of this county. To be more specific he would call especial attention to the articles upon the various church denominations of the county. It will be found that the following outline has been pretty generally followed. First, a full statement of belief; second, the organization of individuals sharing that belief; and third, the extent to which their hopes, based upon their belief and their church organization, have been realized. So far as this form is applicable, the secular articles have been prepared somewhat in the same way.

It has been the writer's earnest endeavor to spend but little time upon the ornamental side of life, but rather to consider carefully everything that seems worth while and everything that could make reasonable answer to the questions,

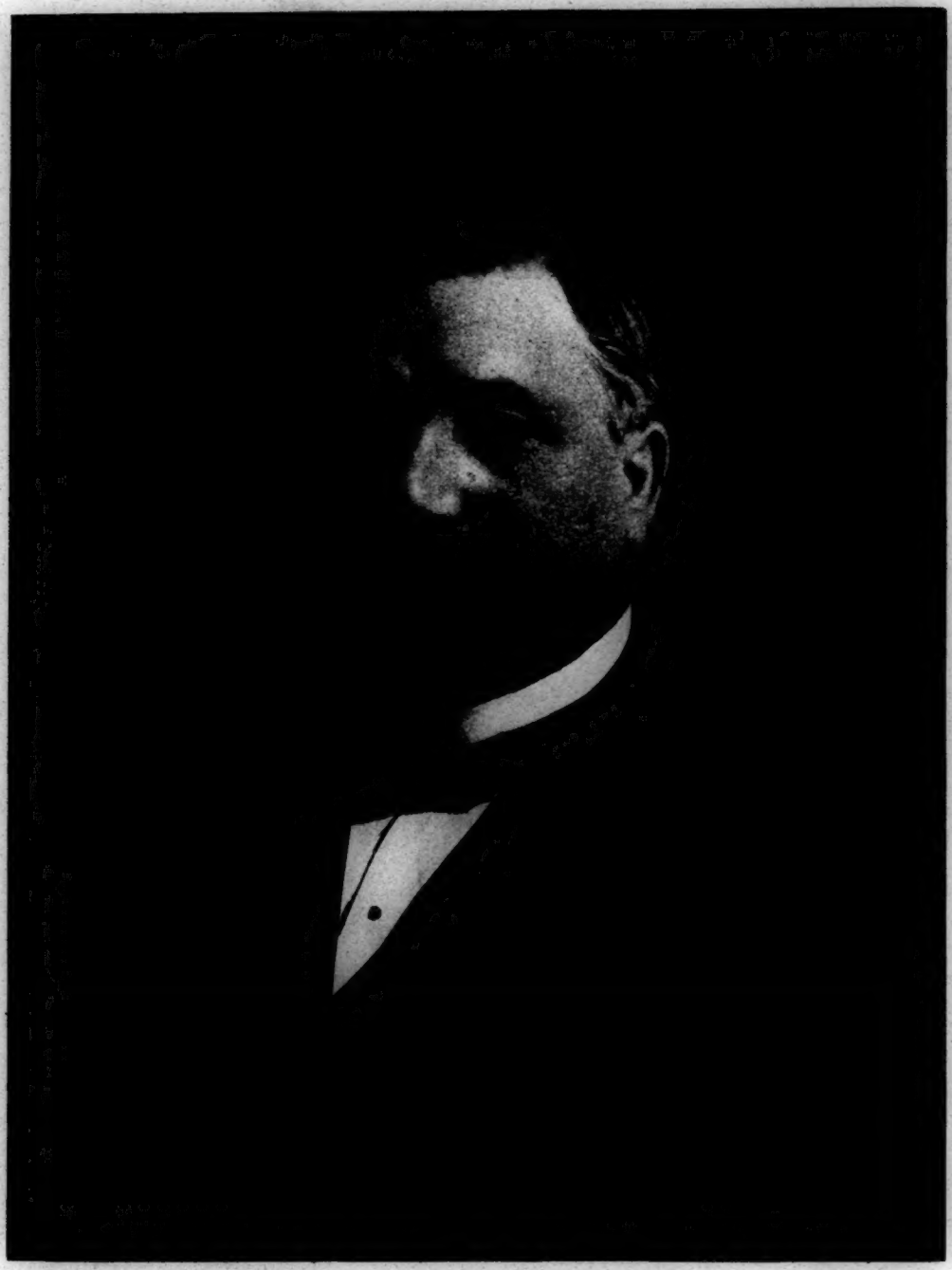
"What are you here for?" and "What are you accomplishing for the betterment of life?"

The writer takes a justifiable pride in the illustrations which he has secured for this work for they have served a double purpose. They are not only beautiful and add a peculiarly pleasing effect to the appearance of the work, but in no other way could he show the development of the cities and villages of the county from a primative condition to one of prosperity and really intelligent refinement, in fulfillment of the highest hopes of the founders. It is very difficult to arrive at a just word picture of the progress of Knox county. The time required to discover and collate the facts necessary to show such progress is altogether too great, and even if accomplished, it would then not be visible as is shown by these illustrations.

To those who have assisted in this matter, the writer hereby offers his sincere thanks and confesses in truth that without their assistance this volume would lack its greatest charm and a very large part of its interest and benefit.

A. J. P.

GALESBURG, Illinois, July 10, 1912.



Albert J. Perry



Albert J. Pillsbury

History of Knox County Illinois

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

It is believed by persons best informed upon the archaeology of Knox county that prior to 1828 it had been the home of at least three distinct races of men.

The first is known from fossils found with the bones of extinct animals and fragments of tropical wood from a few to fifty feet below the surface, where the race seemed to have existed for a long time and are now completely covered by the drift. They left no traces than are found as above stated, some of which indicate their handiwork.

The next race was the mound builders, who here, as elsewhere, was probably an agricultural and semi-civilized people. Traces of their occupancy are found in various parts of the county. They too disappeared without leaving anything of their history.

The Indian with his bow and arrow followed the mound builders, at what time we do not know, but he was the undisputed owner of the country for a long period of time. Whatever record of history he made was of such transitory character that nothing is left and nothing is known beyond some few things that may be gathered from tradition and what transpired after the advent of the white people. At the time of the discovery of America, he was the occupant of the soil but has now passed away from most of his old haunts and his power is gone as surely as his predecessors'.

The revival of learning in the fifteenth century stimulated the desire for exploration. Spain was the first to move in a far westerly course and the West Indies were discovered by Columbus. The reports of his meager success were circulated in Europe when Portugal, France and England joined in the search for a new world. As early as the year 1000, Scandinavian explorers had previously occupied places on the western shore of Greenland, planted a colony which has been supposed by many to have been near the coast of New England, but this was unsuccessful and passed out of existence. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to establish colonies in this country at different periods along the Atlantic coast by the French, Spaniards, Portuguese and English. Fernando de Soto, a Spanish chevalier, explored this country in 1541 as a part of Florida, but it was never taken possession of by the Spanish. We are interested only in the settlements which were finally effected, one in Virginia in 1607 by the English, and one made by France in Canada at Quebec in 1608, and at Montreal

in 1611. On April 10, 1606, King James of England granted the first charter to Virginia, providing for the establishment of two companies, the southern branch of London Company to have authority to occupy lands between the thirty-fourth degree and forty-first degree of north latitude. The second branch, or Plymouth Company was to occupy lands between the thirty-eighth degree and forty-fifth degree. These two grants overlapped each other, but it was provided in the charter that each should occupy the overlapping territory under certain restrictions. These two grants were supposed to cover that part of Illinois which includes Knox county. This charter left the colony subject practically to the domination of the King. The Virginia charter was enlarged in 1609 and granted many rights and powers to the people, so that the colony became practically a corporation, with pretty full powers looking towards self government. The territory described in the second charter was to extend two hundred miles north and two hundred miles south of Point Comfort, "all that space and circuit of land from sea to sea, and west and northwest." This somewhat vague description and questionable power of the king to grant, forms the basis of Virginia's claim to what was afterwards known as the North West Territory. Nothing was known of the west at that time. The Appalachian range of mountains extending in a somewhat broken chain from eastern Canada southwest to Alabama, and the almost impenetrable forests, formed a great barrier to the advance of English settlement to the westward, and at the same time there was a strip of sea-board between the mountains and the Atlantic from one hundred to two hundred miles wide, which for many years gave abundant room for the constantly increasing English settlements.

Not so with the French settlements of Canada. There was easy communication by lake and river between them and that portion of the country west of the mountains and of the English settlements. The French eagerly availed themselves of this advantage and established settlements at Detroit, Fort Miami, Vincennes, Cahokia, Kaskaskia and along the east side of the Mississippi river to Mobile, Biloxi, etc. This came to be known as New France and was claimed by France by right of discovery and occupation. It would seem, in all good conscience, that the French claim to this territory was superior to that of England's claim, being founded upon a substantial basis, while the English claim was probably founded upon the mere declaration of the discoverer of the coast from which he declared that all lands to the west were subject to his sovereign. The presence of the French to the west of the English made the English feel very uncomfortable. There were continually irritating circumstances arising. The Indians were enlisted on both sides and finally war was declared between the two nations, and in America this war took the name of the French and Indian war. The English were victorious and by the Peace of Paris in 1763, the northwest territory was ceded by France to England, together with Canada, and from that time France had no jurisdiction over territory east of the Mississippi river. By this cession of territory, the claims of Virginia to the northwest territory by virtue of her charter of 1609, reading "from sea to sea," became operative as far west as the Mississippi river.

The next scene in the American drama was the War of the Revolution, which began in 1776. General George Rogers Clark, (then Colonel Clark) a citizen of the Virginia colony, formed a scheme of wresting this territory from England

and thereby preserving it to the use of his colony, and at the Peace of 1783, England relinquished all claim to this territory which she had taken from France, and Illinois was made a county of Virginia.

An explanation of this statement ought to be given. The word Illinois was used by the French to designate a confederacy of the North American Indians occupying the present area of the state of Illinois and the adjacent parts of Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. This confederacy was composed of the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Tamaroa and Michagamia Indians. In the language of this confederacy, the word "Illini" meant "a man." The plural of this word was "Illinuk." The French substituted their terminal for the plural "ois" for the Indian plural "uk," and thus the name became Illinois. In speaking generally of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, it was called the "Illinois country," because of the Indian confederacy occupying such a large portion of it. The Virginia legislature therefore chose that name as the name of the county created. The act establishing the county of Illinois, which was for the more effectual protection and defense thereof, passed both houses of the Virginia legislature on December 9, 1778. At this time Virginia knew almost nothing of the boundary of the county which she proposed to establish. She wanted to incorporate within this county all that she owned of the Northwest Territory. Therefore "the new county was to include the inhabitants of Virginia north of the Ohio river," but its location was not more definitely prescribed.

It stood without a question that the Northwest Territory now belonged to the United States subject to such rights as Virginia might have therein by virtue of her colonial charter, subject also to the rights of the Indians.

On July 9, 1778, the several colonies which had joined in the revolutionary struggle for independence from England, formed a confederacy which, under articles of confederation, was known as the United States, having a president and congress the same as at the present time.

On the 6th day of September, 1780, congress recommended to the several states in the union having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country, a liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union. In conformity with that recommendation, the state of Virginia appointed Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, commissioners to execute a deed to the United States, in congress assembled, for the benefit of the said states, all rights, title, claim as well of soil as jurisdiction, which this commonwealth hath to the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying, and being to the northwest of the River Ohio, upon condition that the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into states containing suitable extent of territory not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit. These instructions contained quite specific conditions as to the rights of the people and the states to be so formed. It provided further that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. It provided further that a quantity of land, not exceeding 150,000 acres, promised by this state shall be allowed and granted by them to the then colonel, now General George

Rogers Clark and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment who marched with him, etc., in subduing this territory. The deed, in accordance with those instructions, was executed to the United States of America on March 1, 1784, and thereby all interests of the state of Virginia in and to the lands of the state of Illinois and Knox county were extinguished and transferred to the government of the United States. See Plate I.

On the 30th day of December, 1788, the state of Virginia modified the conditions of grant to the United States and authorized the formation of five states out of the Northwest Territory, if deemed advisable by congress.

On the 7th day of August, 1789, congress passed an act for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, but made no division of the same.

On May 7, 1800, congress divided the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio into two separate governments providing that all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river which lies westward of the line beginning at the Ohio opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river and running thence to Fort Recovery and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indiana Territory. See Plate II.

On February 3, 1809, congress again provided that from and after the first day of March next, all that part of the Indiana Territory which lies west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government constitute a separate territory and be called Illinois. See Plate III.

On April 18, 1818, congress took further action authorizing the inhabitants of the Territory of Illinois to form for themselves a constitution and state government and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state when formed shall be admitted to the Union upon the same footing with the original states in all respects whatever. The boundary line of the territory to be thus admitted is described as beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river, thence up the same and with the line of Indiana to the northwest corner of said state, thence east with the line of same state to the middle of Lake Michigan, thence north along the middle line of said lake to north latitude 42 degrees, 30 minutes, thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river and thence up the latter river along its northwestern shore to the beginning. See Plate IV.

A constitutional convention was called at Kaskaskia, August 26, 1818, which adopted a constitution of the state to be submitted to congress for adoption and under which Illinois became a state of the United States of America.

The question of extinguishing the Indian titles to the lands in the Northwest Territory had been taken up by the United States government. There was considerable tardiness on the part of the government in relation to this question. Settlers were coming in from the east and squatting upon the public lands without any authority of law and there was much uneasiness on their part lest they might make improvements more or less valuable, and in the end lose their entire time and investment because no arrangement for a permanent purchase of the land had been made. Numerous petitions setting up these facts were sent to

congress and congress failed to act upon them. The territory on the west side of the Mississippi river belonged to Spain, and at one time there was a strong feeling among the American settlers that they would be better off to go over into Spanish territory and deal with the Spanish government than to remain within the jurisdiction of the United States and be so long in an uncertain condition. Nevertheless, the population continued to increase and petitions for relief were continually circulated, until finally in the year 1804 a treaty was made at St. Louis on the third day of November, with the Sauks and Foxes, whereby that part of Illinois west of the Illinois and Fox rivers was ceded to the United States. Black Hawk, the principal chief of the Sauk Indians, did not sign this treaty, but it is claimed that he confirmed it on several subsequent occasions. This treaty contained an article which wrought great mischief as it led to the Black Hawk War of 1832. By Article VII of that treaty, it was provided that "as long as the lands which are now ceded to the United States remain their property, the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." It was expected by that clause that until the government made survey and sold these lands, the Indians should remain unmolested by the white people, but this did not follow. The principal Indian village of these tribes was situated within the ceded territory near where the city of Rock Island now stands. The Indians cultivated quite an area of land as best they knew how and produced very good crops. This fact was a continual temptation to the white people coming into the ceded area, and after awhile the white people made demonstrations calculated to either drive the Indians out of their home and across the Mississippi river into what is now Iowa, or to excite their anger and lead to war. The Indians were in the habit of going north in the winter time to hunt, returning in the spring with their cured meats and furs to cultivate their ground and raise their grain and vegetables. During the absence of the Indians the white people would commit depredations by burning their homes, and one year they went upon the ground and plowed up their national cemetery. This proved unendurable to the Indians, and the Black Hawk war followed. The Indians offered to retire, cross the Mississippi and never again come upon the ceded territory for the sum of six thousand dollars. This offer was laughed at and its refusal shut out all opportunity to avoid the war which followed and which cost the lives of many white men and a treasure of over two millions of dollars, and practically exterminated the Indians who had fought in defense of their homes and the resting place of their dead. As a matter of course, the result of this war was the complete forfeiture by the Indians of the lands ceded by the treaty of 1804. There was left, however, an indelible mark of shame upon the white man. See Plate V.

From the foregoing account, it will appear that the land comprising the county of Knox has been under ten territorial jurisdictions, two of them being extinct races, one Indian race, one under France, one under England, one under Virginia, one a territory of the United States, one the territory of Indiana, one the territory of Illinois, and lastly the state of Illinois.

Although Knox county is not especially concerned with the matter, it will be interesting to add that at the time of the Enabling Act passed by congress for the adoption of a constitution for the state of Illinois, Judge Nathaniel Pope, father of Major General John Pope of the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, was a delegate in congress from the territory of Illinois. It was proposed to fix

the northern boundary at a line running westward from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the center of the Mississippi river. Judge Pope urged that the northern boundary of Illinois be set far enough north to give Illinois a liberal frontage on the west side of Lake Michigan. His argument for that change was that the southern point of the state of Illinois extended far into the south. It will be seen from a map of the United States that it reaches nearly to the southern boundary of the states of Kentucky and Virginia and the northern boundary of the state of Tennessee, which is nearly one hundred and fifty miles south of the city of Washington. If the northern boundary of the state could be pushed far enough north to give a good frontage upon Lake Michigan, it would make Illinois a most potent factor in tying together the two sections of the Union, the north and the south. On the north there would be easy communication with the east by way of the great lakes, and on the south with the entire south by way of the Mississippi river, and in case any difficulty should arise between the two sections of the country, the geographical position of the state of Illinois would be a most peculiar and powerful one. The arguments of Judge Pope convinced congress, and the boundary line was fixed as we now have it, quite well up on the west side of Lake Michigan. That act gave to Illinois the city of Chicago, and during the War of the Rebellion, Illinois fully performed all the duties devolving upon it and foretold by the able judge.

Knox county, of course, shares in whatever honor and pride there may be in being a part of a state so situated, and which has now become so influential in all governmental matters.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY

The division of Illinois into counties began in 1790. More than the east half of that part of the state south of the Illinois river constituted one county, and was called Knox county. Changes and further subdivisions were made in 1793, 1801, 1803 and 1809. In 1809 the name of Knox county drops out. In the subdivision of 1790 that portion between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was untouched. In the subdivisions of 1801, 1803 and 1809, it was included within the limits of St. Clair county, which comprised about four-fifths of the entire area of the state, Randolph county occupying the other one-fifth in the southern portion of the state. In the subdivisions of 1812 and 1813, about the same amount of territory and similarly located, was called Madison county. The territory now occupied by Knox county remained a part of Madison county until 1821, when that portion of the state lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was called Pike county. See Plate VI.

On the 28th day of January, 1823, a further subdivision was made, and Pike county was cut down to a very small part of what it once was. Fulton county was laid out and covered the south four townships of what is now Knox county. The balance of the land now comprising Knox county and the territory north and east was attached to Fulton county for judicial purposes. This will be shown by Plate VII.

On the 13th day of January, 1825, Knox county was formed by an act of the

legislature, and it covered the same territory that it covers today, with the exception of four townships on the north, the four townships on the south previously included in Fulton county being given to Knox, and four townships on the north being given to Henry county, giving to Knox county sixteen townships only. See Plate VIII.

The county remained the same until 1831, when on January 13, the boundary of the county was changed by adding a row of townships on the north and two townships, Numbers 12 and 13 in Range 5 East, on the east as shown by Plate IX.

Another change was made March 2, 1839, whereby the two townships, Numbers 12 and 13 North in Range 5 East, were taken from Knox and given to Stark county. This is shown by Plate X. Since that time there has been no change in the area of Knox county.

Thus it is shown that the territory comprising the county of Knox today, has been a part of St. Clair, Madison and Pike counties, and that a part of the territory of Knox county has heretofore formed a part of Fulton and Henry counties. The inhabitants of the county at different points were obliged to go to Lewistown, Rushville, Pittsfield, Edwardsville and Kaskaskia to secure an abstract of title to their lands. After the formation of Knox county in its present shape, the records pertaining to lands in Knox county were carefully copied from the above places and now constitute a part of the records of Knox county. It is supposed, however, that the records of Knox county today as kept at Galesburg, are complete, and that there is no reason for visiting other county seats for information concerning Knox county lands.

During the progress of fixing the territory, state and county boundaries, a systematic plan of survey had been pursued. The plan of congress consisted in running a base line east and west through some point having a natural witness, if possible, and running a meridian line north and south from this base line. Then beginning in the angle formed by those base and meridian lies, lay out the townships six miles square. The north and south rows of townships were called ranges, and the ranges were numbered one, two, three, etc., east or west of the meridian as the case might be.

The description of the lands in Knox county is arrived at in the following way: the city of Beardstown in Cass county, Illinois, is on the Illinois river, and is taken as the starting point for all descriptions of land west of the Illinois river. A line running due north from Beardstown is known as the fourth principal meridian. This meridian forms the western boundary of Knox county. All lands east of that meridian and controlled by it, are described as east of the fourth principal meridian. Another line passing through Beardstown runs west from here to the Mississippi river, and is known as the base line. If you take a township map of the state of Illinois, and start at Beardstown and count the townships northward until you reach Knox county, you will find that the southwest township of Knox county is the ninth township north of the base line running through Beardstown. It is also east of the fourth principal meridian. Therefore, the southwest township of Knox county would be described as township 9, north of the base line, and in range 1, east of the fourth principal meridian. This township is also known as Indian Point. The southeast township of the county is known as Salem township, and under congressional description would be known

as township 9, north of the base line, and in range 4, east of the fourth principal meridian. Each township is divided into sections each one mile square, and each township therefore has thirty-six sections. They are numbered beginning at the northeast corner of the township for number one, running westward six miles, then drop one mile south and you have section number seven, then you run eastward six miles and you have section twelve, then drop southward one mile and run west six miles and you have section eighteen, and so on until you have numbered all sections in the township, giving you thirty-six sections in all. Knox county has twenty townships which would make 720 sections, making approximately 450,800 acres.

It is a simple matter from the above congressional rule to describe any fraction of any section in the county. If you are purchasing the northeast quarter of section 1, township 11 north, in range 1, east of the fourth principal meridian, you know that it is one hundred and sixty acres of land in the northeast corner of Galesburg township.

The following table shows a complete description of each township in the county of Knox as at present existing:

Indian Point	—Twp. 9 N., R. 1 E. of the 4th P. M.
Cedar	—Twp. 10 N., R. 1 E. of the 4th P. M.
Galesburg	—Twp. 11 N., R. 1 E. of the 4th P. M.
Henderson	—Twp. 12 N., R. 1 E. of the 4th P. M.
Rio	—Twp. 13 N., R. 1 E. of the 4th P. M.
Chestnut	—Twp. 9 N., R. 2 E. of the 4th P. M.
Orange	—Twp. 10 N., R. 2 E. of the 4th P. M.
Knox	—Twp. 11 N., R. 2 E. of the 4th P. M.
Sparta	—Twp. 12 N., R. 2 E. of the 4th P. M.
Ontario	—Twp. 13 N., R. 2 E. of the 4th P. M.
Maquon	—Twp. 9 N., R. 3 E. of the 4th P. M.
Haw Creek	—Twp. 10 N., R. 3 E. of the 4th P. M.
Persifer	—Twp. 11 N., R. 3 E. of the 4th P. M.
Copley	—Twp. 12 N., R. 3 E. of the 4th P. M.
Walnut Grove	—Twp. 13 N., R. 3 E. of the 4th P. M.
Salem	—Twp. 9 N., R. 4 E. of the 4th P. M.
Elba	—Twp. 10 N., R. 4 E. of the 4th P. M.
Truro	—Twp. 11 N., R. 4 E. of the 4th P. M.
Victoria	—Twp. 12 N., R. 4 E. of the 4th P. M.
Lynn	—Twp. 13 N., R. 4 E. of the 4th P. M.

It is now proper to consider the governmental organization of the county. The writer once knew an intelligent, educated young Russian who remarked that the most noticeable thing he saw when he first came to America was the ease with which a new movement, society or party could be started. In Europe all social organizations began with the preacher or some ministerial officer. If he approved, he called the meeting, called it to order, was its chairman, appointed its secretary and conducted the whole proceedings. In America when public action was considered necessary on any question, a self-appointed committee called a mass meeting, the people assembled and some one stated the object of the meeting. A resolution approving the object of the meeting would be offered, discussed and passed if approved, or a committee would be appointed and an adjournment taken

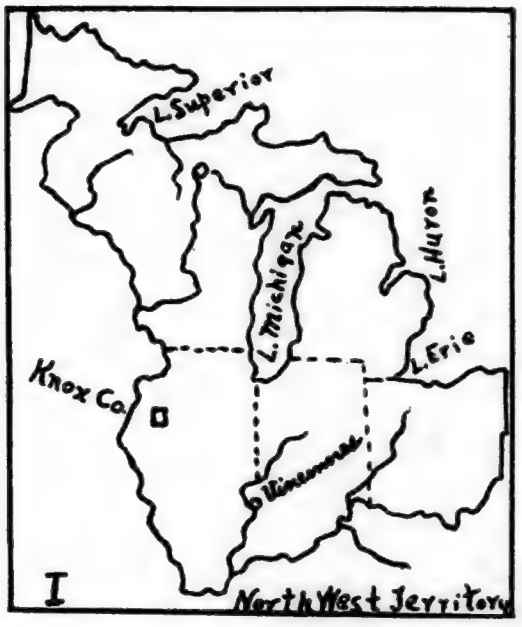




Plate I—Outline of Northwest Territory ceded to the United States by Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Plate II—Division of Northwest Territory into Indiana and Ohio Territories.

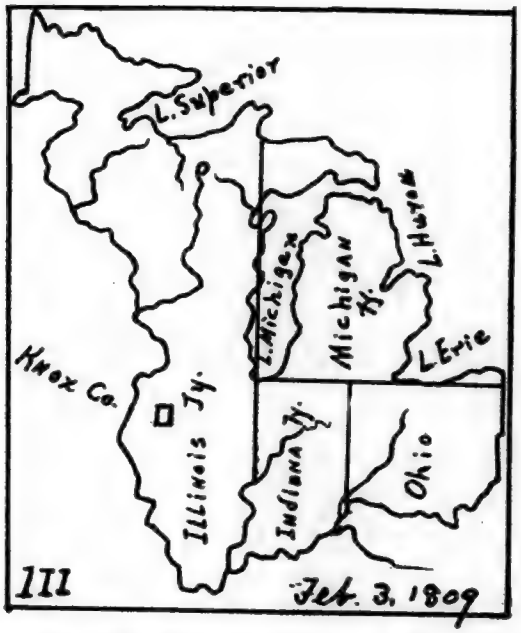




Plate III—Division of Northwest Territory into State of Ohio and Illinois, Indiana and Michigan Territories.

Plate IV—Division of Northwest Territory into States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and Territory of Michigan.

to enable the committee to give the matter more careful consideration and present it in better shape to the adjourned meeting. The thing especially noticeable to the young Russian was the absence of the preacher, whereas in Europe he was the whole thing, while here the people originated and carried through their own measures. The preacher is welcome on such occasions, but he comes in citizens' clothing and not in ministerial robes or vestments.

Township, county and state governments originate in very much the same way. There is a little more formality in the start. They all possess a certain legislative, judicial and executive capacity which has to be recognized by other commonwealths and it is necessary that such organizations have a definite starting, usually by proclamation or notice from the proper constituted authority. When once set in motion the whole thing becomes a government by the people.

It has been shown that on January 13, 1825, the legislature fixed the boundary of Knox county, not as it is today, but giving to it sixteen townships. By the year 1830 it was believed that Knox county had 350 inhabitants, and it was so made to appear to the Hon. Richard M. Young, judge of the 5th judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, and on the tenth day of June, 1830, he issued his order for the organization of Knox county by the election of three county commissioners, one sheriff and one coroner to serve in and for said county of Knox until superseded by the persons elected at the general election to be held the first Monday of August next.

The organization of Knox county is of such interest and importance to the people that all orders pertaining to the same are given in full, and no more fitting tribute of respect to the memory of John G. Sanborn, under whose skill and ability this organization was effected, than the publication of such orders in this history. The accuracy of these orders, written at such an early date, will be observed and appreciated by every attorney in this county.

The following are the orders in the circuit court of said county held on the first Monday in October, 1830, which was the first day of the first term of said court ever held in Knox county.

OCTOBER TERM, 1830

PLEAS, before the Honorable Richard M. Young, judge of the fifth judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, at a circuit court, began and holden in and for the county of Knox and state aforesaid, at the house of John B. Gum, Esq., in said county, on Friday, the first day of October, it being the last Friday before the first Monday in the said month of October, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fifth:

Present, The Hon. Richard M. Young, circuit judge; John G. Sanborn, clerk; Stephen Osborn, sheriff; James M. Strode, Esq., state's atty. pro tem.

ORDERED: That the order heretofore made on the tenth day of June in the year of Our Lord, 1830, for the organization of the said county of Knox, together with the order, made on the 5th day of July, A. D., 1830, regulating the times of holding the circuit court in said county, be spread upon the records of this court; which said orders are in the words, and figures following, to wit:

State of Illinois, } Sct.
Fifth Judicial Circuit: }

The People of the State of Illinois, to all who shall see these Presents: Greeting:

Whereas, by the ninth and eleventh sections of the act entitled "An Act forming new Counties out of the Counties of Pike and Fulton, and the attached parts thereof" approved 13th January, 1825, it is made the duty of the presiding judge of the fifth judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, whenever it shall be made appear, to his satisfaction, that either of the counties of Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam or Knox contain three hundred and fifty inhabitants, to proceed to organize the same, and to grant an order for the election of officers, preparatory thereto; and whereas, it has been made appear to my satisfaction, that the said county of Knox contains three hundred and fifty inhabitants and upwards, and inasmuch as the greater part of the qualified voters of the said county, have requested by petition, that the same should be organized with as little delay as possible; I do therefore in pursuance of the power vested in me by virtue of the 9th and 11th sections of the above recited act, ORDER and DIRECT, that an election be held in and for the said county of Knox at the house of John B. Gum, on Saturday, the third day of July, A. D., 1830, for the election of three county commissioners, one sheriff and one coroner, to serve, when elected and qualified, in and for the said county of Knox, respectively, until they shall be superseded, by the persons who may be elected at the general election, to be held on the first Monday in August next; and for the purpose of having this order carried into execution, I do hereby appoint Jacob Gum, Stephen Osborn and Nicholas Voiles of said county, judges of the said election, whose duty it shall be to set up written or printed advertisements, or notices of said election, in at least six of the most public places in said county inclusive of the place at which said election is hereby directed to be held, having regard to the situation and population of the different settlements within said county at least ten days previous to the said election, to the end that all persons concerned may have timely notice thereof. The election to be VIVA VOCE, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening of said day and conducted, as far as may be practicable, in conformity with the act entitled "An act regulating elections," approved January 10th, 1829. And lastly, the said judges are to certify the result of said election to the secretary of state as soon as thereafter may be convenient, in order that the persons who may be elected may be commissioned and qualified with as little delay as possible. And after the election of the said county officers, I do hereby declare the said county of Knox, to be organized, and entitled to the same rights and privileges, as the other counties in this state.

Given under my hand and seal, at Lewistown, this 10th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, 1830, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit, State of Illinois.

JOHN G. SANBORN produced in court his appointment as clerk of said court, which was ordered to be entered of record, and is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

State of Illinois,
Fifth Judicial Circuit. } Sct.

The People of the State of Illinois, to all who shall see these presents; Greeting:

Know ye, that I, Richard M. Young, judge of the fifth judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, north of the Illinois river, and presiding judge of the circuit court, in and for, the county of Knox, and state aforesaid (whenever the same shall be organized), reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity and capacity of John G. Sanborn, Esq., have, and by these presents do, for and in behalf of the people of the state of Illinois, appoint him clerk of the circuit court in and for the said county of Knox, and state aforesaid. And I do hereby authorize and empower him, to have and to exercise all the powers and duties, legally appertaining to the said office, and to collect and receive all the emoluments therefrom arising, during good behaviour.

Given under my hand and seal, at Lewistown this 10th day of June A. D., 1830, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

(SEAL) RICHARD M. YOUNG.
Judge Fifth Judicial Circuit, Illinois.

Pursuant to the order of the Hon. Richard M. Young, judge of the fifth judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, for the holding of an election for the election of county commissioners, it will appear from the following that said election was held on the third day of July, 1830, and the action of the commissioners in pursuance thereof is herein entered in full.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT—SPECIAL TERM JULY 7TH, 1830.

At a special term of a county commissioners court began and held at the house of John B. Gum, Esq., in and for the county of Knox in the state of Illinois on this seventh day of July A. D. 1830 (pursuant to notice of Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford, commissioners elect for said county;

Present, Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford, who, at an election, held in and for the said county of Knox, on the 3rd day of July A. D. 1830, in pursuance of an order of the Honorable Richard M. Young, judge of the fifth judicial circuit, in the state of Illinois, were duly elected to the office of county commissioners for said county of Knox; and the said county commissioners being duly sworn into office, the said court was declared duly organized for the transaction of business by Stephen Osborn the sheriff elect for said county.

John B. Gum was appointed by the judges of this court as a clerk of said court.

ORDERED: That this court be adjourned to meet at the same place on the 9th day of July instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The appointment of John B. Gum as clerk of the county commissioners court for some reason proved unsuccessful and he declined to serve, probably because he preferred to be county treasurer, to which office he was appointed July 9th. Whereupon John G. Sanborn was appointed. By this appointment

Mr. Sanborn became clerk of both courts in the county. The following orders of court will fully show this appointment:

SPECIAL TERM JULY 9, 1830

At a special term of the county commissioners court, began and held at the house of John B. Gum, Esq., in and for the county of Knox in the state of Illinois pursuant to adjournment, this 9th day of July A. D. 1830.

Present, Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash, Charles Hansford, county commissioners.

John B. Gum who, at the last special term of this court, was appointed clerk of said court, having declined the acceptance of said appointment, John G. Sanborn was thereupon appointed clerk of this court.

John G. Sanborn produced in court his appointment as clerk of the county commissioners court for the county of Knox, and was sworn into office by Philip Hash one of the commissioners of said court; which appointment and oath is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Knox County, } Sct.
State of Illinois. }

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:—

Know ye, that we the undersigned county commissioners in and for the said county of Knox and state of Illinois, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and capacity of John G. Sanborn, have, and by these presents do, in behalf of the people of the said county of Knox, appoint the said John G. Sanborn clerk of the county commissioners court in and for the said county of Knox and state of Illinois. And we do hereby authorize and empower the said John G. Sanborn, to have and to exercise all the powers and duties legally appertaining to the said office, and to collect and receive all the emoluments, arising therefrom, during good behavior.

Given under our hands and seals this ninth day of July in the year of Our Lord 1830, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

CHARLES HANSFORD, (SEAL)
RIGGS PENNINGTON, (SEAL)
PHILIP HASH, (SEAL)

ORDERED: That the temporary seat of justice for Knox county shall be at the house of John B. Gum, Esq., in said county.

ORDERED: That for the purpose of holding the next general election, to be held on the first Monday of August next, the said county of Knox shall be one precinct and that the said election shall be held at the house of John B. Gum, Esq.

ORDERED: That Jacob Gum, Nicholas Voiles and Thomas Maxwell be appointed to act as judges of election in the district composed of the county of Knox.

ORDERED: That the clerk be authorized to procure a suitable seal for this court, and also a suitable seal for the circuit court; and also all necessary and suitable books, for the circuit and county commissioners courts, for said county.

ORDERED: That the sum of seventy-five cents be allowed to each of the

judges and clerks of an election held on the 3rd day of July; and that the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of each, viz.,

No. 1 Jacob Gum, for seventy-five cents.

No. 2 Nicholas Voiles, for seventy-five cents.

No. 3 Stephen Osborn, for seventy-five cents.

No. 4 William McMurtry for seventy-five cents.

No. 5 Jonathan C. Reed for seventy-five cents.

John B. Gum was appointed by the Commissioners of this Court, Treasurer for the county of Knox, and it was

ORDERED: That the clerk deliver to him his appointment, and request him to file his bond, for the penal sum of five hundred dollars with the clerk of this court before the next term thereof.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue a license for retailing spirituous liquors for the term of one year from the date thereof, to Samuel S. White in said county, on his paying into the county treasury the sum of two dollars, and to the clerk his fees for issuing the same; and that the following tavern rates be established, for the regulation of the said Samuel S. White, viz:

For a half pint of whiskey .....12½ cents
For a half pint of brandy .....18¾ cents
For a half pint of wine .....25 cents
For a meal of victuals .....25 cents
For lodging for one person one night .....12½ cents
For a feed of corn or oats for a horse .....12½ cents
For feed and stabling for a horse one night .....25 cents

We have now traced the territorial jurisdiction and the organization of the county of Knox to a point where everything may proceed with orderly sequence. We are now leaving that part of our subject to take up the general business of the county at a point where we have the circuit and county commissioners courts fully established and all the county officers properly inducted into office.

It is interesting to notice, however, that the first act of the county after its full preparation to do business was the granting of a license to sell intoxicating liquor, a thing which could not be done today under any circumstances whatever. The board of supervisors have at different times been petitioned for the granting of such a license and have always refused to do so by an overwhelming vote. We may learn one thing, however, from this record, that the drinking of liquor in all probability was not carried on in the tippling house proper but was purchased and taken home in small quantities for home consumption, which much minimizes the evil of the traffic. The tippling house with its attendant evils was reserved for the time when the business became differentiated from all other businesses and when the fight for profits was concentrated upon the sale of liquor alone.

It will be our duty to take up in the next and succeeding chapters a consideration of the more important transactions of the county of Knox.

MINOR COURTS AND PERMANENT SEAT OF JUSTICE

After placing the county machinery in good working order, the commissioners undertook the work of providing minor courts for the people, and to get possession of such funds as were coming from the county of Fulton from taxes levied on Knox county property while Knox county was under judicial control of Fulton county as shown in previous pages of this history. The orders on these matters are given in full for the purpose of showing methods of transacting business in those days.

ORDERED: That for the election of justices of the peace and constables, the county of Knox shall be and hereby is divided into two districts, bounded and defined as follows:—The first of said districts shall include all that part of the said county lying north of the township line between townships number ten and eleven north, and shall be called the "Henderson" district. And the second of said districts, shall include all that part of said county lying south of the township line between townships number ten and eleven north, and shall be called the "Spoon River" district.

ORDERED: That Jacob Gum, Nicholas Voiles and Thomas Maxwell be, and hereby are, appointed judges of elections for justices of the peace and constables, in the "Henderson" district in the county of Knox, and that elections in said district be held at the house of John B. Gum, Esq., and that an election be held in said district on the 7th day of August next, for three justices of the peace and two constables.

ORDERED: That Abraham Swarts, Hiram Palmer and Parnack Owen, be, and are hereby, appointed judges of elections for justices of the peace and constables in the "Spoon River" district in the county of Knox, and that elections in said district be held at the house of Abraham Swarts, Esq., and that an election be held in said district on Saturday the 7th day of August next, for two justices of the peace and two constables.

To the County Commissioners of Fulton County:—

We the undersigned county commissioners of Knox county do hereby petition your honorable court to grant an order of said court, to furnish to the clerk of the county commissioners court of Knox county a list of the property in said county of Knox, assessed for taxation by the county of Fulton for the present year, and to relinquish to the said county of Knox, the right of collecting said taxes. And should the above petition be granted, we do hereby agree to account to your honorable court, for all taxes on lands in said county of Knox, with which the county of Fulton may have become chargeable by the auditor of public accounts; and further, to account for expenses legally incurred in taking the assessment of said county of Knox.

Dated Knox county, this 17th day of July, 1830.

CHARLES HANSFORD,
RIGGS PENNINGTON,
PHILIP HASH.

ORDERED: That the clerk of this court leave the above recited memorial, with the clerk of the county commissioners court of Fulton county, and request him to lay the same before said court, at their next regular or special term.

It will be remembered that Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford were elected members of county commissioners court on July 3, 1830, to organize the county; that they met on the 7th of July and adjourned to July 9th; that on said July 9th they ordered a new election to be held at the house of John B. Gum on the first Monday in August following at the time of the general election; that election was held as provided and Pennington, Hash and Alexander Frakes were elected to the first commissioners court under the general election in the county. At the December term 1830 of the court was reported upon what conditions the county commissioners of Fulton county would turn over to Knox county the collection of taxes which had been levied by Fulton county on Knox county property. The order of approval is as follows:

ORDERED: That the conditions proposed by county commissioners of Fulton county at their special term on the 26th of August, as certified by the clerk of said court on file be accepted, and that the clerk of this court issue an order for the sum of eight dollars and twenty-five cents, and cause the said amount to be paid into the county treasury of Fulton county on or before the first Monday of March, 1831.

It seems from the above that the work of assessing and extending the taxes on Knox county property at that time could be done for $8.25. The assessment of taxes at that time was a very simple matter. The following order was entered at the March term 1831 of said court.

ORDERED: That a tax of one-half per centum be assessed on all personal property liable to taxation by law, in the county of Knox for the year 1831.

John B. Gum, treasurer of Knox county, produced in court a statement of his account with the said county as follows:

The county of Knox in a/c with John B. Gum.....Cr.		
By Specie received of Sam'l S. White for tavern license .....$		2.00
By amount of the revenue received from the state treasury for the year 1830—being the specie rec'd in exchange for the same		320.00
By amount rec'd from the sheriff of Knox county being the amount collected by him for taxes on personal property for the year 1830 as follows, viz:		
State Paper .....$	5.00	
County Orders	10.75	
Specie	3.57	19.32
		$341.32

The county of Knox Dr. To paid county orders as follows, viz:

No. 1 Jacob Gum	.75	
No. 2 Nicholas Voiles	.75	
No. 3 Stephen Osborn	.75	
No. 4 Wm. McMurtry	.75	
No. 7 Nicholas Voiles	.75	
No. 8 Charles Hansford	.75	
No. 10 Wm. McMurtry	.75	
No. 13 Charles Hansford	1.50	
No. 19 John B. Gum	4.00	10.75
Balance remaining in the county treasury this 7th day of March, 1831 ..		$330.57

JOHN B. GUM, *Treasurer of Knox County.*

ORDERED: That the above account be accepted, and that the treasurer be allowed two per cent on the amount paid out of the county treasury as per the above account.

ORDERED: That John B. Gum be reappointed treasurer of Knox county and that he be required to give a new bond for the penal sum of five hundred dollars, and file the same in this court.

The money received from the state was the greatest part of the revenue of the county as shown by the above report of the county treasurer. Five hundred dollars was the amount of the treasurer's bond for that year.

The temporary seat of justice was at the house of John B. Gum, Esq., located on section 32, Henderson township. In the very nature of things, this arrangement could not last long. Accordingly on the 12th day of March, 1831, the county commissioners ordered the construction of a court house upon specifications which are entered below. The contract for the building was let in two parts and was divided according to the following orders:

ORDERED: That a contract be entered into with the lowest bidder for the erection of a court house as follows: To be built of logs hewed on the ground and raised two stories high, the first story to be nine feet high between the sleepers and joists, the second story to be eight feet between the joists and top of the wall plates; the size of the building to be twenty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide, the corners to be sawed down after the building is raised. Thirteen sleepers to be delivered on the ground; and thirteen joists to be nine inches by three inches in size to be hewed straight and planed smooth and placed in the building at equal distances apart, level and ready for the reception of a floor; said building to be erected on such part of the quarter section designated by law, for the seat of justice for said county as may be selected by the county commissioners on or before the 10th day of April, and said job to be completed on or before the 20th day of May next; said building to be placed on a solid and permanent foundation of pillars of stone, one at each corner and one at the center of each side, to be raised one foot above the surface of the ground. The sills are to be hewed square, ten by twelve inches in size and to be laid level and so as to leave four inches clear inside the logs, and to be made of good sound over cup* or white oak timber—the first round of logs above the sills also to be over cup or white oak; the wall plates are to be hewed square, 10 by 8 inches in size and to be delivered on the ground—two plates 28 feet long, and two plates 20 feet long.

ORDERED: That a contract be entered into with the lowest bidder, for completing and finishing the court house in the following manner, viz: The plates are to be raised and laid level and a good substantial roof to be put on, made of good black walnut shingles 18 inches in length, jointed and well put on; thirteen sleepers to be hewed on one side and laid level in a workmanlike manner, and a floor of good white oak or ash plank one and one-fourth inch thick and 7 by 9 inches wide to be laid close but not jointed or laid down tight; two windows and one door to be cut out and cased and faced with plank, the windows to be of suitable size to receive the sash for 12 lights of glass 8 by 10 inches, the door to be of good large suitable size, and to be made of good plank and made to fit the

*burr oak.

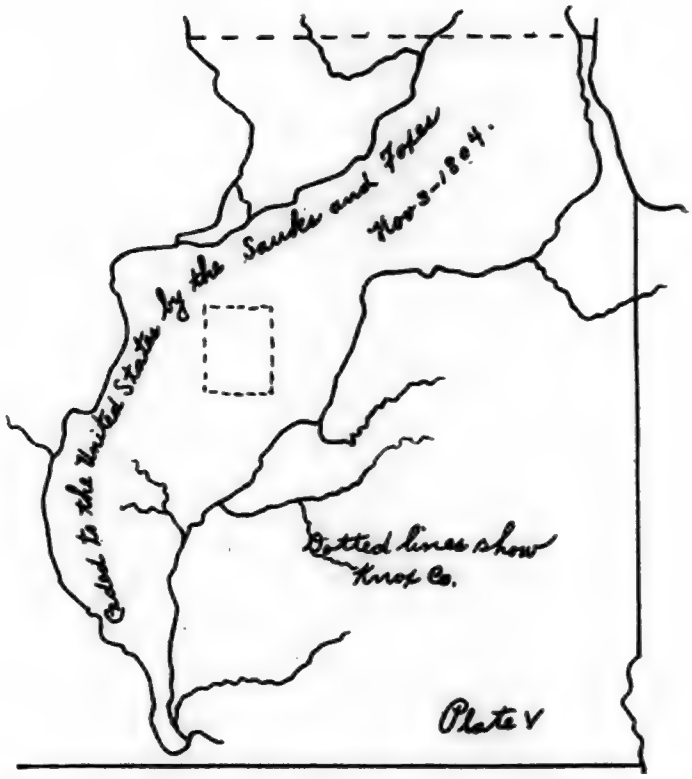


Plate V—That part of Illinois ceded by the Indians Nov. 3rd, 1804, covering Knox County.

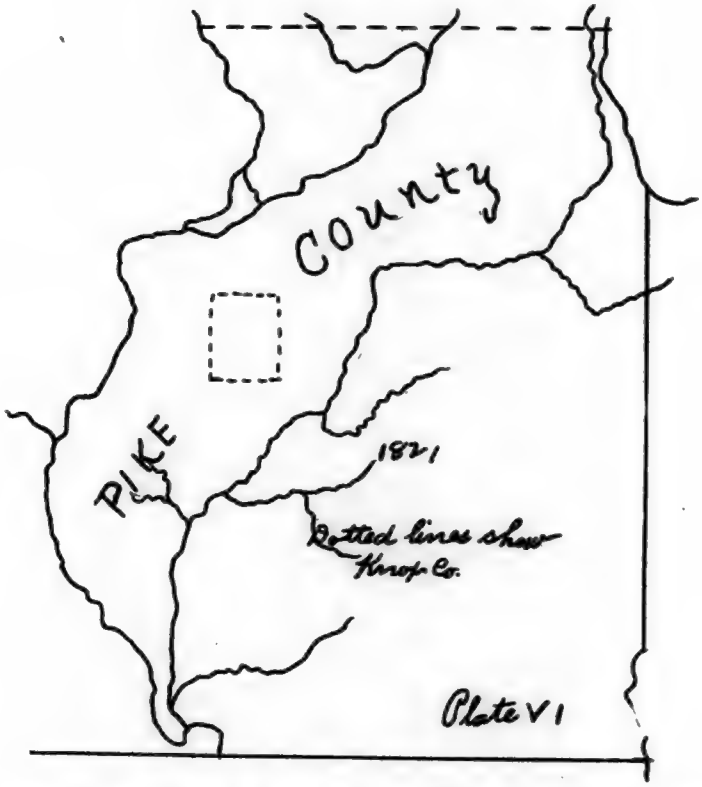


Plate VI—Pike County, Illinois, covering what is now Knox County.

casing, and well hung in a workmanlike manner. The windows and door to be placed in such part of the building as the commissioners may direct on or before the 20th day of May next, and the whole work to be completed before the first Monday in June next.

At this time there was no town in which, and no land belonging to the county, on which to build this court house. Nevertheless, on the same day the court entered the following orders:

ORDERED: That a contract be entered into with the lowest bidder for posts and stakes for laying out a town at the seat of justice for said county as follows: Four posts for the corners of the public square to be seven feet in length, 12 inches square, to be hewed and planed for four feet in length and a suitable head cut or turned, the head to be painted white and the remainder of the four feet to be painted red or black—three feet at the lower end of said posts to be left the full size of the timber, and to be the butt ends of white oak or over cup trees. Three hundred stakes three feet in length, to be shaved four inches square for one foot in length at the upper end—the lower end to be hewed or shaved to a point and the remainder to be hewed or shaved square—to be delivered at or near the center of the quarter section designated for the seat of justice for said county on or before the 1st day of April next. The posts may be painted after they shall be placed in the ground at any time before the 20th day of May next, the stakes to be made of large over cup timber suitable for board timber.

ORDERED: That the foregoing jobs of work be offered to be let to the lowest bidder upon the following terms, viz: One-third part of the amount of each contract to be paid out of the county treasury on taking the contract and upon the contractor's giving bond with security approved by the court for the performance of the contract; and the other two-thirds of the amount of each contract to be paid out of the first money arising from the sale of lots in said town, or out of the revenue which may be due from the state treasury to said county for the year 1831, whenever it shall come into the county treasury. Every person taking a contract, shall within two days after taking a contract, enter into a bond with sufficient security in a penalty of double the amount of said contract for the faithful performance of the same.

William Lewis, having offered to take the first contract for the erection of a court house for the sum of seventy-eight dollars, and being the lowest bidder for same it is therefore ORDERED: That a contract be entered into for the same.

Parnach Owen, having offered to take the second contract for completing and finishing the court house, for the sum of one hundred dollars, and he being the lowest bidder, it is ORDERED: That a contract be entered into with him for same.

Andrew Osborn, having offered to take the third contract for posts and stakes, for the sum of fifteen dollars, and he being the lowest bidder for the same it is therefore ORDERED: That a contract be made with him for the same.

On the 14th day of March it was concluded that six more windows were needed in the court house and we find the following entry.

Parnach Owen, having offered to make six additional windows in the court house of the same description as those mentioned in his contract, for the sum of six dollars, ORDERED: That the same be added to his contract.

Provision having been made for a court house, the county commissioners took steps to acquire land on which to build and for laying out a town which

should constitute a permanent seat of justice. On March 24th the following proceedings were had in said matter:

ORDERED: That some suitable person be employed to proceed on to the land offices in Springfield, as agent for the county of Knox, to secure the title to said county by pre-emption for the S. W. 28—11 N.—2 E., being the land designated by law as the permanent seat of justice, for said county; and for this purpose that the same be offered to the lowest bidder upon his giving bond in a penalty of double the amount of money entrusted to him, with sufficient securties to be approved by the court, conditioned that the person so employed and empowered shall proceed to go to the land offices in Springfield as soon as practicable, and make application for said land in the name of the county commissioners of said county, and make return of the certificate he may receive for said land, on or before the 10th day of April next, to the said commissioners or to the clerk of said court.

Rees Jones, having offered to go on to the land offices at Springfield as agent as before mentioned, for the sum of eight dollars, and having offered a bond for the faithful performance of said commission as above specified, it is ORDERED: That the said offer and bond be accepted and that the bond be filed in the clerk's office.

ORDERED: That Rees Jones be and he hereby is employed and authorized as agent for the county commissioners of Knox county, to proceed on to the land offices at Springfield and make application in the name of the said county commissioners for the use of said county, for the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, in township eleven north, in range two east, of the fourth principal meridian, being the quarter section designated by law for the seat of justice for said county, and to which the said commissioners are entitled to the right of pre-emption, according to the laws of the United States, and that the clerk of this court furnish them with a certified copy of this order, and also a certified copy of the act passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, entitled "An act to establish a permanent seat of justice for Knox county and for other purposes," approved January 15, 1831. And for the purposes aforesaid, the clerk is hereby authorized to issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Rees Jones, agent for said commissioners, as aforesaid for the sum of two hundred and five dollars.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Rees Jones for eight dollars, his compensation for going to Springfield as agent for the county commissioners of Knox county.

Having arranged for the purchase of land on which to build a town and a court house, the committee on the first day of April, 1831, entered into a contract with Parnach Owen for dividing the same into lots and blocks according to the following plan.

ORDERED: That a contract be made with Parnach Owen for laying out the town of Henderson, the minutes of which contract are as follows: The said Owen agrees to survey and establish the exterior lines and corners of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight in township eleven north, in range two east, and to lay off the streets of said town as follows: Main street to be six rods wide, the north side of said street to be 54 rods south of, and parallel with the north line of the said quarter section; two other streets 4 rods wide to be laid

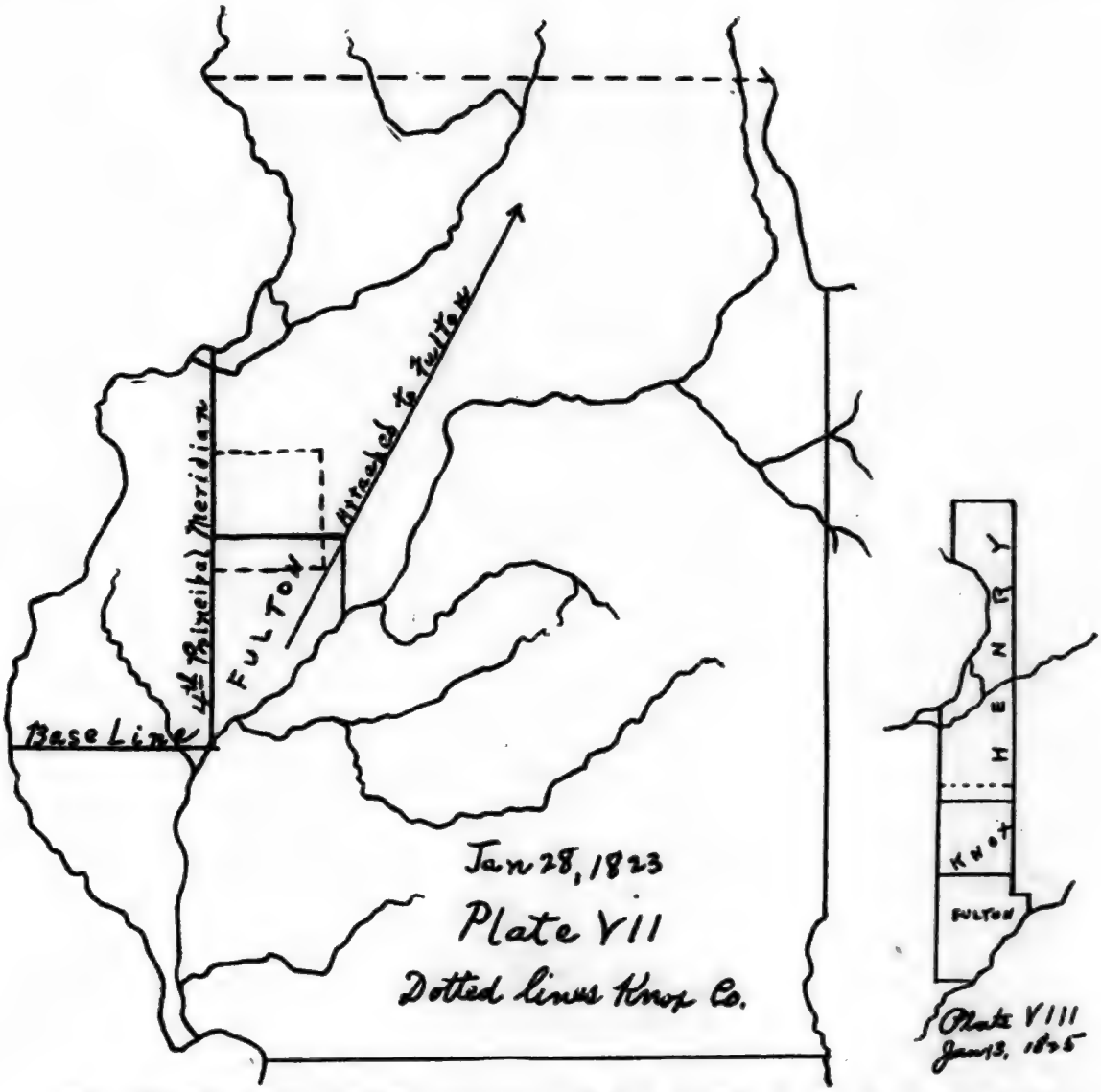


Plate VII—Fulton County, Illinois, covering the south four townships of what is now Knox County.

Plate VIII—Knox County, Illinois, as formed Jan. 13, 1825. The north four townships of Knox County of to-day, then covered by Henry County.





Plate IX—Knox County, Illinois, as formed Jan. 15, 1831, being the same as to-day, with two townships added on the northeast.

Plate X—Knox County, Illinois, as it is to-day.

out at a distance of 20 rods one on each side of and parallel with Main street; two other streets 4 rods wide to be laid out from South to North across said quarter section 40 rods distant from and parallel with the east and west lines of said quarter section; and two other cross streets 4 rods wide extending from the south to North street, and crossing Main street and 20 rods from and parallel with the east and west streets and bounding the public square on the east and west sides; the public square to be laid out and bounded east and west by the two last mentioned cross streets and extending 10 rods north and south of Main street; all the blocks between north and south street to be laid out in lots to contain one quarter of an acre of land and to be 10 rods in length by 40 rods in width fronting north and south upon one of the streets running east and west; the remainder of the quarter section to be laid off into out lots as follows: The land on the north side of North street to be divided into 4 lots and the land on the south side of South street to be divided into 8 lots as nearly equal in size as may be thought advisable, said Owen to stick and drive and number the stakes at the corners of the lots and set 4 posts and the said Owen is to be paid twelve and a half cents for each large and small lot, in said town as a full compensation for laying out and surveying said town; to be paid and discharged in lots in said town at the same prices and rates as may be obtained for the same at the first sale of lots for cash or prompt payment.

On the 9th day of April, 1831, there was another meeting of the county commissioners at which was presented the following receipt showing the purchase of land which had been set apart by law for the seat of justice of Knox county.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

No. 4793. (Duplicate)

SPRINGFIELD, April 1st, 1831.

Received from Alexander C. Frakes and Riggs Pennington, (county commissioners of Knox county, Ill.) the sum of two hundred dollars, being in full for S. W. qr. of section No. 28, township No. 11 North, Range No. 2 east, 4th pl. md. containing one hundred and sixty acres at the rate of $1.25 per acre. $200.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Receiver.*

And now having acquired perfect title to the land by purchase from the government and having subdivided the same into lots and blocks, a day was fixed for the sale of such lots and blocks as it was deemed advisable to offer at the time.

ORDERED: That a sale of lots in the town of Henderson be made on the 23rd day of April, 1831, as follows: The lots which may be offered for sale will be sold to the highest bidder, and immediately after the sale of the lots, the purchasers will be required to give a note or obligation with approved security for the amount for which each lot shall be sold, payable in three equal installments; one-third part of said amount payable in 12 months, one-third part in 18 months, and one-third part in 24 months from the day of sale; subject, however, to a deduction of eight per centum per annum, for the payment of the said amount at the time of sale, or at the same rate for the payment of any of the said installments, at any time before the same shall become due; and the purchasers will receive from the county commissioners a bond for a deed to be made on

the full payment of the amount for which each lot may be sold; and the clerk is required to prepare blank bonds and notes for said sale.

A plat of the ground as surveyed was made and acknowledged by the county commissioners before William McMurtry, a justice of the peace of said county, being the town of Henderson, and was delivered to the recorder of the county according to law on the 23rd day of April, 1831, being the day on which certain lots were sold at auction. At that sale seventy-nine lots were sold for $1,256 or an average price of practically $15.90 per lot. The lots varied in price from $4 up to $61 each. For making the survey Parnach Owen was paid the sum of $18.25 and it was ordered that the court house be located on the southwest corner of lot 10, in block 5, so as to front on Main street 28 feet. It was ordered that a further sale of lots be made on Monday the 13th day of June, 1831. Upon that day a second sale was made which resulted in disposing of eighteen lots for a gross sum of $233.50. Upon the same day the work performed by William Lewis on the court house was examined and approved and Mr. Lewis was discharged from the contract and was paid $52, also Parnach Owen appeared and was discharged from the contract and he was allowed $6 in addition for extra work and paid $76.66. Upon the same day Andrew Osborn appeared with his contract for stakes and posts which was declared satisfied and he was discharged from further work and the clerk was directed to issue an order on the treasurer in the sum of $10 in payment of said contract.

On the 6th day of September, 1831, the county commissioners court convened and entered the following order in regard to further work upon the court house.

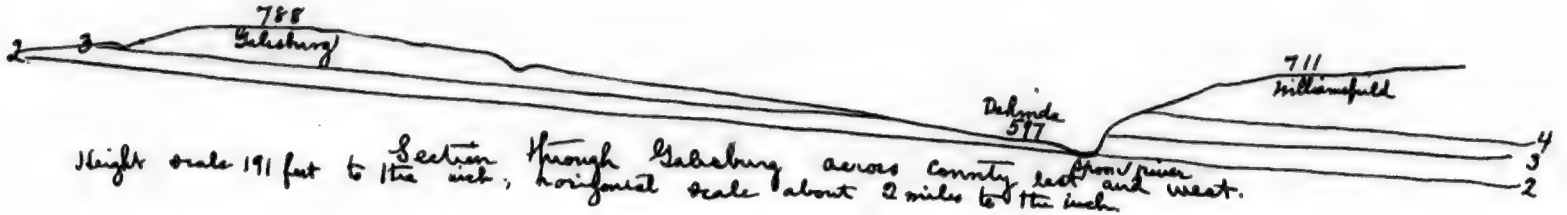
ORDERED: That notice be given that on Saturday the 17th day of September inst. at the court house in the town of Henderson, the following jobs of work will severally be let to the lowest bidder, to-wit: For underpinning the walls of the court house and for finishing the walls of the court house by chinking and daubing the same, and nailing boards on the outside over the cracks and daubing. For furnishing oak or ash plank and laying loose the upper floor in the court house. For furnishing sash, glass, putty, etc., and finishing the windows of the court house; making a suitable seat for the judge, table for the clerk and seats for the court, the particulars respecting the same to be made known at the time they are let out.

ORDERED: That John G. Sanborn be authorized to procure a suitable stove and stove pipe for the court house, and also a lock and key for the same.

ORDERED: That no family be permitted to reside in the court house, and that as soon as the same shall be finished it shall be kept locked, and the key thereof deposited with the clerk of this court.

On the 17th day of September, 1831, the commissioners proceeded to let the contract for completing the court house according to the notice previously given and the reading of the contract and specifications are so quaint and full of instructions that they are given in full below. It is certainly a matter of education to the people of today and will continue to be such more and more as time passes on. They are as follows:

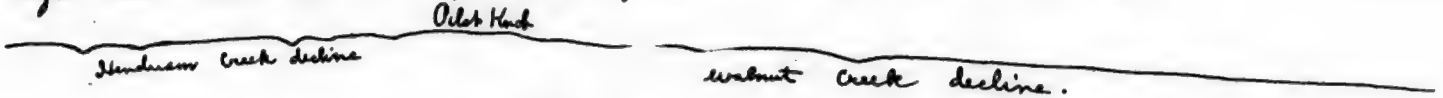
The commissioners proceeded agreeably to notice given to let out the jobs of work for finishing the court house as follows: A contract was entered into by the commissioners with Robert K. Hendricks for underpinning the court house



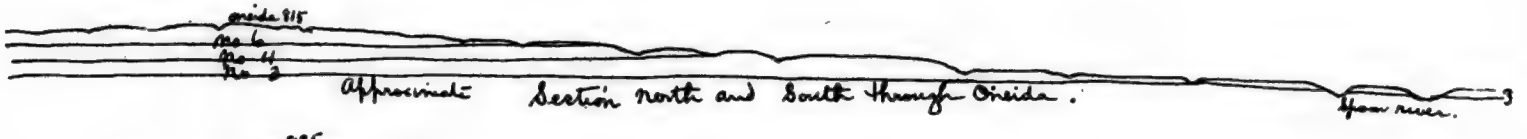
Height scale 191 feet to the inch; horizontal scale about 2 miles to the inch. Section through Galesburg across County east and west. from river



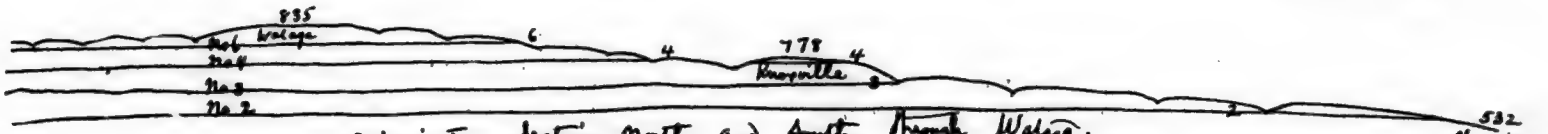
Section throughout St. Augustine Spoon river east and west across county.
Height scale about 150 feet to inch; horizontal about 2 miles to the inch.



Section through Pilot Knob in Ontario township across the County.



Approximate Section north and South through Oneida.



Approximate Section north and South through Wataga.

with good sound rock to be laid to face on the outside and laid tight and in a workmanlike manner. Also to chink the cracks of the walls on the inside with blocks of suitable size to fill the cracks and of convenient lengths to be laid in lengthwise so as to fill up the cracks full and plum with the wall and fastened with pins well drove into the logs and the pins sawed off close:—The cracks to be filled full and plum with the outside of the logs with clay mortar well worked and tempered and mixed with straw or hay and rough boards of sufficient width to cover the cracks and daubing to be nailed on the outside over the daubing—to be completed on or before the 22nd day of October next, and for which the said commissioners agreed to pay to the said Hendricks the sum of thirty-seven dollars and a half, of which one dollar and forty-nine cents is to be paid out of the treasury upon entering contract as above, and the remaining sum of thirty-six to be allowed to the said Hendricks in payment of any town lots sold at any former sale:—it was

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of the said Robert K. Hendricks for the sum of one dollar and forty-nine cents on the above named contract.

Calvin Glass having offered to furnish oak or ash plank 1¼ inches thick and eight or nine inches wide for the upper floor in the court house, and to lay the same loose, on or before the 22nd day of October next, for the sum of eighteen dollars, which offer was accepted by the commissioners—one-half of the said sum to be paid by an order on treasurer on the ensealing hereof, and the other half to be paid on the completion of the same: Whereupon it was

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Calvin Glass for the sum of nine dollars on the above contract.

Calvin Glass offered to finish and complete eight windows in the court house and to furnish glass, putty and other materials requisite for the same—each window to contain two sash, each of six lights of 8 by 10 glass (12 lights to each window), the glass to be set with putty and the sash to be primed, fitted and put in in a workmanlike manner. Also to erect a seat or stand for the judges as follows: a platform to be erected seven feet long, three and a half feet wide and eighteen inches high, with a step or stair at each end of the same; standards to be inserted and framed in, and the front and back to be closed up with plank neatly jointed and matched, the front to be two feet nine inches above the top of the platform, and an inclined writing shelf about fifteen inches broad placed on the top, projecting over the front about one-third part of the width of it. The platform to be framed and put together so as to stand independent of the walls of the building—the whole to be made of good suitable plank in a workmanlike manner. Also a table two feet and ten inches high, seven feet long and three and a half feet wide, the legs to be framed together at the top and bottom, and to be made strong and finished in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike manner. Also six seats or benches of suitable height, nine or ten feet long and at least twelve inches wide, to be made of suitable plank, the legs to be of plank and braced with strips on each side, and to be planed smooth and made strong and substantial; to furnish all the materials requisite and suitable for the whole of the above work and to complete the same on or before the 22nd of October next, for the sum of forty-three dollars, to be paid out of the county treasury on the completion of said work; and the said offer having been accepted.

ORDERED: That the clerk prepare written contracts for the above work with Calvin Glass and execute the same on part of the commissioners upon his entering into contract and giving security for the performance of the same.

On September 7th, 1831, the following orders were given:

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Robert K. Hendricks for the sum of five dollars and fifty cents in part on his contract for completing the court house.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Calvin Glass for the sum of fifteen dollars in part on his contract for windows, etc., for the court house.

September 15, 1832, we find the following orders:

Upon the request of the court, George A. Charles and John B. Gum having taken into consideration the contract of Robert K. Hendricks, and having examined the work performed under said contract, gave it as their opinion to the court, that the said Robert K. Hendricks is not entitled to full compensation for said work, but that the sum of two dollars and fifty cents be deducted from the amount of said contract, Whereupon it is

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Robert K. Hendricks, or bearer, for the sum of twenty-eight dollars, receivable in payment of any town lots sold at any sale previous to the 17th day of October, 1831, as a full compensation for the work done on said contract, and that the said contract and bond be endorsed satisfied, and the said Robert K. Hendricks and his security be released from said contract and bond.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer for the sum of thirty-three dollars in favor of Calvin Glass or bearer, being in full compensation for a certain contract entered into by the said Glass for finishing the court house by putting in windows, making seats, table and judge's stand, and the above including five dollars additional compensation for extra work done on the judge's stand, etc., and that the said contract and bond be endorsed satisfied.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Calvin Glass or bearer, for the sum of nine dollars in full, compensation for his contract for furnishing plank and laying loose the upper floor of the court house; and that the said Calvin Glass be held on his contract accountable for any deficiency of plank which may be required to lay said floor agreeably to contract.

THE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF KNOX COUNTY

BY FREDERICK R. JELLIFF

The topography of Knox county is determined by the watershed between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. This elevation diagonally traverses the northwest part of the county and creates two main drainage districts, the one to the south and southeast with Spoon river as its main channel, and the other to the northwest, with branches of Pope and Henderson creeks furnishing the outlet. By much the larger part of the county is drained by Spoon river and its net work of creeks with their brooks and rivulets. These run south and east on the north and west side of the river and north and northwest and west

on the east and south side of the river. This ridge varies from a quarter to a mile in width and is part of the watershed extending from nearly the north boundary of the State to the south and west.

Knox county is thus by no means a uniform surface, a level prairie, but is diversified, with its rich prairie uplands, its long slopes to the streams, its rounded hills, its often broad valleys and occasionally abrupt bluffs.

There is a remarkable ramification of streams as a glance at the map will show. Counting the mapped contributary streams, Spoon river has a total of 352 tributaries in this county, not including those of Walnut creek, that afford drainage to every mile of its basin. On the north it has twelve main streams and twelve on the south and east. Court creek, running east from east of Galesburg to the river gets to be a fine stream often with wide and picturesque valley, with high, rounded hills for a border; and emptying into it are nine main branches, some of which extend far north into the adjacent territory. Haw creek is another handsome stream, with Brush as one of its main assets, and with a total of eleven main tributaries, including those of Brush. French creek which flows from the east brings to Spoon river the waters of ten main tributaries, while Willow creek in the extreme south part of the county conveys the waters of five more. The laterals of all these creeks have their subdivisions, their sloughs and their draws, extending into seemingly level uplands, and all charged with water during times of heavy rainfalls. In all are 352 recognizable and mapped Spoon river streams, little and big, reticulated like veins, conveying water, sculpturing the land, often filled with precious humus, and gradually planing down the level of the county. Every hill is the result of this process, and every valley represents the work of a stream.

Walnut creek, which drains the northeast part of the county, has no less than sixty-seven tributaries little and big, including the subdivisions of its main branches, and is a Spoon river auxiliary. To the northwest are Pope creek with twenty-five tributaries, and Henderson with forty-seven, and including Cedar Fork with fifteen, all flowing west into the Mississippi river, while in the extreme southwest part of the county is Cedar creek with twenty-four tributaries emptying into Spoon river.

THE STREAM SYSTEM

To recapitulate the stream system of the county, including all mapped streams, is as follows:

Spoon river, unnamed	21
Walnut creek	67
Court creek	64
Brush creek	43
Haw creek	45
Willow creek	22
French creek	51
Cedar creek	24
Miscellaneous	15
Pope creek	25

Henderson creek 48
Cedar Fork 15

Total 440

Of this total, eighty-eight find their way to the Mississippi, while the remainder belong to the Spoon river system.

Thus all told on the 720 square miles of territory in this county there are 440 streams, agencies in shaping the surface and giving it its present contour and character. These are fed by the thirty-six to forty-eight inches of annual rainfall, either by direct flow from the surface, or from seepage or springs. It should also be remembered that every stream has for its feeders its rills and rivulets. It is indeed amazing how large a work is accomplished by a mere streamlet during a heavy rain, as it excavates a ravine in the soft hill side, or plows its way down a cultivated incline, bearing soil away to the bottom land.

A Knox county hill represents the labor usually of two small streams that in descending from the upland gradually excavate more and more deeply until the bottom is reached through which they meander to the main channel, the hill sides meanwhile being rounded into agreeable proportions by the washing away of the material and the action of frost and atmosphere. As one walks along a creek like Court he can see hill after hill, between each two of which comes tumbling and singing a rivulet. The four hundred and forty streams mean therefore more than this number of hills, indicating that the areas of level land are never more than a few square miles in extent and that the whole territory is magnificently drained.

THE DRAINAGE AREA

When one comes to the drainage areas he finds that they are approximately distributed as follows:

Spoon river drainage area 430 square miles.
Walnut creek drainage area 118 square miles.
Pope creek drainage area 30 square miles.
Henderson creek drainage area 62 square miles.
Cedar Fork drainage area 28 square miles.

THE ALTITUDES

The highest altitude on record in the county is that at Wataga, 835 feet above the sea level; the lowest, 532 feet, that at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy bridge at London Mills. The river bed is some distance below the bridge, so that the elevation of the river itself is less than the figure shown for the bridge. Then the 835 feet is not the highest altitude. Wataga is about a mile south of the watershed and on its southern slope. The elevation of the ridge is higher than Wataga. Northwest of Oneida is Pilot Knob, a conspicuous landmark and in the early day serving as a guide to travelers. From this the land slopes in all directions and the altitude at its summit must be considerably greater than that of Wataga. It is judging from the altitude of Oneida not far from 870 feet.

Thus there is between the highest point in the county and the lowest a dif-

ference of at least 350 feet. In going from Spoon river bridge near London Mills to Pilot Knob, one would ascend about this distance.

Following is a list of the altitudes at important points in the county:

Wataga	835
Oneida	815
Galesburg	788, 756
Rio	782
Knoxville	778
Saluda	770
Altona	760
Abingdon	753
Williamsfield	711
Gilson	689
Delong	685
Rapatee	684
Knox	678
Yates City	674
Hermon	653
Douglas	652
St. Augustine	647
Maquon	630
Appleton	604
Dahinda	597
Maquon railroad Spoon river bridge	571
C. B. & Q. bridge at London Mills	532

Some altitudes of towns just outside the county throw some light on the general trend of elevations:

Woodhull	824
Galva	850
Kewanee	854
London Mills	543

It will be noticed that the higher altitudes belong to the towns on the watershed or near it, such as Oneida, Wataga and Galesburg, while as one goes toward Spoon river or toward Walnut creek or Henderson or Pope creeks, the altitudes fall.

This is illustrated by the altitudes from Galesburg to Spoon river via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad as follows:

Galesburg	788
Knoxville	778
Gilson	689
Maquon	630
Spoon river	571
Douglas	652
Yates City	674

In these figures one can almost see the Spoon river valley.

Equally interesting is the showing from Galesburg along the line of the Santa Fe:

Galesburg 788
Knox 678
Appleton 604
Dahinda 597
Williamsfield 711

Pilot Knob is a point from which descents radiate; Victoria is another; Knoxville in a measure another, with streams flowing into Haw creek south of it and streams flowing into Court creek north of it. Abingdon and Yates City occupy high points from which streams flow.

IMMENSITY OF EROSION

If, then, one takes his stand on Pilot Knob, he is in a position to comprehend the enormous amount of erosion accomplished by Spoon river and its branches since the day when the accumulation of drift ceased, and also the work done in this same way by Pope and Henderson creeks. This removed mass at the London Mills bridge would have a thickness of more than three hundred feet. East and west of the Knob a large thickness has also been removed. When the floods following the glacier disappeared it is likely that there were no such surface inequalities as now exist. Possibly the surface may have been something like that of southern Texas, practically level, with sluggish streams. There is evidence that since the glacial epoch ended there has been a slow elevation of the land, so that greater velocity was given to the streams, their number was multiplied and their capacity for erosion was increased. The removal of an irregular layer over three hundred feet in thickness at the south end, a hundred or more at the east end and as much at the west, covering all but a few miles of the surface of the county, and thinning as the watershed is approached, represents the work of the tributaries of the county, since the period of elevation began, and accounts for the variety noticed in the topography of the county.

The significance of this discussion of erosion as a topographical factor lies in this, that with all the numerous stream agencies and slopes, the soil is being slowly carried away toward the valleys and the seas. The period of soil deposition seems in large measure to have ceased. If the present soil covering is removed, there appears no present agency to renew it. There are already many bare hills and slopes, the soil on which is scanty. The farther back the waters eat their way, the less the upland. The present denudation of soil must be much greater than it was during the days when the ground was covered with dense growths of prairie grass, and then the slough and creek bottoms were heavy with coarse sedges or other soil protecting plants. Now the plow of the farmer leaves the earth friable, an easy mark for heavy rains. The bare field soft, unprotected, is easily cut into by the small streams and the soil is quickly conveyed away. Single heavy rains often make deep ravines in such areas. Then with the soil ploughed, harrowed, pulverized, the winds sweep away clouds of it in dust, and scatter it far and wide. These leveling agencies may through the removal of the soil render unproductive in the distant future the now fertile acres of this county. The Knox county soil map published by the State Geological department shows large areas adjacent to the streams stripped of the black soil, characteristic of the uplands.

The topography of Lake Rice east of Galesburg, a beautiful sheet of water affords an illustration. It is surrounded by these deep ravines, especially along its eastern shore, and some of these extend far up into the ploughed fields. North of Knoxville one can follow a little stream and find that in the course of a mile and a half it has dug a deep valley for itself, while extending down the sandstone and clay shales to its valley are deep crevasses, affording an excellent opportunity to study the formations.

SOIL, THE GREATEST ASSET

The greatest asset of Knox county is its soil. Several varieties are mentioned, according to the clay and sand and humus elements. Judging from the recent census report, this surface is worth nearly forty-eight million dollars at the present time, with promise of a larger valuation in the future, if properly conserved. On the upland prairies is found the dark, fertile stratum with its underlying subsoil. It thins out on the hills, and there the covering is more clayey, while in the bottom lands is the often thick deposit of alluvium. The upland subsoil is underlain by a deposit of drift, thirty to sixty feet in depth, and this drift rests on the coal measure rocks. Immediately under the subsoil is a stratum of yellow clay, eight to fifteen feet in thickness, and often containing beds of sand. Frequently about eight feet below the surface is found a second soil from six inches to a foot in depth and of a chocolate color. Below the yellow clay is the blue clay, at the base of which there is usually a deposit of gravel and sand, while scattered through the entire deposit are boulders, some of which are of large proportions.

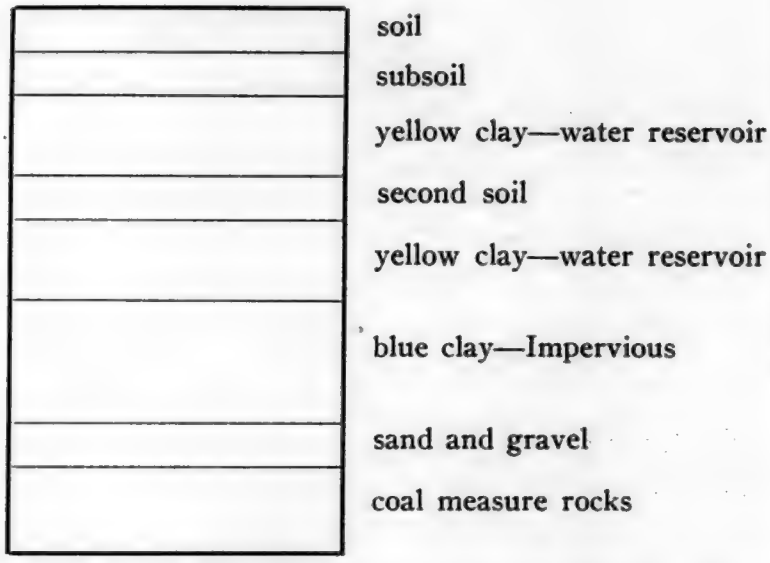
Thus a section of a boring through any of the prairie uplands would pass through the following materials:

Soil—two to three feet.
Subsoil—twelve to twenty-four inches.
Yellow clay—five feet.
Second soil—eight to twelve inches.
Yellow clay—three to ten feet.
Blue clay—twenty-five to forty feet.
Coal measure rocks.

THE WATER RESERVOIR

The yellow clays with their sand deposits are the great underlying water reservoir. The blue clay will not allow the passage of water through it; that is, it is impervious. The rain passes through the porous soil and subsoil and is gradually diffused through the yellow clays where it is held, because it cannot sink through the blue clay. It is thus kept within reach of the roots of vegetation. Where streams cut through the yellow clays, as along the hill sides, there are springs and seepage that maintain the streams. This retention of water in the yellow clays is a magnificent provision, as all can readily see.

A section would disclose something like this:



Wells are usually sunk into the yellow clays and perhaps a short distance into the blue clay, but the water flows into the well from the yellow clays, impregnated with the lime, magnesia, iron and other minerals dissolved out on the way.

This interesting arrangement of the deposits is a vital factor in agriculture. If in place of the blue clay there were sand or other porous material the water would sink beyond the reach of plants, there might be no streams and a desert like condition might result. If the blue clay extended to the surface, as water could not sink, the tendency would be to form swamps. As it is, the great underground water supply so near to the surface and maintained there is a most beneficent and magnificent treasure for maintaining the streams and for supplying all life with needed moisture.

The drift contains at some points in the county beds of sand and also of gravel. At one time gravel was extensively mined in the hills along the northwest shore of Lake Rice east of Galesburg, and also in Maquon township.

The surface formations of the county thus include the soils, the water stratum of yellow clays, the blue clay, the coal measure shales, sandstones, and limestones, and the coal veins, six in number, all here and there exposed in the county.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOILS

The soil survey of the county shows that the surface formation approximately consists of 468 square miles of black loam, which is the superior soil of the county; ten square miles of black clay soil, almost like gumbo in its tenacious qualities; 185 square miles of clay soil, and 55 miles of bottom land. In Ontario township nearly all the surface formation is set down as black loam, and in this respect it leads the county. Galesburg township also has a large preponderance of this soil. On the other hand, such townships as Copley and Victoria have much clay loam, not however, lacking in fertility, while Maquon township has the largest area of bottom lands.

The largest areas of black clay loam are found northwest of Galesburg.

THE COAL RESOURCES

At one time there extended all over the county six veins of coal and their intermediate strata of limestone, sandstone, and clay shales. They are nearly horizontal with a slight dip to the southeast, toward the center of the Illinois coal field. The sixth and fifth veins are now found only in the north part of the county and a small section in Salem and Elba townships. These two veins have been mined in Walnut Grove, Sparta, Ontario, Victoria and Copley townships north of Spoon river and in Elba and Salem townships south of the river. In the vicinity of Spoon river valley they are not found simply because they have been with all their strata eroded.

As one therefore goes down the incline toward Spoon river he gets below the horizon of these two veins and is in that of No. 4, and as he goes still farther he passes below the horizon of No. 4 and reaches the horizon of No. 3, which is found in the banks of the river in places in Truro township, while still farther south one passes into the horizon of No. 2. Thus the river and its tributaries before the south limit of the county is reached have washed away the strata of four veins.

There is a fine illustration of this along Brush creek south of Knoxville, the sandstone hills making a very picturesque valley and the slate and coal appearing at the base of the sandstone a few feet above the bank of the creek.

The same erosion of coal veins is noticed going west from Wataga down the slopes of Henderson creek. Vein No. 6 has been mined just west of that village and starting from this point one descends past successive veins until in one place in Henderson township he is on the horizon of No. 1. In walking west from Oneida, the horizon of No. 6, mined there years ago, he comes to the horizon of No. 3, in the vicinity of Pope creek.

That streams have cut down through coal veins and their strata, leaving them exposed on each side of the valley, explains why drift mines are so commonly met in the hills facing the bottom lands. As the veins are nearly horizontal it is easy to trace them in the hillsides. That just above the bottom of Court creek east of Knox station can be followed clear to Spoon river, and there it is found just below the bed of the river. In Henderson township five miles northwest of Galesburg a seam can be traced along the hillsides a short distance above the bottom lands.

In Henderson township it is believed that all six of the veins of coal are either exposed or mined. In section 26 the streams have cut deeply into the shales. High in the bluffs in the eastern part of the township are found fossils associated with vein No. 6. In the shafts penetrating the creek bottom farther west three veins were gone through. Still farther down the valley is a vein thought to be the equivalent of No. 1, the lowest of the series.

THE INTERMEDIATE ROCKS

Each coal vein is separated from the one below by a series of rocks, sometimes solid, sometimes shaly; the distance between the veins varying, and the veins not always appearing to be continuous. From thirty to sixty feet of rock usually separate one vein from that below it, although occasionally a vein is split

up into two or three seams. The rock is ordinarily sandstone or a clay shale, that passes easily and naturally into sandstone. In the case of vein No. 3 found along several streams running into Spoon river, there is a very interesting series of formations extending twenty feet above the vein, comprising a friable black shale, with lines of concretions, deposited in parallel lines, and often containing shells and other marine animals. Above this black shale is a very valuable clay shale deposit, from which are made the Galesburg paving brick. Bluffs of this clay surround Lake Rice, and Glenwood Lake and extend along Court creek for miles to Spoon river. Streams running from the north and south to Court creek cut through this shale. It is thus the surface coal measure formation over a number of square miles along Court creek. The same condition is noticeable along Haw creek and its branches, although there the shale is more likely to pass into sandstone than farther north. Indeed even along Court creek and its laterals there are stretches of sandstone, and often great concretions of sandstone and ironstone abound in the formation, even where the layers are consistent enough for brick making. All along the drift lies on top of the formation and must be stripped off. Then come forty to sixty feet of bluish white brick shale, which when the sandstone is absent, is wonderfully fine grained.

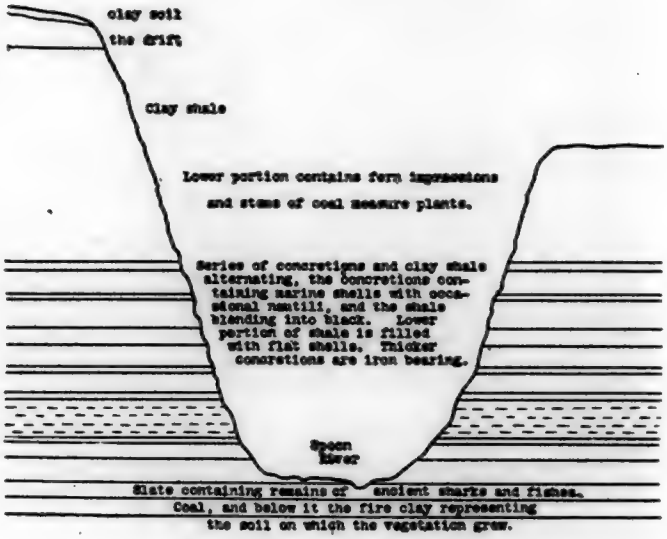
As one approaches its base, he finds the remains of coal measure vegetation in the shape of fern leaves and the stems of coal measure plants; then he passes into the black shale with its layers of concretions often filled with sea shells; then he strikes the slate, which reflects a vast variety of ancient life, ranging from large sharks and gigantic water fleas to the beautiful shells of the nautilus family; then comes the coal seam, formerly mined along the creek. The region thus gives the scientist as well as the manufacturer something worth considering.

In the hills south and north of this wonderful deposit is a coal vein presumed to be No. 4.

GEOLOGIC LIFE

All along Court creek to Spoon river is one traveling between bluffs of this clay shale and sandstone. A few feet above the creek juts out a ferruginous limestone rock that abounds in ancient snails and bivalves. As one nears Spoon river, the bluffs along the creek are rounded and picturesque. From the sandstone concretions one may obtain fine specimens of fern fronds. Then as the river is reached the slate is found at the base of the bluffs, with its relics of ancient sea life, while in the waters of the river itself are the modern fish and mollusks.

A section of a Spoon river bluff in Haw creek township affords the following, illustrative of what has been said.



There is scarcely a rock in the county that does not speak of life and forces, of the sea, of elevation, of depression and of elevation again.

In Henderson township there are fine bluffs of shale that some day may be utilized. The same is true of shales over No. 6 in Sparta township, although there a strong tendency to concretionary structure is shown. All along Spoon river one sees shale bluff structure. In Cedar township there are large accumulations of shale.

The day may come when even the masses of ironstone formations found above some of the veins may be utilized. In Victoria township the shale was once used in the manufacture of tile, and in Cedar township for making brick. When processes are better understood more of these may be serviceable, for such is the topography of the county that there are frequent exposures.

THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

There is not much data regarding the history of mining in this county. Mines are known to have been operated in Sparta township as early as 1850 and for twenty years thereafter assumed an importance that they have not since attained. Sparta township was for a long time a leader in production owing to its proximity to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy main line. The earliest mine of which there is specific record is that opened by E. F. Ranney in 1850 in section 23, Sparta township. H. H. May was operating a mine in the same township as early as 1854. It is known that scores of mines have been opened in that township, have been worked out and abandoned. Over a half century ago coal was mined in the south part of Maquon township and has been since. One of the oldest mines was on the David Masters' farm and was run by a man named Lopeman. During the civil war coal was taken from the J. K. Lane farm in the same township and from the F. M. Davis farm. The Cope farm also has yielded considerable coal.

In Copley township there has been at times considerable mining and one in traversing the streams of that township finds many evidences of former mining

operations. Two of the oldest mines are those operated on the James McGovern and Charles Morgan farms, and we believe that they are still yielding coal of an excellent quality.

One of the earliest shaft mines in the county was that operated near Oneida by Messrs. Camp and Powell, and it was perhaps the only extensive mine ever run in that township.

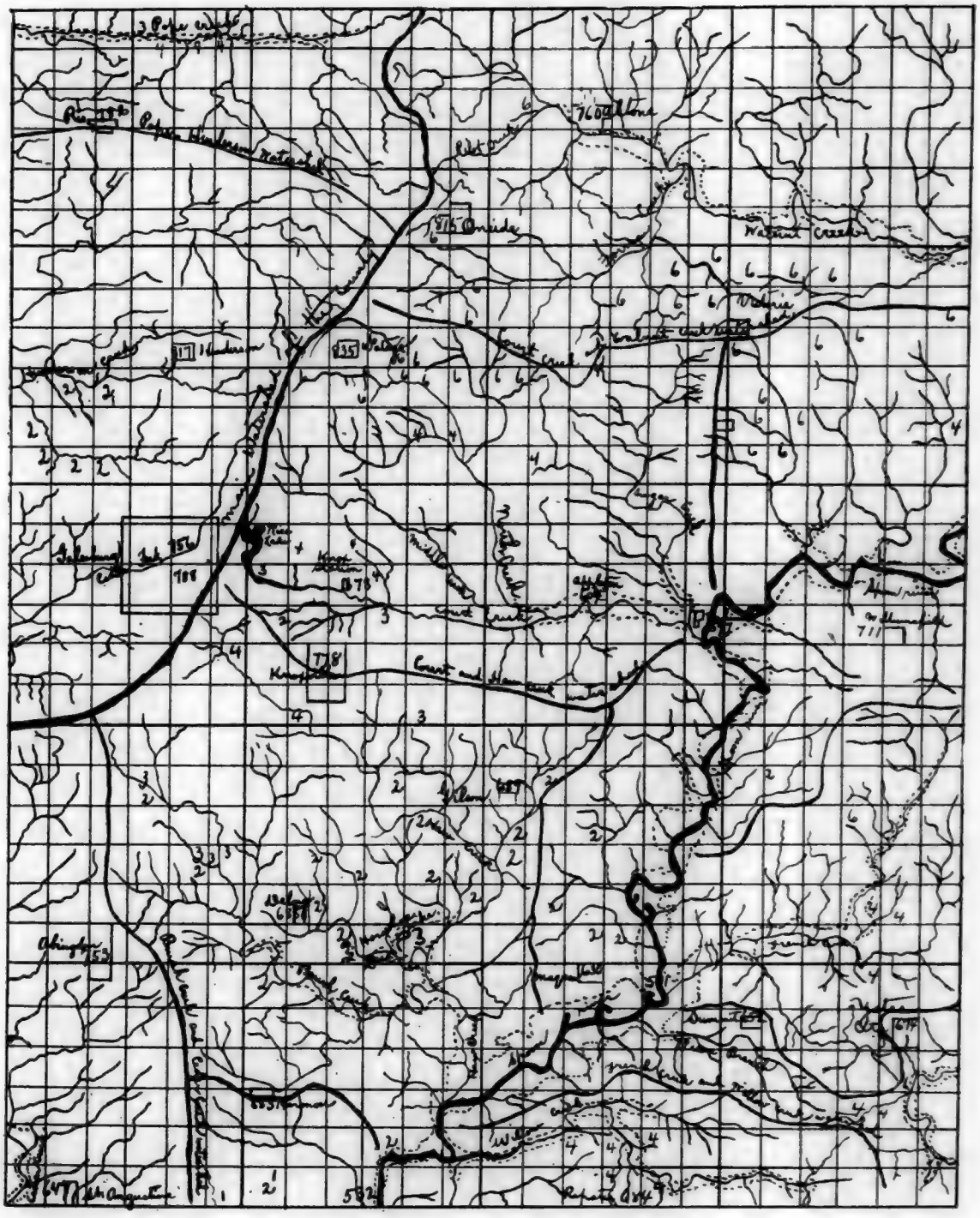
When the Illinois geological survey of the county was made, just prior to 1870, it listed a large number of mines. Nearly every township in the county was represented. Much valuable information was given. It is to be doubted if there are today in operation a half dozen mines that were then running, and of which sections are given in the works of the survey. This indicates that there are melancholy features connected with Knox county mining, and that more than one man has failed to make money operating a mine. Some large mines have flourished for a few years only to be closed because either of inability to cope with the water or because of the imperfections of the veins and the abundance of the clay intrusions.

For years in the early days there was much stripping of coal done in the creek bottoms where the veins were very near the surface. All that had to be done was to remove the thin superficial covering of soil or of slate and the coal was within reach, and was then very easily removed. This method has been abandoned with the exhaustion of this accessible supply.

While there is coal in nearly every township of the county, if not all, there are but few extensive workings. For years a conspicuous sight in the seventies, and perhaps before, was the large colliery just southwest of Wataga, near the railroad track. Among those that operated from time to time large mines in the county were R. M. Campbell, east of Wataga, the Essexes in Henderson township, the Cliffords in the western part of Walnut Grove township, Alex Baird in Henderson township, the Eppersons in Rio township, and the Etherly Company, whose plant was abandoned in recent years. The cheapness at which outside coals can be placed at the larger centers of the county is the real occasion of the decline in mining, notwithstanding the large coal acreage.

The last available statistics of mining in the county are those of 1910, published by the State. These show 27 mines in the county producing that year 38,673 tons, and employing 122 miners and sixteen other hands. The largest mines were those of the Pendergast Brothers at Soperville, Rodell & Mitchell of Wataga, and Thomas H. Mellan of Soperville. The total for the county is but a fraction of that produced a half century ago.

Of the six veins of coal, No. 6 has been most extensively mined, owing to the thickness of the vein and the ease with which it can be removed. It is usually four and a half feet in thickness and has a clay seam two inches in width that serves as a parting between the upper and lower parts of the vein. No. 4 is not so shaly, seems more dense and compact. No. 3 is not a thick vein, usually about thirty inches to three feet. No. 2 is also a thin vein but of very excellent quality. No. 1 if correctly enumerated, is a thick vein, four to seven feet. Some of the veins of the county are difficult to place because of peculiar conditions surrounding them.



Map of Knox County, Illinois, showing streams, watersheds and drainage areas. The figures with each municipality give the altitude. The numbers of coal veins are also indicated. The dotted lines along streams indicate width of bottom.

THE STONE QUARRIES

In the early day there was considerable stone quarried in Knox County but at the present time there is but very little, owing to the better quality of stone that can be procured elsewhere. The early quarries were situated not far from Knoxville. North of that city, along the bank of a small stream that runs into Court creek can be seen the site of a quarry in a sandstone bluff. This stone is in large blocks and hardens on exposure. It was used in the construction of some of the buildings in Knoxville and elsewhere in the county. Farther north in section sixteen in the same township is still another quarry relic. From this were taken blocks of conglomerate, that were hard and very durable, composed of limestone pebbles, cemented solidly together. This stone was used in the construction of the foundation of the Old First Church of Galesburg. This indicates that stone was quarried there as early as 1846. The Hope Cemetery wall, Galesburg, is made of this same enduring material. Stone was also quarried in the sandstone beds along Haw creek south of Knoxville. Over vein No. 6 of coal there is often a heavy seam of limestone that has been used for foundation and other purposes. In the north part of the county a bastard limestone was formerly quarried. As a rule outside of the conglomerate the rock of the county is likely to shale and split under the influence of the weather.

A SECOND SOIL

A few feet below the surface in some parts of the county is found a second soil, or perhaps it might be better termed a first soil, as it antedates the present. In passing, it might be remarked that each coal vein indicates that under it was a soil on which flourished the dense vegetable growth that was subsequently, when the land was again submerged, compressed into coal. This soil is usually termed fireclay, and traversing it in all directions are the roots of coal measure plants. Thus there were six soils for coal making plants and subsequently six periods when the land was under the surface of the sea, as the presence of so much marine life in the rocks between the coal veins clearly shows.

The second soil is of course of recent formation. There lie above it four to six feet of the yellow clay, and yellow clay below it. It denotes a period above the level of the waters and conditions suited to vegetable growth. It is in association with this soil that the remains of elephants and mastodons are found. The parts most often discovered are the teeth, because their enamel resists best the processes of decay. A number of fine specimens have been exhumed in this county. In the Galesburg waterworks excavation in Cedar Fork valley, three well preserved teeth and parts of the hip bone of an elephant were found. Around them were fragments of cedars of considerable thickness. In the same trench was found the long, handsome tusk of some member of the swine family. In a brick yard pit near Oneida in the second soil were found numerous bones of a mastodon, while in a marshy place near the same city was found a great tusk. From a Spoon river bluff was taken a well preserved tooth of a mastodon, and on a gravel bank in the river was discovered a mighty tusk. Recently near Woodhull several gigantic teeth have been unearthed, and still more recently in excavating at Galva immense molars of some species of elephant were found.

During the period when elephants, mastodon and great swine roamed over Knox county, probably many other mammalian species lived.

This is mentioned simply to show the variations in the topography of the county during the ages, and the life to which each variation gave subsistence. The present configuration is the outcome of the slow elevation of the land, permitting the deposition of the subsoil and the soil, and the incessant operations of water, air, temperatures and life, since the deposition of the clays in the glacial epoch.

SPOON RIVER NOTES

From the topographical and scienic view, main interest centers around Spoon river. It enters Truro township on the east side of the county and takes a serpentine southwesterly course through Truro, Haw Creek, Maquon and Chestnut townships. On the way it touches Persifer and Elba townships. Its northern part is marked by narrow valleys and in a few places the river runs between bluffs. From where French creek enters to the junction with Haw creek, the river runs through a broad and fertile bottom. This is one and a half miles in width at the French creek juncture, broadens to two miles at the Pease creek juncture, and from there to the mouth of Haw creek varies from three quarters to one and a half miles in width. Standing on the shore opposite Haw creek entrance, one can look along four miles of bottom land.

Where Court creek enters the river there is a bottom of a mile and a half in width, but it is not long continued.

Eight square miles of bottom land are included in Spoon river valley between the mouths of French and Willow creeks, and in places it seems to be from six to ten feet in thickness. All this represents what the streams have in part brought down from the hills and uplands.

The topography of Spoon river valley can be seen to good advantage from the bridge southeast of Maquon. The valley broadens and the bottom is nearly three quarters of a mile in width. The river flows in a channel cut in the alluvium and the banks show this deposit to be eight to ten feet in thickness. The highlands are well back. The broad bottom extends north and south as far as the eye can see. It seems to be all under cultivation and as the soil is so deep and rich ought to bear magnificent crops. The view from the hills above down the valley is a charming one.

THE HILL STRUCTURE

The hill structure of the county is well shown in a ride west from Maquon past that curiosity, Horseshoe Lake or Bend, an isolated body of water in the south part of Orange township, and having some fame as a fishing resort. On the north side of this lake are high hills, between which and from springs comes the water that feeds the lake. This natural reservoir occupies a part of the basin between Pig and Haw creeks. To the south and southeast there is bottom land. Judging from the natural features, this lake may occupy what was once the channel of Pig creek, or perhaps even Haw, and its ends for some reason having become filled, the stream was forced to cut its way farther south. It is said that

during times of flood Haw creek backs into it, and this indicates that the level of the two are not far from identical. At the time of the visit the reservoir ranged from two to five rods in width, but it was said that its beauty had been marred by the attempts to drain its waters. An early tradition is that the lake was made by dams formed by the beavers.

Before one gets to this lake, there is a fine series of hills descending from the higher level, and so facing the road that one can discern the rounded hollows down which the water descends between each pair of hills.

All these facts indicate how well adapted this county is to be the home of civilized man and what a variety of life it can support. Verily, it is one of the choice garden spots of the earth.

INDIANS.

By Eva Chapin Maple, Maquon, Ill.

The knowledge of man does not extend back far enough, to tell us what manner of people the very first inhabitants of Knox county were. When the white men came, they found this country inhabited by the Red Men. But who were here before the Indians? One historian says that "the entire valley of the Illinois river from Starved Rock to the Mississippi was, unknown ages ago, the home of a still different race from any yet enumerated. Time can scarcely be reckoned in considering the ages in which human life has found existence along the rivers of this state. Again and again has this land been trodden by different races, cities have risen and fallen, and great people have vanished utterly, leaving behind them no record of existence, except their voiceless graves."

MOUND BUILDERS

The earliest race of people, which left us any trace of their existence in our land, we call the Mound Builders. Whether these strange builders of mounds were the ancient ancestors of the Red Men whom Columbus found in America, or were an entirely different race of beings, scientists are not agreed.

Mounds of different sizes, shapes and kinds are to be found along the banks of certain streams, notably the Illinois and some of its tributaries. Spoon river is quite rich in these relics. There are three types of mounds existing: the ossuary, the sacrificial and the altar. The first named type is the most common, being found in many parts of the county. Whether all the burial mounds commonly called "Indian graves" are graves of Indians or are part of Mound Builders' ossuary mounds, is not known to the writer.

The only sacrificial mound which could be located, is situated on the N. E. quarter of N. E. quarter, Section 12, Truro township. One writer, in speaking of it, says "on a well prepared earthen altar, four men and one woman were burned, so that the bones were charred, and the soil was impregnated to a considerable depth with the oleaginous matter. In an excavation beneath this altar were the skeletons of two men."

The "altar" or "temple" mounds are the largest and perhaps most noteworthy, their age is still an unsolved problem.

The American Indian knew nothing of their origin or use, and had no traditions concerning them. But in later years, the Indians sometimes used them for burial purposes, by digging into one side of the mound and placing their dead therein.

It is evident that the Mound Builders were sun worshipers, as their altar mounds invariably faced the east.

ALTAR OR TEMPLE MOUNDS

Before the ruthless hand of civilization had destroyed these land marks, many of these Mound Builder mounds or, as they are generally called, "Indian mounds," might have been seen along the banks of Spoon river. There is one fine specimen of the altar mound in Maquon township. It is situated on the S. E. quarter of Section 4, just a short distance south of the town of Maquon. It is spoken of, locally, as "The Mound," or "The Indian Mound." This mound rises from the bottom land, about sixty rods from the north bank of Spoon river. It is now covered with timber, but the oldest settlers tell us, that when the first white people came, there was not a tree upon the mound. The mound is of natural origin, largely composed of sand and gravel, but is covered many feet deep with a clay unlike any found in that vicinity. Originally, its shape was clearly defined, but the effect of the elements, and the tread of the feet of cattle for ages have rendered it less distinct. The general outline is diamond shaped, with the corners pointing toward the four points of the compass. At the eastern point was a rude elevation forming an altar. The mound is 164 rods long and 60 rods at the widest part. The clay was evidently used to prevent the growth of vegetation, and to preserve the outline of the mound.

TRAILS

The plunging buffalo, keen of instinct, and very practical, broke great roads across the continent in search of food, water and salt. These "traces" or paths, lead from timber groves, to timber groves, always seeking the shortest and best route descending and crossing the streams, usually at the bars formed at the mouth of some smaller stream. These roads were swept clear of debris in summer and snow in winter. The wild Indian, having the same instinct as the wild animal, followed the same trails and wore them smooth by frequent use. The earliest white explorers were dependent on the buffalo and the Indian for ways of getting about. And later came the first settlers to travel over these same trails, in looking for a home. Many of these trails became public highways continuing until this day, monuments of the past. Thus we may mention the great Galena trail from Peoria, passing through Knox county, where it forms in two branches and goes to Galena, one branch going by way of Rock Island. One of the earliest roads in Illinois was one of these trails from Danville, Illinois, near the famous Vermillion salt springs on the south-eastern border of Illinois to Peoria. This became the "Danville and Fort Clark road," over which came the earliest settlers to the military tract. This trail became a

well traveled road about 1815. This part of the state being settled earlier than the more eastern parts, owing to the fact of the allotment by the government of this territory, to the soldiers of the War of 1812, thus it will be seen that the stream of earliest immigrants came from the eastern states, usually by the Ohio river, disembarking and following these two trails mentioned, into and through Knox county at a very early date.

It will be seen, by the accompanying map, that Indian trails extended over the greater part of Knox county, several of these being important thoroughfares. One in the northern part of the county, that takes an easterly course, became the main road to Chicago. The one taking a diagonal course from Indian Point township to Truro township, is probably the oldest known trail in the county. It was used by the Indians and French as early as 1673, it being in a direct course from La Salle, on the Illinois, to the Mississippi river. It was quite largely used by Indian trading parties, and formed a part of a direct line of Savage communication between the Chicago portage and the Mississippi river. During the French occupancy, it was used by the French missionary and the fur trader. This path is believed, by many, to be the identical one used by Father Marquette and Joliet on their return eastward on their voyage of discovery. This old trail held its course through Hancock, Warren, Knox, Stark and Bureau counties.

Several points within the state appear to have been the favorite meeting places, not of one tribe alone, but of many tribes, and thus diverging trails led thereto. Peoria, Rock Island and Chicago river were important places. Thus Maquon became quite a center of Indian population, situated as it is at the crossing of two main trails.

"History holds in her iron hand, no more picturesque story than these trails could reveal, were their guarded secrets known. Here met the nations of the Old World and the New—Indian and White, Spaniard, Frenchman, Briton and American; priest and nun, soldier and adventurer, settler and outlaw, fair patrician women, and the outpouring from the Saltpetriere and other hospitals of Paris."

INDIAN TRIBES

When Father Marquette and his companions, with their two Indian guides were floating down the "Father of Waters," they noticed an Indian trail. Mooring their canoes, they followed the trail about six miles, where they came to an Indian village. The inhabitants came out to meet him, and after smoking the calumet, they addressed him thus: "We are the Illini. How beautiful is the sun, oh Frenchman, when thou comest to see us. Our village awaits thee. Thou shalt enter in peace all our dwellings."

THE ILLINI

The first authentic history we have of the Indians of the Mississippi valley reached us through preserved records of La Salle, the French fur trader and explorer, who spent the winter of 1679-80, at what is now Peoria. We know that he and his companions were within twenty miles of Knox county and it is more than probable that they traversed her soil also.

The Indian word "Illini," means in their language, "superior men." This Illini, or Illinois confederacy was composed of five tribes: Michigamies, Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Peorias and Tamaoras. They were intensely warlike, being almost constantly in conflict with other tribes. They were migratory and depended largely upon the summer and winter hunts. In their wars with the Sacs and Foxes, they suffered severely. About 1722 they were overpowered by the Sacs and Foxes, with the aid of other tribes.

SACS AND FOXES

From that time the Sacs and Foxes held, for many years, the supremacy of the land between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. But the Kickapoos and the Pottawatomies contended with them, each holding certain portions. Upon the arrival of the white people these different tribes were in the vicinity of Knox county.

The Foxes called themselves Musk-wah-ha-kee, a name composed of two words, meaning "those of red earth." The French called them On-ta-ga-mies, that being their spelling of the name given them by other tribes, the meaning being "Foxes," and was bestowed upon them because their totem (or armorial device, as it might be called), was a fox.

The name of their allied brethren, the Sacs, is variously spelled, in Indian dialects, Ou-sa-kies, sauks, etc. Black Hawk was of this tribe. Black Hawk's Indian name was Ma-ka-bai-mis-he-kia-kiak, meaning black sparrow hawk. Both Sacs and Foxes were of Canadian origin. They were a courageous people: shrewd, politic and enterprising.

A PECULIAR CUSTOM

The Sacs and Foxes had a peculiar custom unnoticed in other Indian tribes. Each male child, at birth, was marked with either black or white paint, the mother being extremely careful to apply the colors alternately, so that each family, and the entire nation, might be thus divided into two nearly equal clans, the blacks and the whites, the object of these marks being to keep alive a constant spirit of emulation in the tribe. In their games, hunts and public ceremonies, the blacks always contended with the whites, while in war each party was ambitious to take more scalps than the other.

POTTAWATOMIES

The Pottawatomies were among the most energetic and powerful of the Indian tribes of the northwest. They came to Illinois from Wisconsin. For a long period of years they were a power in the Illinois country, and were the last tribe to leave its borders upon the encroachment of the whites. They were the ones found in Knox county, by its first white settlers. The name Pottawatomie, means "we are making a fire."

INDIAN LAW MAKING

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each in-

dividual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that ranked within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business, a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted, it was first presented to heaven, secondly to earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly to the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with scrupulous exactness.

POTTAWATOMIE CHIEF SHAUBENA

Shaubena was a faithful friend of the white men, and often his life was endangered because of it. After the death of the chiefs, Black Patridge and Senachwine, no chief ever exerted so much influence over his nation as did Shaubena. He often prevented the tribe from going to war. The Sacs and Foxes were always trying to kill him, and he was hunted down as a wild beast. They killed his son, Pypeogee and his nephew, Pyps, to enrage him. Black Hawk, being aware of Shaubena's influence, twice visited him to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson barracks, he said, "Had it not been for Shaubena, the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years."

Many early settlers of Knox county owe their lives to Shaubena, as he was ever on the alert to save the whites. He frequently visited the settlers in the northern part of the county. It is said that at one time he visited the settlers at Fraker's Grove, in Lynn township, warning them to leave, that they would be killed if they didn't. David Cooper, John Essex, Thomas Essex, Sr., Thomas Essex, Jr., with their families, fled to the fort near Pekin, Illinois. All but the last named returned later.

Shaubena often went to the home of John Essex. He was always kind to them, once bringing them a quarter of a deer that he had killed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EARLY INDIANS

In an interview given Mr. Fred R. Jelliff, Major Thomas McKee, of Galesburg, said: "The Indians most frequently seen in this locality were Foxes, Sacs, Kickapoos and Pottawatomies. They were alike in many particulars. The Kickapoos and Foxes were often in the vicinity of Henderson Grove, which was a favorite sugar camp. They were as kind a people as you ever saw. They were considerate. For instance, if you were in a wigwam talking, the rest would keep quiet and give you respectful attention. They did not interrupt you. They made their children act with deference in the presence of strangers. They did not hunt, perhaps as extensively as do some other tribes. They lived on corn and beans, on berries and other fruits gathered in the woods, while a favorite dish was the wild potato, or penyon, as it was called. This they found in the bottom lands. It was formerly quite abundant but of late I have not noticed it. They speared and caught fish, not small game, and now and then secured a deer. The squaws did the work, such as gathering the penyon and cultivating their ample crops." Their life was one of simplicity, and if was not until they were aroused by injustice and unkindness, that they became cruel and warlike. The Pottawatomies retained their identity as a tribe better than the others.

POTTAWATOMIE LANGUAGE

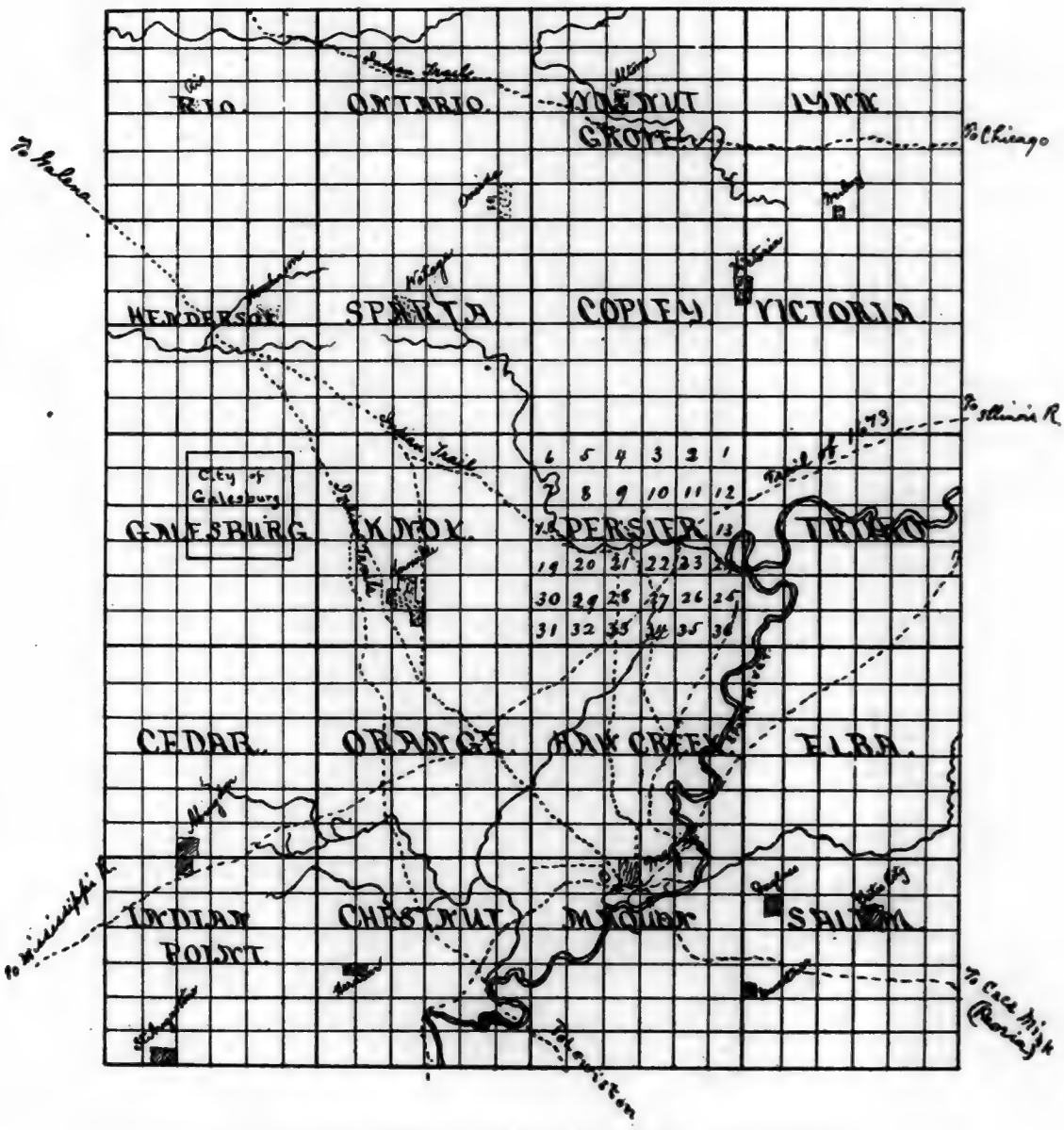
The language of these Illinois natives was simple, consisting of but a few words made plain by the most significant of gestures. Their names were long and full of vowels. The following are some of the words used by the Pottawatomies:

horse	Nan-ka-toka-shaw	cow	Nan-noose
dog	Co-co-sh	hog	Nemoose
gun	Pos-ka-soogan	tomahawk	Quimesockin
knife	Co-mone	water	Bish
fire	Sco-ti	whisky	Sco-ti-o-pe
drink	Tela-ma-cool	food	Wau-a-net
mean	Mean-net	white men	Che-mo-ko-man
the future	Mon-a-to	small	Pe-tete
baby	Pap-poose	potato	Pen-yon
nothing left	Chocaco	you are a liar	Kiwa-lis-ki
pumpkin	Wam-pa-cum	beans	Ko-kees
corn	Ta-min	melons	Esh-kos-si-min
		hominy	Do-min-a-bo

HOME LIFE

The Pottawatomie summer camps were near the fishing points, and the winter camps in the timber where the birds and wild animals sought shelter from the cold.

The Pottawatomie wigwam was from six to ten feet in diameter—a circle of poles meeting in center at top, and bound together with buckskin thongs. This frame was wrapped on the outside to the top with mats made of bull-rushes woven together, lattice style, with long fibers of rushes and grasses, or sometimes it was covered with strips of bark. In winter, the wigwam was banked with ashes around its base. Inside there was a hole about two feet deep in the center of the wigwam for the fire, the smoke finding its way out the best it could through a small opening at the top of the wigwam. The earth floor of the wigwam was covered with the skins of wild animals, killed when the fur was long and thick. In winter, the Indian men sat most of the time on the rugs smoking and playing cards, while the squaws did the work. The men killed the game and the squaws prepared the meat for future use by jerking it. The squaws made the gardens usually on a rich piece of ground. They prepared the ground by breaking it in a rude way, and planted pumpkins, beans, potatoes and melons. The garden spot was fenced with Jack oak trees. The small trees were cut down and dragged to the garden spot. Forked sticks were driven into the ground for the trees to rest upon. These were arranged so closely as to make a fence that was impregnable to the wild hog or other small wild animals. The ripened corn was shelled and broken to pieces by pounding it in a hollowed-out log with a wooden club. This corn was boiled with water and a piece of pork, making the favorite hog and hominy. Pumpkins were cut in strips and dried in the sun for winter use. The men were dressed in buckskin breech-clout moccasins and leggins, and a blanket fastened about the



MAP SHOWING INDIAN TRAILS THROUGH THE COUNTY

waist with a skin belt. When ready to sleep, they curled down among the fur rugs and pulled the blankets close about their heads. Every Pottawatomie Indian man carried, swinging to his belt, a skunk skin, with head, teeth, claws and tail intact. In this skunk skin he carried his tobacco, and in an opening just back of the fore legs, he tucked his pipe. Then he had a flat piece of stone or mud that he used for painting his face. His method was to paint this flat piece with blood root (called by the early settlers Indian paint), in designs of lines and crosses; and when he had the figure finished to his taste, he pressed it with the paint still moist, to his face. The Pottawatomie women never smoked, and never painted, except a line down the center of the head from forehead to back of neck, where the hair was parted.

It is interesting to note the way the squaws cared for their babies. The Pottawatomies never had large families, and regarded, with disgust, the many children of the white people's houses. The Indian mother devoted her whole time to the care of her pappoose. The baby was laid upon a flat piece of linn bark, called by the Pottawatomies a chimote. The baby was fastened to the chimote by wrapping with cloth from feet to chest. And at the chest, the ends were tied in front and to them was tied a string of beads or something bright for the baby to play with. The arms were left free, and another strip of cloth was bound across the forehead and was tied to the back of the board. When the mother traveled, she swung the baby on the chimote to her back, and when she worked, she stood the chimote against a tree. The Pottawatomie babies were often pretty and seldom cried.

LOCAL ITEMS OF HISTORY

Knox county has been the home, for a longer and shorter period of time, of many tribes of Indians. From past historians and from people now living, it is learned that sixteen and possibly all of the twenty townships of the county have been inhabited by them. The following local items have been gleaned from accounts of the aborigines and of the relics found in various places:

Rio Township

In 1832 John Cresswell settled on the S. W. Quarter of Section 27. During that year, a fort was made on his land, it was named Fort Aggie in honor of Mrs. Cresswell. In 1836 the fort was torn down by Joseph Hahn, who built a barn of the logs and which he used for tramping out wheat with horses. Other thrashing machines were unknown. Another fort was built, it is said, on Section 33. These forts were built to protect the white settlers during the Black Hawk war.

Ontario Township

The only hill in the township of any size is Pilot Knob, having an eighty acre grove upon it. In this vicinity many Indian arrows have been found.

Walnut Grove Township

During the year 1836-37, a band of Indians about thirty in number, camped for a short time, just west of John Thompson's residence, and near the present

Altona high school building. An old Indian and his squaw remained long after the rest of the Indians had gone. This pair were considered good neighbors.

Lynn Township

Mr. Michael Fraker, in 1828, while still living in Kentucky, purchased a farm from the government in Lynn township. Upon his arrival, he found a band of Indians located on his land on Section 23. There was quite a controversy as to whom the land belonged, the Indians claiming they received their title directly from their god. Mr. Fraker used considerable diplomacy. He, being a blacksmith, mended their guns, and did other favors for them. They in turn, helped him build his cabin. They could see no reason why he put in so much chinking between the logs to make them tight. They finally decided to move. They went seven miles east and built a village on Indian creek. They always remained friendly to Mr. Fraker, coming back every spring to make maple sugar, and to raise sugar corn and vegetables, leaving in the fall for their hunting grounds. Near Frakers, there is a fine spring, trails leading in all directions from this spring.

Henderson Township

Indians had corn fields on Sections 23 and 26 and cultivated the soil for years. In an early day, a well was dug on Section 30 near the creek. At a depth of 60 feet, the workmen found what seemed to be an Indian camping ground. Ashes, stumps and general rubbish fresh as if the fire had just gone out; a cedar log was also found.

The Indians lived in wigwams, helped the settlers make maple sugar and were friendly till the war broke out. Anticipating an Indian outbreak, the white settlers built two forts. One fort on Section 33, was named Lewis Fort. A description of this fort is given elsewhere in this article. The other on Section 10, was unnamed. This township furnished a company of "Minute Rangers" in the Black Hawk war.

Copley Township

At Foreman's Grove, on Foreman creek, near the northern limits of the township, a small tribe of Indians were located when the first settlers arrived.

Knox Township

On Section 32 are several Indian graves, and several trails pass through the township.

Persifer Township

One branch of the Gelena trail passes through the township from north to south, crossing Court creek where Appleton bridge now stands. The north end of the bridge stands in the Indian ford. There was an Indian village on the present site of Dahinda (lodge poles were still standing in 1830). On the bluffs nearby are 25 or 30 mounds, supposed to be Indian graves. Many arrows, stone axes and bullets have been found in the township, Sections 35 and 36 be-

ing particularly rich in these relics. Indian ladders were found in the woods by the early settlers. They were made by cutting a small tree having many limbs, then cutting the limbs off so as to leave enough of a stump on each limb to make a step. The last Indians seen were on Section 14, N. E. quarter. There is every evidence that a fierce battle was once fought on the north and east quarter of Section 14, about two miles north and west of where Court creek empties into Spoon river. Within an area of a few acres, large numbers of bullets have been plowed up, and have been picked up by handfuls. They are of the old-fashioned kind of bullets, such as were used in the smooth bore Queen Anne muskets of two centuries ago. This would indicate revolutionary times, or before.

Maple sugar was made in this township annually. There were several traditions of hidden wealth buried by the Indians. A cellar was dug on the Taylor farm in 1841, when at the depth of four feet, three bars of copper were found, which had been hand forged out. In digging a well, at the depth of twenty-two feet, remains of a camp-fire, charcoal and rubbish were found.

Truro Township

On the S. W. quarter of Section 31, on land owned by Charles Bradford, a number of Indian graves were found, when the first white settlers came. The corpses had been buried in the forks of the trees, ten to fifteen feet above the ground. Logs had been split in halves and hollowed out, the forks of the trees were cut away with their tomahawks sufficient to let them in, and the rude coffins there rested with their skeleton contents until about 1836, when the whites took them down and buried them in the earth. One sacrificial mound is located on the east quarter of Section 12 of Truro township.

Cedar Township

Mrs. John Reed settled on Section 17, in 1836, on the very ground where the Indians had camped, and used water from the same spring.

Orange Township

There were many Indians in the township when the whites came. In early times there was a small grove on the N. E. quarter of Section 16, Orange township. This was a favorite camping place for the roving bands of Indians on their way from Spoon river to the Mississippi. Numerous fine specimens of arrow points were found here on Mr. Myers Eiker's farm.

The last appearance of any considerable number of Indians in Orange township was in 1843, when several hundred Sacs and Foxes camped on the northwest quarter of Section 5, while on their way to the reservation in Indian Territory. A block house was built on the southwest quarter of Section 3. It was called McCallister's fort. The land is now owned by Mrs. J. M. Nisley. One man was killed by Indians near this fort.

Haw Creek Township

In this township was an arrow-maker's workshop. On Red Chalk hill, vast numbers of arrows in all stages of completeness, and flint chips are found, showing that here arrows were made.

Indian Point Township

There was but one grove of timber in the township, and that extended into a point. Along the edge of this timber, which extended from Cedar Fork to Section 16, many Indian remains were found. Remains of bark wigwams, flint arrows, axes, hatchets and domestic utensils were found. Hence the name of the township. Indian creek empties into Cedar Fork, and that into Spoon river.

Chestnut Township

On Section 12, were many graves, on the bank of Haw creek near the iron bridge. On land belonging to Carl Burnside, on the southwest quarter of Section 15, Chestnut township, are four mounds about three feet high and forty-five feet in circumference. Some interesting things were once found in them when opened some ten years ago. On Section 33 are a group of three graves.

On Mr. Charles Burnside's farm, Chestnut township, Section 14, northeast quarter, the hills and valleys back of his house were covered with arrows and implements of war, many yet remaining. Across the road on land belonging to Mr. William Swigart, Section 11, southeast quarter, there is a valley north of the house where the ground was covered with arrows, as were the hills surrounding it. If we only knew what mighty tribes contended here.

At the beginning of the Black Hawk war, all the Pottawatomie Indians disappeared forever from this locality, none of the whites knowing when or where they went.

Maquon Township

Along the banks of Spoon river the Red Men found their Paradise. Its waters were filled with fish and mussels, while wild fowls haunted its banks, and deer and small game abounded in its woodland and prairie. It was called, in the Algonquin tongue, the language used by the Pottawatomie Indians, A-ma-quon-sip-pi, A-ma-quon meaning mussel, or mussel shell. The Indians used the shell as we do spoons for dipping up food. The word sip-pi means river, thus A-ma-quon-sip-pi meant Spoon river. Because of the Indians' manner of pronouncing the first syllable of a word very short, it was difficult for the white man's ear to catch the sound, and thus it was an easy step from A-ma-quon-sip-pi to Maquon. In a government report, in 1813, Brigadier General Howard speaks of several encampments on the "Maquonie" as the river was known at that time.

Amaquon village was situated on the S. E. quarter of Section 4, Maquon township. It was located near a hill, and near a fine spring of water; there was a garden and orchard on the hill north and a garden east of it. These gardens were fenced with jack oak trees. The trees of this orchard furnished fruit for Mr. Wm. Palmer, the first white man to build a house in Knox county. It was built on the top of the hill just beside where the main trails crossed.

Village No. 2 was situated about a half mile distant to the north on the northeast quarter of Section 4, on the spot where later Mr. Nelson Selby, the first land owner in Maquon township, settled. The tent poles of this village were still standing in 1850. Mr. Selby's daughter, Mrs. Mahala Benson, used to play, when a child with the buckskin thongs with which the tent poles had been tied. This village had its garden northeast of it, on a small flat of very rich soil one quarter of an acre in size. For many years, the kettle sticks remained in this garden. Where the Indians held their annual green corn feasts and dances, south of the garden, were three Indian graves. Northeast of this garden, at the foot of the hill, is the famous Selby spring, which the Indians opened and used. In the year 1850, a white man brought an Indian troop to give a show in Maquon. When they camped at the south edge of town, these Indians went straight to the Selby spring for water, showing that they were familiar with the place.

Village No. 3 was on the southeast quarter, Section 2, Maquon township. It was in a valley on the north of the bluff on French creek.

Village No. 4 was located on the Mrs. Lodema McGirr farm on the northwest quarter of Section 12, Maquon township. Tent poles, maple sugar troughs and water boxes were there many years after white settlers came.

Village No. 5 was on Mr. Menzo Morse's farm, northeast quarter of Section 35, Maquon township. It was on a depression surrounded by hills and near a large spring. Indians spent the winter of 1829 here. Old settlers remember that there were about 100 inhabitants in this village of which the larger number were men.

Several burial grounds were found in Maquon township. One of considerable size was on the bluff or mound at the mouth of French creek, a short distance southeast of Maquon, on the southeast quarter, Section 2. The builders of the C. B. & Q. railroad cut through a large number of graves in the year 1856. On the southwest quarter of Section 5, during the childhood of the older settlers, there were more than a dozen burial mounds from 35 to 40 feet in circumference.

Salem Township

In the eastern part of Salem township on the farm of Mr. Avery Dalton, Knox county's oldest inhabitant, was held annually, Pottawatomie green corn feasts and dances; also, councils were held.

Lewis Fort

Lewis Fort, in Henderson township, was built by Wm. Lewis and sixteen others in the short time of four weeks. It was near the woods, was 210 feet square, and was built of oak timbers, twelve feet each in length, set close together in the ground, forming a piece fence or palisade eight feet in height. This was lined with chunks of sod two feet wide, four feet thick, and two feet in length. Portholes were made every four feet. Block houses were erected on two of the corners, at which each of the four sides of the fort could be guarded. These houses were 16 x 20 feet, and projected slightly beyond the fence to prevent the approach of incendiaries. A shed extended all the way

around the inside. The only place of entry was a doorway, twelve feet wide, closed with a heavy puncheon door. A sham cannon of basswood gave the fort a deadly look. The other forts were of the same general plan.

INDIANS OF THE REVOLUTION

It is little known that this portion of Illinois took any part in the revolutionary war, but the American army marched through Knox county on their way from Peoria to Rock Island. Colonel (afterwards General) George Rogers Clark, received twenty volunteers from Kentucky, under Captain John Montgomery, which was an important addition to his army. Captain Montgomery is described as one of the "Long Hunters of Kentucky, Irishman full of Fight." In 1778 he was made lieutenant colonel and given the title "Commander in chief of the Virginia Troops in the County of Illinois."

The condition of the American army may be judged from an extract of a letter he wrote in September, 1779, to General Clark: "I would be glad if it is in your power to send to me a Relefe to me for the soldiers, if it is only as much as will make them a little Jump Jacote and a pair of overalls, I think they might scuffle through."

On May 26, 1779, the British and Indians attacked the Americans at Cahokia, Illinois. The command was under a Mr. Hess, and was composed of 750 men, including servants and Indians. These were Menominies, Sioux and Sacs and Foxes. General Clark and his men made so brave a resistance at Cahokia, that the British retreated northward, one part going by the Mississippi river, and the other going by the Illinois river. Colonel Montgomery was ordered to follow the enemy up the Illinois river to the lake (Peoria), and then cross the country and attack the Sacs and Foxes on Rock river near its mouth. This attack during the fore part of June, 1780, by the American army upon the Rock river town of the Sacs and Foxes, is the only event in the Revolutionary war that brought the American army so far north. And notice: Knox county is in a direct line between Peoria and Rock Island, and that the well traveled Galena trail passes from one to the other, therefore, the army must have marched through Knox county. The Indian villages of Maquonia were on the well worn trail from Peoria to Rock river (Indian village), hence it is no stretch of imagination to presume that they passed through the present village of Maquon. Another evidence is this: there are, within the confines of Knox county, abundant evidence that there were, at least, three heavy battles fought on her soil and neither battlefield is ten miles away from Maquon.

This American army, under Colonel Montgomery, consisted of 350 men, according to his letter written February 22, 1783, to the Honorable, the board of commissioners for the settlement of western accounts. Among other things he says, after speaking of General Clark's movements and commands: "After giving me instructions he (General Clark) left Cohos (Cohokia) the fourth of June with a small escort for the mouth of the Ohio river, on his route to Kentucky. I immediately proceeded to the business I was ordered, and marched three hundred and fifty men to the lake open on the Illinois river, and from thence to the Rock river, destroying the towns and crops proposed." Colonel Montgomery gives no detailed account of the march from Cahokia, or of the

engagement at Rock river. It was probably only a minor matter to this "Fighting Irishman." No mention is made how the Montgomery army returned, but it is safe to presume that they went as they came, by land.

INDIAN TREATIES

There were, at least, three Indian treaties that effected the Indians of Knox county. Th first one being a treaty made at St. Louis, on November 3, 1804, between William Henry Harrison, governor of Indian Territory, and of the District of Louisiana, with the chief and the head men of the United Sacs and Foxes, tribes of Indians. It is as follows:

For this land, the Indians were to have goods to the value of $2,234.50, and an annuity of $1,000 per year. By a treaty at Fort Madison, April, 1809, and renewed during different years, they were allowed to remain on the lands until they were surveyed.

It seems that the Ottawas, Chippewas and the Pottawatomies also claimed rights in these lands. On August 24, 1816, a treaty was entered into between the United States and these Indians, under which the Indians relinquished all claims on these lands, as follows: The head chiefs and warriors for themselves and the tribes they represent, agree to relinquish, and hereby do relinquish, to the United States, all their rights, claims and title to the land contained in the before mentioned session of the Sacs and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line, from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. And they, moreover, cede to the United States all the land contained in the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the left bank of the Fox river of Illinois, ten miles above the mouth of said Fox river, thence running so as to cross Sandy Creek, ten miles above its mouth; thence in a direct line to a point ten miles north of the west end of Portage, between Chicago Creek, which empties into Lake Michigan. The general boundary line between the lands of the United States and the said Indian tribes shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite of the mouth of the Gasconade river, thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jefferson (in Iowa), at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down the said Jefferson to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Onisconsing river, and up the same which shall be thirty-six miles in a direct line to the point where the Fox river (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small lake Sakaegan, then down the Fox river to the Illinois river and down the same to the Mississippi. The treaty (Aug. 24, 1816) was attended by twenty-eight chief Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Sacs and Foxes, and Kickapoos.

LANDS SURVEYED

From 1816 to 1823, the land between the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers was surveyed, by congressional enactment, May 6, 1812, and subsequently the military tract of Illinois was created consisting, as we know, of the land between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers south of the north line of what is now Bureau and Henry counties.

Black Hawk, chief of the Sacs and Foxes, who fought for the British in the

War of 1812, declared these treaties were not binding, and that they would not abide by them. Many whites moved upon the land of the Indian. In 1831, Black Hawk and a band of warriors established themselves on the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave at once.

ILLINOIS INDIANS IN THE WAR OF 1812

Upon the declaration of war in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies and most other tribes of Indians in the territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with England. Just prior to the War of 1812, Tecumseh, the great Indian chieftain, endeavored to arouse the western Indians against the whites. For this purpose, he visited Illinois and perhaps Knox county. Long years afterwards the Pottawatomie chief, Shabbona (who then lived in Bureau county) stated that Tecumseh came to him personally to get him and his tribe to join with him against the whites.

It is not generally known that Illinois took any important part in the War of 1812, but the record, though incomplete, shows that at least four regiments and a number of rangers were enlisted and in active service, and had it not been for the bravery and vigilance of these rangers, the other settlements of Illinois would have met the sad fate of Fort Dearborn.

MAQUONIA INDIANS

In September, 1812, an expedition was fitted out at Camp Russell, near Edwardsville, not far from St. Louis, to march to capture Peoria, as the white settlers there were supposed to be in sympathy with the Indians, and was to take the Indian tribes in that vicinity. During the expedition, Major Boone, was sent with one hundred from Peoria in the direction of Rock river, to look out for war parties of Indians. When he went back, he reported that he had penetrated the country northwesterly and within forty-five miles of Rock river, he said there were several encampments of Indians of the Maquonia, which seemed to be deserted about the time the army arrived at Peoria. This is from records of the adjutant general of Illinois, and to my mind is conclusive evidence that the army marched to Spoon river, which was known by that name at that time, and crossed it at Maquon, Knox county, Illinois. I can not otherwise account for the name as there is not another town in America by that name.

Another expedition during the War of 1812 marched from Edwardsville to Quincy, where was a large Sacs and Fox village, thence across what is now Schuyler and Fulton counties, to the mouth of Spoon river, near where Havana now is, and thence to Peoria and destroyed the Pottawatomie village of Chief Gomo, near Chillicothe. Peoria was burned and the inhabitants carried away in 1813.

BLACK HAWK WAR

Black Hawk war seems to be a blot upon the fair name of Illinois because of the greed of some of the white people who were determined to have the land,

regardless of the Indian rights and claims. The following speech, by the famous Black Hawk, explains the Indian's idea in the matter:

BLACK HAWK TO GENERAL STREET

"You have taken me prisoner with all my warriors. I am much grieved, for I expected, if I did not defeat you, to hold out much longer, and give you much trouble, before I surrendered. I tried hard to bring you into ambush, but your last general understood Indian fighting. I determined to rush on you and fight you face to face. I fought hard, but your guns were well aimed. The bullets flew like birds through the air and whizzed by our ears like the wind through the trees in winter. My warriors fell around me. It began to look dismal.

"I saw my evil day at hand. The sun rose dim upon us in the morning and at night it sank in a dark cloud and looked like a ball of fire. That was the last sun that shone on Black Hawk. His heart is dead and no longer beats quick in his bosom. He is now a prisoner of the white men: they will do with him as they wish, but he can stand torture, and is not afraid of death. He is no coward. Black Hawk is an Indian. He has done nothing for which an Indian ought to be ashamed. He has fought for his countrymen, against the white men who came, year after year, to cheat them and take away their land.

"You know the cause of our making war. It is known to all white men. They ought to be ashamed of it. The white men despise the Indians and drive them from their homes. They smile in the face of the poor Indian, to cheat him; they shake him by the hand, to gain his confidence, to make him drunk, and to deceive him. We told them to let us alone and keep away from us, but they followed on and beset our paths and they coiled themselves among us like a snake. They poisoned us by their touch. We were not safe. We lived in danger. We looked up to the Great Spirit. We went to our Father. We were encouraged. His great council gave us fair words and big promises, but we got no satisfaction; things were growing worse. There were no deer in the forests. The oppossum and beaver were fled. The springs were drying up, and our squaws and pappooses were without food to keep them from starving.

"We called a great council and built a large fire. The spirit of our fathers arose, and spoke to us to avenge our wrongs or die. We set up the war-whoop, and dug up the tomahawk; our knives were ready, and the heart of Black Hawk swelled high in his bosom, when he led his warriors to the battle. He is satisfied. He will go to the world of Spirits contended. He has done his duty. His father will meet him there and commend him.

"Black Hawk is a true Indian, and he disdains to cry like a woman. He feels for his wife, for his children, for his friends, but he does not care for himself. He cares for the nation and the Indian. They will suffer. He laments their fate. Farewell, my nation. Black Hawk tried to save you and avenge your wrongs. He drank the blood of some of the whites. He has been taken prisoner, and his plans are crushed. He can do no more. He is near his end. His sun is setting, and he will rise no more. Farewell to Black Hawk."

I wish to acknowledge my obligation for local history to Major Thomas McKee's Reminiscences of old days in Illinois, Miss J. H. McKenney, Mrs. Elsie D. Hartsook, Mr. J. W. Miles, Captain C. C. Craig, J. W. Adams, and others.

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COURTS—THEIR JURISDICTION AND SUITS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

By Hon. George W. Thompson, Judge Circuit and Appellate Courts.

The legal history of Knox county in detail would include a review of the acts of the legislature from the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union, the records of the courts which had jurisdiction over the territory now within the county, a biography of the judges who have presided over the courts having such jurisdiction and of the leading lawyers who have conducted litigation concerning public matters in the county and a review of the more important cases tried within the county. This history of the county, in the appropriate departments, will contain biographical sketches of the lawyers who have practiced and are now practicing before the bar and of the judges who have presided over the courts of record in the county. It is intended in this sketch to review only topics of general interest concerning legal matters within the county. The statutes of the state required that the territory within the limits of the county should have three hundred inhabitants before it could be organized as a county, and there was included within the county when first organized the territory now within its boundaries with the two townships that are now the west townships of Stark county and which were detached from Knox county in 1839, when Stark county was organized.

An order was entered in the circuit court at Lewistown in Fulton county, of which Knox was then a part, on the 5th of July, 1830, that a term of the circuit court be held in Knox county on the Friday before the first Monday in October, 1830.

When this county was organized the statutes of the state provided, that the county commissioners court in each county should divide the county into districts, in each of which two justices of the peace should be elected, except in the district in which the county seat was situated and in that district three justices of the peace should be elected. Justices of the peace had substantially the same jurisdiction in criminal and in civil matters that they have at the present time, with the exception that in civil matters their jurisdiction was limited to the sum of $100. The statute then in force is very similar to the present statute except that justices have been given additional jurisdiction in a few other special matters;

there has been very little change in the practice in such courts. In 1874 their jurisdiction was enlarged to controversies not exceeding $200.

The statutes in force in 1830 also provided that a court of record styled "the court of probate" should be established and held at the several county seats, and that the judges of probate should be appointed by the general assembly to be paid a reasonable compensation to be allowed them out of the county treasury by the county commissioners' court. They were required to hold terms on the first Monday in every month and had jurisdiction over estates of deceased persons. The only jurisdiction that the court of probate had when first established was in the matter of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and matters relating to apprentices. They had no jurisdiction in the allowance of claims against estates if the claim exceeded $1000 or in proceedings to sell real estate to pay debts.

In 1837 the legislature changed the name from probate judge to probate justice, and made the office elective by the voters for the term of four years. The probate justice was also given the same jurisdiction in civil matters as justices of the peace, and in cases of debt or assumpsit where an administrator or executor was a party, they had civil jurisdiction to the extent of $1000. In 1845 the style of the probate justice was changed by the legislature to "probate justice of the peace;" the term of office was reduced to two years, but their jurisdiction remained substantially the same as under the act of 1837.

The constitution of 1848 provided that a county court should be established and that a county judge should be elected in each county. By the statute of 1849 county courts were given full jurisdiction in the settlement of estates, including the power to sell real estates of decedents to pay debts, with the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace in civil suits, where the amount involved did not exceed $100. In 1872, under the constitution of 1870, the jurisdiction of county courts in civil suits was enlarged, giving them jurisdiction in all matters over which justices of the peace had jurisdiction, when the amount involved did not exceed $500 with jurisdiction, concurrent with the circuit court, over appeals from justices of the peace, but appeals from the county court when sitting as a justice of the peace, were to be taken to the circuit court. They were also given jurisdiction over criminal cases, where the punishment was not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death, and the circuit court was authorized to certify indictments in such matters to the county court for trial. In 1877 the jurisdiction of the county courts was extended in civil suits to $1000; law terms were established for that court, and appeals in common law cases directed to be taken to the appellate court and in proceedings for the sale of real estate to pay debts of decedents to the supreme court.

There was also a court of record for the government of counties, established when the state was organized, called "the county commissioners' court." It was composed of three county commissioners elected in each county; they had power to appoint a clerk. The jurisdiction of this court was limited to matters concerning the county revenue, the imposing of county taxes, granting licenses for ferries and "taverns" and anything that brought in revenue to the county. It also had jurisdiction in all cases of public roads, canals, turnpike roads and toll bridges. While styled a court, it was simply the means of county government. This court continued until 1849, when an act was passed authorizing counties to adopt town-

ship organization by a vote of the people. While it is styled a court, yet it had no jurisdiction in civil matters, between third parties or in criminal matters, its jurisdiction being limited to county business.

The circuit court in Illinois has always been a court having general jurisdiction over all legal matters except in the probate of wills and the settlement of estates. The first term of the circuit court was opened in Knox county in a "temporary seat of justice" on the first day of October, 1830, at the home of John B. Gum, which was a log cabin on section thirty-two in Henderson township.

The first judicial order, made in the circuit court of Knox county on that day, directed the recording of an order made at Lewistown on June 10, 1830, that an election be held at the house of John B. Gum for the election of three county commissioners, a sheriff and coroner, to be held on the 3rd of July, 1830. There was a grand and petit jury in attendance. On the first day of court the grand jury made a report concerning the condition of the jail and that there was no business for their consideration. The court adjourned until the next day when the court was adjourned for the term. The only business transacted by the court at that term, other than directing the recording of the orders concerning the organization of the county, the approval of the bonds of John G. Sanborn, as clerk of the court, of Stephen Osburn as sheriff, ordering such bonds recorded, the appointing of a temporary states attorney and the empanelling and discharging of grand and petit juries was to certify to the county commissioners court, that the sheriff had attended court two days.

On January 15, 1831, the legislature passed an act providing, "that the seat of justice for the county of Knox is hereby permanently established on the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight in township eleven north, of range two east" and authorizing the county commissioners of the county to purchase said quarter of land of the United States "and to lay off on the same a town which shall be called Henderson." (Laws of 1831, page 62.) On December 22nd, 1832, the legislature enacted: "That the county seat of Knox, hitherto known by the name of Henderson, shall from and after the passage of this act be known and designated by the name of Knoxville." Knoxville remained a town until 1853, when it was incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature.

In March, 1831, the county commissioners made a contract with William Lewis for the building of a court house in the town of Henderson to which the legislature had transferred the seat of justice. A two story court house twenty-eight feet long by twenty feet wide built of hewed logs was completed in 1833, at a cost when furnished of less than $400, which served all the purposes of a court house until 1840, when a two story brick court house was erected at a cost of $15,450 on the public square in Knoxville. That building still stands and is now used by the city of Knoxville as an office building. In 1854 a two room fireproof brick building was erected near the court house for the use of the clerks and for the safe keeping of the records.

In 1873 the county seat was changed from Knoxville to Galesburg, where court was held in the opera house on the south side of the square until October term 1883. The records of the county were kept, and the clerk's offices were located in a one story fireproof building on South Cherry street, which had been built by the city of Galesburg for the use of the county, where the city hall of Galesburg now stands. That building was also used as a county court room.

In 1882 the county began the erection of a second story over the clerk's offices which was reached by an outside stairway. The circuit court was held in the second story of this building from October, 1883, until the present court house was completed in 1886 at a cost, when furnished, of about $150,000.

In 1860 the question of the removal of the county seat from Knoxville to Galesburg was raised. From that time the location of the county seat figured much in the official affairs and in the politics of the county. Dennis Clark who resided in Abingdon was elected county judge in November, 1865, and held that office five successive terms and until the election in 1886. The fact that the city of his residence was favorable to the change of the county seat to Galesburg was long used as an argument why the citizens of Galesburg should vote for him for county judge. In 1862 in a constitutional convention, propositions were offered, contended for and resisted, the ultimate motive of which was the removal of the county seat of Knox county from Knoxville to Galesburg. In 1865 an act was passed by the legislature providing for a change from Knoxville to Galesburg if the people of the county should by a vote of its citizens favor such removal. In March, 1869, an act was passed authorizing the supervisors to appoint commissioners to contract with the city of Galesburg or persons offering gifts to the county as an inducement for the removal of the county seat to Galesburg. An election was held on the question of the removal of the county seat to Galesburg on April 6, 1869. On the face of the returns the vote was against the removal. That election was contested, and on a trial in the circuit court of McDonough county, where the case was transferred, by a change of venue, it was held, Judge Higby of Pike county presiding, that the majority of the vote on the location of the county seat was in favor of Galesburg. The case was one of the most important and closely contested civil cases that have arisen in this county. The ablest lawyers that could be found in the state were employed in the case. The law firm of Craig and Harvey, composed of Judge A. M. Craig, who at that time lived midway between Galesburg and Knoxville, and later was elected to the supreme bench of the state, and his brother-in-law, Curtis K. Harvey, a very promising young lawyer, were the leading counsel for the city of Knoxville. They were assisted by G. L. Hannaman and P. H. Sanford, who resided in Knoxville and who afterwards from 1886 to 1898 presided as judge of the county court after the removal of the county seat to Galesburg, but who lived and died in Knoxville, and by Eagan and Temple and H. M. Weed of Peoria, and Beckwith, Ayer & Kales of Chicago. The case for the city of Galesburg was presented by McKenzie and Williams, Frost & Tunnicliff and Kitchell and Arnold. E. P. Williams of McKenzie and Williams is entitled to much credit for the great care and freedom from error with which the case was presented in the circuit court, and the ultimate success of Galesburg at the end of the case in the supreme court.

At the time of the county seat contest all that was required in favor of a removal was a majority of the votes cast. Prior to that contest there was no general legislation in such matters, but special acts were passed by the general assembly concerning different counties. The constitution of 1870 contains a provision that a vote to change a county seat shall not be taken oftener than once in ten years, and that if the new location is further from the center of the county than the old one, then a vote of three-fifths of the votes of the county in favor

of the removal is required to move it, but if the new location is nearer the center of the county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary. The contest in Knox county was the cause of the foregoing provision.

On June 11, 1832, court was opened in the new log court house just finished in Knoxville, then called Henderson. The grand jury empanelled at that term reported that there were no violations of law, and the records show that there was no business before the court either of a criminal or civil nature. The first bill in chancery filed in this county was a bill for divorce, at that time called a libel for divorce, filed to the October term, 1832, entitled Tanner vs. Tanner. At that term, there being no general statute concerning notice of suit to non-resident defendants by publication, an order was made for the publication of notice to the defendant in a public newspaper published in the state. The libellant, Rhoda Tanner, upon a showing as to her poverty, not only procured an order that she be permitted to prosecute her suit as a poor person without the payment of any costs, but also secured an order directing and requiring James W. Whitney, an attorney, to prosecute her suit without any compensation or fee. The only other business at that term was the issuing of attachments against persons summoned for jury service who have failed to appear.

At the June term 1833, in Knoxville the first entry on the records of the county was made in a criminal case. That case came on a change of venue from McDonough county. The only common law case upon the docket at that term, in which any order was made, was an appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace, which had been obtained on a note dated in May, 1830, "payable in young cattle." O. H. Browning, a lawyer from Quincy, a leader of the bar in the state in his day, appeared as the attorney for the defendant. The defendant procured a continuance and the case was not disposed of until 1834, when, the defendant being unable to obtain any further postponement, the appeal was dismissed and judgment for $21.15 rendered against the defendant.

The second and third chancery suits, begun within the county, were also bills for divorce. A decree was entered in April, 1834, granting a divorce to the libellant, in the bill for divorce filed to the October term, 1832. The first indictment returned by a grand jury, for an offence committed within the county, was returned at the April term, 1834. At that term two indictments were returned, one charging certain defendants with riot, and another charging the defendant with selling intoxicating liquor without a license. The cases were tried before a petit jury and the defendants were acquitted.

Under the constitution of 1818 the judicial power of the state was vested in a supreme court and such inferior courts as the general assembly might establish. It provided that the justices of the supreme court and of the inferior courts should be appointed by a joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly and be commissioned by the governor and hold their offices during good behavior, until the end of the first session of the legislature after January 1, 1824.

Richard M. Young, one of the judges of the supreme court who received a salary of $1000 each, presided over the circuit court in Knox county from its organization until the May term, 1837, when he was succeeded by James H. Ralston. Stephen A. Douglas was one of the judges of the supreme court from 1841 to 1843 and presided over the circuit court of Knox county during that time.

In 1848 a new constitution was adopted by the state which declared that the

judicial power of the state should be vested in a supreme court consisting of three judges, in circuit courts, county courts and in justices of the peace, all of whom should be elected by the people of fixed and definite terms. The constitution of 1848 fixed the salaries of judges of the supreme court at $1200 per annum and of the judges of the circuit court at $1000 per annum.

The constitution of 1870 increased the number of judges of the supreme court to seven and the salary of such judges to $4000 until otherwise provided by law. It also made provision for the creation of inferior appellate courts by the general assembly, which provision was acted on in 1877, and the appellate courts established. It fixed the salaries of circuit judges at $3000 per annum until otherwise provided by law.

The appellate courts were formed by an act dividing the state into a certain number of circuits, each circuit being composed of several counties, and electing three circuit judges in each. The state was divided into four appellate districts. The supreme court assigns three circuit judges to each district, who do appellate duty as well as circuit court duty, however without any additional pecuniary compensation, but are recompensed by the honor of the appointment.

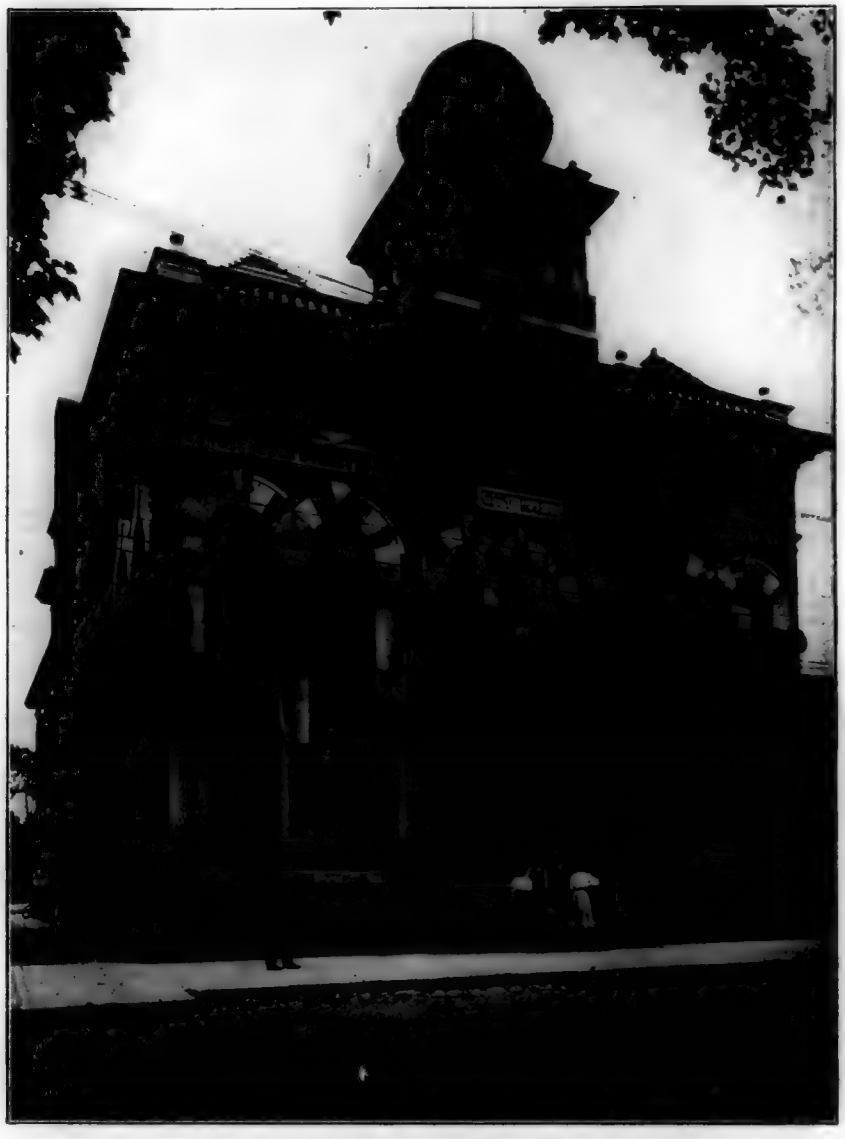
In the constitutions of 1818 and 1848 there was no restriction against special legislation, and much of the time of the general assembly was occupied with legislation, concerning matters of local interest only, in which the public at large was not interested. The constitution of 1870 contains a provision against special legislation concerning certain enumerated things, and provides generally that in all cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted. Section 42 of an act passed by the legislature and approved March 2, 1839, provides: "That Turner Roundtree, Thomas Gilbert and Agrippa L. Martin, of the county of Knox, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to review, survey and relocate that part of the state road leading from Knoxville in Knox county to New Boston, in Mercer county, which lies in the said county of Knox, so that said road, as relocated, may run through the town of Galesburg in said county of Knox, and strike the present state road at some point between Galesburg and Alfred Brown's." In 1841 an act was passed requiring an election to be held in Cherry Grove precinct, in Knox county, for the election of an additional justice of the peace and constable who shall reside within the limits of the town of Abingdon.

Some of the special charters created by acts passed under the old constitutions of the state are cherished as very valuable, while the rights secured by others have been abandoned. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Galesburg is incorporated and exercises its corporate rights as a bank under a special charter obtained from the legislature. The cities of Galesburg, Abingdon, and Oneida, each, were incorporated under special charters. The original charters obtained from the legislature by these cities continued many specially valuable provisions, amongst others may be mentioned the prohibition against licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Abingdon and Oneida still cling to their original charters, with the result that no intoxicating liquor has ever been legally sold as a beverage within their boundaries. In 1876 the city of Galesburg, by a vote of its inhabitants, became incorporated under the general incorporation act concerning the incorporation of cities and villages passed in 1872, and relinquished its charter prohibition against the sale of intoxicating liquor. The public school system of

Galesburg is still acting under the provisions of a special school charter adopted in 1859.

The public school system of the city of Galesburg, while existing under a special act, is controlled by the general school law in the conduct of some of its business and in some matters by its special charter. In 1882 there appeared in the public newspapers of the city articles written by a prominent lawyer contending that the board of education of the city was not controlled by the general school law, and that it was unnecessary for the teachers employed in the city schools to go to the expense and trouble of procuring certificates of their fitness to teach from the county superintendent of schools. The result of the newspaper articles was that a citizen of the same political persuasion as the author of the articles employed a lawyer who occupied offices near those of the author of the articles to bring a suit to enjoin the payment of the salary of a teacher of penmanship, who, teaching a special subject only, did not have a certificate from the county superintendent licensing to teach. The writer of the newspaper articles was employed to defend the school board against the injunction suit and show that his published articles laid down correct legal principles. The circuit court held that no teacher in the public schools was entitled to be paid out of the school fund, unless he held a proper certificate from the county superintendent of schools. The case was appealed to the supreme court, where it was expected, that as the briefs for the citizens who brought the suit, only perfunctorily stated his contention and the defendant's brief was an able one, that the case would be reversed and the school board exempted from the provisions of the general school law. Another leading lawyer of the city, James A. McKenzie, who was regarded as one of the best common law pleaders that ever practiced in the county, and who had a state wide reputation, quietly filed a brief as a friend of the court and for the public good, and the decree of the trial court was affirmed in an opinion published in 112 Ill. Supreme Court Reports at page 11, much to the discomfiture of the lawyer, who had instigated the suit by his published letters and who apparently had his choice of sides in the case.

A comparison of the judicial records of the first few years of the county with those of later years demonstrates that the inhabitants of the county were neither different in their characteristics nor distinctly better or worse than its citizens of the present time. The first action usually taken by a defendant in court was to move for a continuance. The proportion of divorces compared with other chancery suits was then apparently as great as at present, and the court compelled attorneys to prosecute suits for divorce in behalf of poor persons without reward, a proceeding unknown at the present time in civil suits between parties. Now there is an outcry for the defense against such suits by the public, instead of assistance to complainants therein. Selling intoxicating liquor, without a license, was in the early years of the county a frequent offense, and there was the same difficulty in procuring convictions that now exists. A large proportion of the judicial records of the circuit court, in its earlier years, is made up of orders for attachments for contempt against parties summoned for jury service, who had failed to appear. The parties on the hearing of the attachments were usually discharged, occasionally, however, being taxed with the costs of the attachment. Serving on juries, especially on grand juries was a service rendered at that time apparently more unwillingly than at present, for which there was



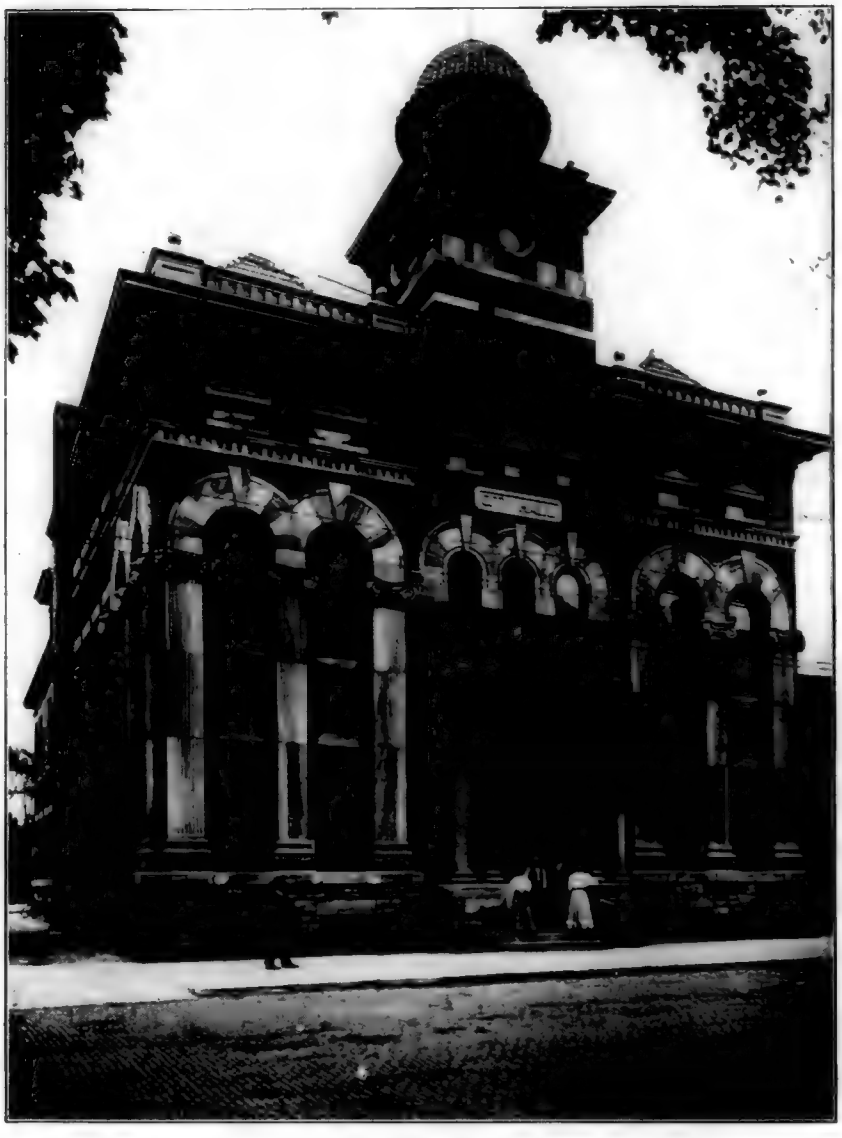
THE CITY HALL

Located on South Cherry Street, between Simmons and Tompkins Streets. Erected 1905-6. Value, $45,000.

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then more reason than now, in addition to the lack of transportation facilities, as grand jurors in the earlier years of the county received no mileage or compensation of any kind, and petit jurors received 25c a day for each civil case in which they served, and no compensation whatever in criminal cases.

The territory within the state of Illinois was originally with other territory northwest of the Ohio river, within the state of Virginia and was in 1778 organized into the county of Illinois. In 1783 it was ceded to the United States by the state of Virginia, and by the ordinance of the 13th day of July, 1787, was erected into a territorial government. That ordinance contains certain articles of compact, between the original states and the people in that territory, which articles it is declared shall forever remain unalterable unless by common consent. The ordinance provides, among other things, that the inhabitants of said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of judicial proceedings according to the course of common law. There is still in the statutes of Illinois an act which provides, "That the common law of England so far as the same is applicable and of a general nature, and all statutes or acts of the British parliament made in aid of, and to supply the defects of the common law, prior to the fourth year of, James the First, excepting the second section of the sixth chapter of 43d Elizabeth, the eighth chapter of the 13th Elizabeth, and the ninth chapter of 37th Henry Eighth and which are of a general nature and not local to that kingdom shall be the rule of decisions and shall be considered as of full force until repealed by legislative authority." The legislature fixed the law as it was in England in 1607, the fourth year of James the First, as the period at which the law of England should be made applicable to this country instead of the year of the Declaration of Independence, for the reason that was the time of the institution of the first territorial government in America. The adoption of the common law, as it was in 1607, has been construed as only applicable in cases where that law is applicable to the habits and conditions of our society and in harmony with the genius, spirit and objects of American institutions. By the common law is meant those maxims, principles and forms of procedure that have no written law to warrant them, but are founded on the laws of nature and the dictates of reason and have by usage and custom become interwoven with the written laws. This law is found in the records of the courts, and writings of men skilled in the profession, whose statements of the law are deductions and conclusions gathered from the decisions of the courts.

The practice and procedure in the trial courts, in our times, are but little different from the practice at the time the county was organized or as it was in 1607. The pleadings in courts were then written by the attorneys, now they are usually dictated to stenographers, are typewritten and are more verbose. By the change in office methods, the conciseness and precision that governed in earlier times has been lost. The procedure in the courts both in civil and criminal matters has not advanced and has not kept pace with the improvements in other sciences, but clings to the rule of precedent. Several attempts have been made by the judiciary and the leading lawyers of the state to simplify and expedite the methods of court procedure, but the recommendations of practice commissions, the last of which was made in 1907, have been practically ignored by the legislature. While the statutes of the state make a large volume, that part of them applicable to practice in courts of record is contained within less than forty

pages of the present statute. The most important statute modifying the old common law practice is the statute of amendments, which permits any process or pleading in a civil suit to be amended by leave of the court for the furtherance of justice at any time even after judgment.

Knox county is in the military tract of Illinois:—the land in it was set apart by the federal government for the soldiers of the War of 1812 to be located upon by them. The warrants issued to the soldiers were in great part bought up by speculators, who located the warrants on land the title to which was in the government. Many of the soldiers who themselves located their warrants and received the patents for their land, either sold the land, or the land being so far from the settled parts of the country, it was regarded by the owners of so little value that they paid no attention to their property and permitted it to be sold for taxes. The result was that after a patent had been issued to a soldier and the land remained vacant and unoccupied, or it was occupied by squatters without any claim of title, speculators would secure some kind of a title, either a tax title or a deed, either from the soldier, or some one of the same name. It did not seem to be important, whether the maker of the deed was the soldier or a descendant, if he could make a deed in the name of the patentee. Titles to land were very uncertain. Many fraudulent titles were recorded, and frequently there were several titles of record to the same tract of land. The result was, that in 1839 statutes were enacted by the legislature for the purpose of quieting titles. One of these statutes provided that whenever any person, having claim and color of title made in good faith to vacant and unoccupied land, shall pay all taxes legally assessed thereon for seven successive years, he shall be adjudged the legal owner of such vacant land, according to the purport of his paper title. Another section provided that every person in the actual possession of land under claim and color of title, made in good faith, and who shall for seven successive years continue in possession and shall during said time pay all taxes legally assessed against such land, shall be adjudged the owner to the extent and purport of his paper title. The purpose of the passage of these statutes was to perfect and give good title to land, which parties had in good faith bought from others, who had no title or only a fraudulent title, and to put an end to the very general litigation concerning land titles. The courts held that while these statutes purported to be statutes making title, yet they could only be used as a shield to defend the title of the party in possession and could not be used as a sword to destroy the title of others. The case of Hale vs. Gladfelter, which was tried in the circuit court of Knox county before Hon. A. A. Smith of Galesburg, judge presiding, and taken by appeal to the supreme court involved the title to a quarter section of land in Victoria township in this county, secured a construction of the statutes referred to. It was one of the most important civil cases tried in this county and had very able lawyers opposed to each other; Leander Douglas represented T. J. Hale, who was ultimately successful, and Frost and Tunnicliff, P. H. Sanford and Martin Shallenberger of Toulon, represented Levi Gladfelter.

In 1882 Edgar A. Bancroft, then starting in the practice of law, began in Knox county a case of great public importance entitled Jones vs. the Chicago & Burlington Railroad Co., to recover penalties for overcharges on shipment of stocks. F. A. Willoughby and F. S. Murphy were subsequently associated with Bancroft for the plaintiff and O. F. Price and Williams and Lawrence of

Galesburg, with Chicago attorneys represented the railroad company. In this cause was tested the validity of an act of the legislature passed in 1873, entitled an act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freight. The act authorized the railroad and warehouse commissioners to make schedules of reasonable and maximum rates for the transportation of passengers and freight, and gave to persons who were injured by any violation of the act, a right of recovery for three times the amount of the damages sustained and attorneys fees. The case was tried in the circuit court of Knox county, Judge Glenn of Monmouth presiding, and a judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $2,868.60 and $1,200 attorneys fees. The case was not finally disposed of in the supreme court of Illinois until 1894 because of transfers back and forth between the state and federal courts, when the judgment was affirmed in an opinion by the supreme court of this state establishing the validity of the statute and the control of the state over common carriers.

A history of the trial of judicial matters in Knox county would be incomplete without reference to two judges of the supreme court of the state and a circuit judge who resided in Knox county during their terms of offices. In 1864 Charles B. Lawrence, then a judge of the circuit court of Knox county, was elected to the supreme bench. His record as a nisi prius judge has not been excelled in the state for wisdom and accuracy. His opinions in the supreme court are contained in volumes 36 to 67 and are very concise models of legal literature and learning. They leave no doubt as to the law therein laid down.

In 1873 he was succeeded by Alfred M. Craig, who held a seat on that bench until 1900. His opinions are found in volumes 67 to 186 inclusive and are noted for their clearness and hard common sense. He displayed great legal acumen in adapting judicial principles to new and changing conditions, without being chargeable with judicial legislation. In a case involving the question of the right of school directors to provide separate schools for colored children, in which the supreme court judges were divided in opinion, Judge Craig held with the majority, that while school directors had large discretionary powers, yet they had no right to discriminate between children on account of color or social condition. He wrote the opinion in the famous Illinois Central Railroad case, involving the right of the railroad company under its charter to submerged lands along the lake front in Chicago, in which it was decided that the state held the title to the lands within its boundaries covered by the waters of Lake Michigan, in trust for the people and that the state had no right to sell such lands.

Arthur A. Smith, judge of the circuit court from 1867 to 1894, was born in Batavia, Ohio. He graduated from Knox College in 1853. He studied law for a while in New York and afterwards in Peoria and was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Galesburg in 1855. At the breaking out of the Civil war he helped to organize the 83rd Regiment of Illinois Infantry, of which he was elected lieutenant colonel. He served his country well until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of brigadier general. For a short time after the close of the war, General Smith remained at Clarksville, but returned to Galesburg in 1866, where he resumed the practice of law. In the early part of 1867, he was appointed circuit judge to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge John S. Thompson of Mercer county.

Judge Smith was succeeded by Judge Hiram Bigelow of Galva, in Henry county, who served out the remainder of Judge Smith's term.

Judge Bigelow was succeeded by the writer of this article, who is now serving his third term as circuit judge.

COURT HOUSES

In pursuance of the policy announced in the preface of this history, it is now our intention to write up the several matters of interest to the people of this county in such detail as to present them as they really occurred.

In our third chapter it seemed natural and convenient to attach an account of the construction of the first court house and jail to the account of the final organization of the courts and the election of the county and township or district officers. We were explicit in everything pertaining to the construction of the court house, but the jail does not appear in so much detail on the record. In fact, it does not seem to have been fully paid for until the year 1838.

Since that time two court houses and two jails have been erected in Knox county. All of these buildings were fine structures for the times in which they were built, and it will be seen from the account here given, that they were all thoroughly well built, and that there was never the slightest evidence or suspicion of fraud or dishonesty in the work. It was the writer's pleasure and honor to have been county clerk during the construction of the present court house, and he wishes here to state that during all that period the men comprising the county board of Knox county were men of honor and ability and would have been a credit to any state legislature of any state of the Union.

We will now proceed with our account of Knox county court house construction.

In December, 1836, it appears from the records that the county commissioners were moved to consider the question of again building a court house. The log structure which was erected at the start, and costing less than $400, was in the very nature of things temporary and designed only to meet the then pressing needs of the county. It does not appear from the records that there had been any previous discussion upon this subject on the part of the people, but we find a simple order directing the preparation of plans with the provision for advertising the same and placing those plans where they would be accessible to such architects as might be found in the then new cities of the state. The following orders appear of record:

ORDERED: That Henry J. Runkle (or some other person whom he may employ) be requested to furnish three copies of a suitable draft for a court house to be erected in the town of Knoxville, of the following description: The main building to be 40 feet wide by 50 feet in length with a portico in front of suitable proportion, supported by stone pillars. The basement story to be of stone and to be divided in the middle lengthwise by a hall or passage and one side divided into three apartments, and the other side in four apartments, and the main building to be of brick, the whole to be of suitable proportion.

ORDERED: That the clerk make out an advertisement and cause the same to

be inserted in the newspapers printed at Peoria and Quincy. That sealed proposals will be received at the office of the clerk of this court until the March term of this court for said building in separate contracts: one for the walls and outside of said building, and the other for the inside work of said building, having reference to the said drafts for particular information, the said drafts to be deposited with the clerks of the county commissioners courts of the counties of Knox, Peoria and Adams.

It appears further that the foregoing advertisements did not result in the production of any plans or at least any plans that were satisfactory, for we find the following order entered of record at the March term, to which term of court plans were to be returned.

ORDERED: That Eldert Runkle, one of the commissioners of this court, be and he is hereby appointed and authorized on the behalf of said court to procure a suitable draft or drafts of a court house for said county, previous to the next regular term of this court.

The county commissioners' record does not make any statement in regard to plans and specifications for court house filed pursuant to notice given at the September term of court. Plans and specifications were, however, filed with the clerk of the court, but were probably too elaborate and were therefore not entered of record; but we find a contract for the building of a new court house for the sum of $15,450, made and entered into with Alvah Wheeler and Zelotes Cooley, who at that time lived in Hancock county, Illinois. This contract is given below as it is made for the erection of the building which now stands in the public square at Knoxville, and is therefore of sufficient interest to the people of this county to copy it from the records which are scarcely ever seen, and make it a matter of historic value by including it in this history of Knox county. The following is the contract:

Alvah Wheeler and Zelotes Cooley have entered into contract with the commissioners of Knox county in articles of agreement as follows: This agreement made and entered into this tenth day of March, A. D., 1838, between Alvah Wheeler and Zelotes Cooley of Hancock county, in the state of Illinois of the first part, and Jos Rowe, James Ferguson and Eldert Runkle, county commissioners of the said county of Knox in said state of Illinois on behalf of said county of Knox of the second part, Witnesseth: That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the covenants on the part of the said party of the second part hereinafter mentioned, hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the second part and their successors in office to furnish the materials for and to erect and build a court house in the town of Knoxville, in said county of Knox (upon such site as shall be designated by the said party of the second part) agreeably to certain plans and specifications by them filed with the clerk of the county commissioners' court of said county of Knox (to which plans and specifications reference is herein had, and they are made a part of this agreement), the said court house to be fully completed and finished (agreeably to said plans and specifications), on or before the first day of May, A. D., 1840.

In consideration whereof, the said party of the second part for themselves and their successors in office hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the first part to pay to the said party of the first part, the sum of fifteen

thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars at the times and in the manner following, to-wit: To advance to the said party of the first part (when this agreement is executed), the sum of one thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars (which sum is to be secured to the said party of the second part by good personal security to be by them approved), and to make further payments from time to time (as often as once per month as required by the said party of the first part) as the work progresses proportioned to the progress thereof, so that the last payment shall be made when the said court house is completed. And it is mutually understood and agreed by and between the parties that in estimating the progress of said building reference shall be had to the value of the materials provided therefor and of the labor bestowed thereon, so that the said party of the first part may (whenever an estimate is made) be paid a sum proportioned to the advancement of the work, and it is further mutually agreed by and between the parties that if at any time they shall not agree upon the amounts which should then be paid, that then each party shall nominate one person who together shall estimate the progress of said work and fix the amount which is at that time to be paid to the said party of the first part and if the two persons thus nominated shall disagree they two shall appoint a third person to act as umpire, whose decision shall be final in the premises, and the said party of the second part shall thereupon pay to the said party of the first part the sum fixed by said umpire.

And the said party of the first part further covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the second part, that whenever any materials by them provided for said court house shall have been estimated, and they shall have received the payment based upon such estimate, that then the materials so estimated shall be considered and shall be the absolute property of the said party of the second part, subject however to be used in and about the building of said court house by the said party of the first part. It is further mutually understood and agreed by and between the parties aforesaid that if the said party of the second part shall deem it expedient to make any change or alteration in the plans or specifications that then such change or alteration shall be made in such building and if such change or alteration increases the expense of said court house, that then the said party of the second part shall pay the said party of the first part (in addition to the gross sum above mentioned) a reasonable compensation, proportioned to such increased expense, and on the other hand, if any such change or changes shall diminish the expense of said building, that then the said parties of the first part shall make a reasonable deduction from said gross sum, proportioned to such diminished expense. In witness of which said several premises the said parties have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Witness, S. H. LITTLE.

(Signed) ALVAH WHEELER, (SEAL)
ZELOTES COOLEY. (SEAL)

Messrs. Wheeler and Cooley entered into bond in the penal sum of $28,000 with the county commissioners with Moses Stevens, Sidney H. Little, Wesley Williams, David W. Matthews, Thos. L. Barnes and Jesse B. Winn of Hancock county, state of Illinois as sureties and John G. Sanborn, Parnach Owen, Herman Knox, Enos Pomeroy, Robert L. Hannaman, Geo. A. Charles and George

Newman of the county of Knox and state of Illinois also as sureties. The county commissioners at this time were Joseph Rowe, James Ferguson and Eldert Runkle. This court house was completed in good shape by the contractors but it is a little interesting to know that at the start they proceeded to borrow from Knox county the sum of $1,450 and gave a note therefor signed by nearly all of the men who were upon their bond as sureties. The following is a copy of the note.

Alvah Wheeler and Zelotes Cooley presented in court a note in words as follows, to-wit:

$1,450—On or before the first day of July next, we jointly and severally promise to pay to Joseph Rowe, James Ferguson and Eldert Runkle, county commissioners of Knox county, or to their successors in office, the sum of one thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars for value received.

Dated March 10th, 1838.

(Signed)	ALVAH WHEELER,	THOS. L. BARNES,
	ZELOTES COOLEY,	J. B. WINN,
	MOSES STEVENS,	JOHN G. SANBORN,
	S. H. LITTLE,	PARNACH OWEN,
	WESLEY WILLIAMS,	HERMAN KNOX,
	D. W. MATTHEWS,	GEORGE A. CHARLES.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Alvah Wheeler and Zelotes Cooley for the sum of one thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars, on above note.

This contract for the new court house placed the county where it had to raise money to meet the payments on the same. Accordingly on the same day in which the contract was entered into, the county commissioners entered the following order for the collection of a part of the money which had been loaned out from time to time.

ORDERED: That the treasurer notify all persons (owing money due the county) to pay to said treasurer the twenty-four percentum, as ordered by the commissioners court at March term and interest, and that he notify Lester J. Gillett, Geo. Losey and Gilbert Buckingham, to pay in (as required above) and to renew their bonds with approved securities.

And that the treasurer is hereby authorized to put in suit all notes, that are not paid as above specified and to employ an attorney for that purpose.

The court house plans as originally drawn did not provide for a cupola. It was afterwards concluded that it better have one for then as now a court house without a cupola or a dome did not seem quite in keeping with the architecture of public buildings. Accordingly at the January special term 1839 the following order was entered pursuant to the agreement with the contractors, Wheeler and Cooley.

ORDERED: That the plan and specifications for a cupola on the court house, be filed, plan marked letter A., specifications marked B., and the same be considered a contract in accordance with said plan and specifications, and is made a part of the original contract, for building the court house, with Wheeler and Cooley. The consideration for building said cupola as per specifications to be seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

A further change was made in the plans and specifications of the building

at that time which it is doubtful would be made at the present time considering that the brick then burned were so soft and porous. This order is also given:

ORDERED: That Wheeler and Cooley be and they are hereby requested to alter so much of the court-house contract as requires the furrowing and lathing of the inside walls of the house, and the same be plastered on the brick work, the difference of expense to be deducted from original contract.

By the March term of the county commissioners court 1839 the court house was sufficiently advanced to consider the question of painting the exterior of the building. The following order will show the color agreed upon. Some of our older citizens may remember the first color given the building, which was yellow.

ORDERED: That Wheeler and Cooley be and they are hereby authorized to paint the outside of the court house cream color, the difference of expense of paint to be allowed on their contract.

Again in the June term 1839 the county commissioners decided to add to the plans and specifications with which the contract was originally made. This addition is fully described in the following order:

ORDERED: That Wheeler and Cooley are to be allowed four hundred dollars for putting on the court house venetian blinds for all the windows, except the lower side lights to be finished complete, in proportion to the rest of the building. Also sixty dollars for deafening the court room floor and the stairs, also fifteen dollars for putting in folding doors between the two first offices on the west side, the whole to be finished in a good and substantial manner. An allowance has been made in the above contract for not putting in the two doors in the two north offices as specified in the original contract.

Also at the same term of court it was decided to put a lightning rod upon the building:

ORDERED: That John Eads be and is hereby authorized to furnish a lightning rod for the court house, out of ⅝ of an inch iron, at 19 cents per pound, the silver plating of the points to be allowed for at cost.

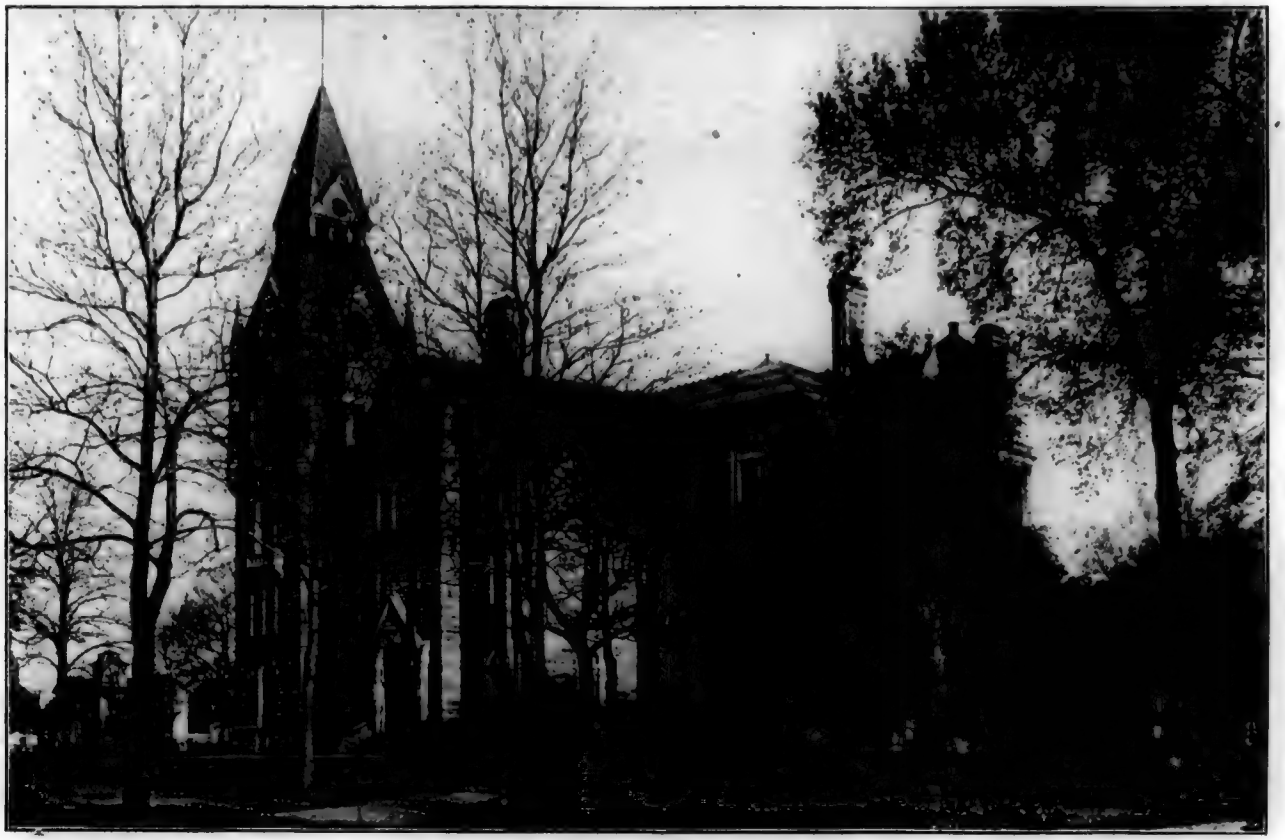
At the December term 1839 of the county commissioners court of Knox county on the 4th day of December a final settlement was had with Wheeler and Cooley for the construction of the court house and the following orders were entered:

ORDERED: That at the settlement with Wheeler and Cooley for building the court house in Knoxville, the sum of one thousand three hundred and two dollars is due to Zelotes Cooley on the same and that he be allowed interest on the same at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

ORDERED: That at the settlement with Wheeler and Cooley for building the court house in Knoxville the sum of one thousand, three hundred and two dollars is due to Alvah Wheeler and that he be allowed interest on the same at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

At the March term 1840 further action was taken in regard to the court house. A table for the bar in the court room to be covered was ordered at a cost of $12 without the cover. At the same term it was deemed advisable to get some income from the court house and the following orders were entered:

ORDERED: That the clerk of the court rent the two upper jury rooms at one dollar and twenty five cents per month each subject to the use of the jurors



KNOX COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Located between South Cherry and South Cedar Streets, and between Tompkins and South Streets. Erected in 1884-86. Cost originally about $150,000.

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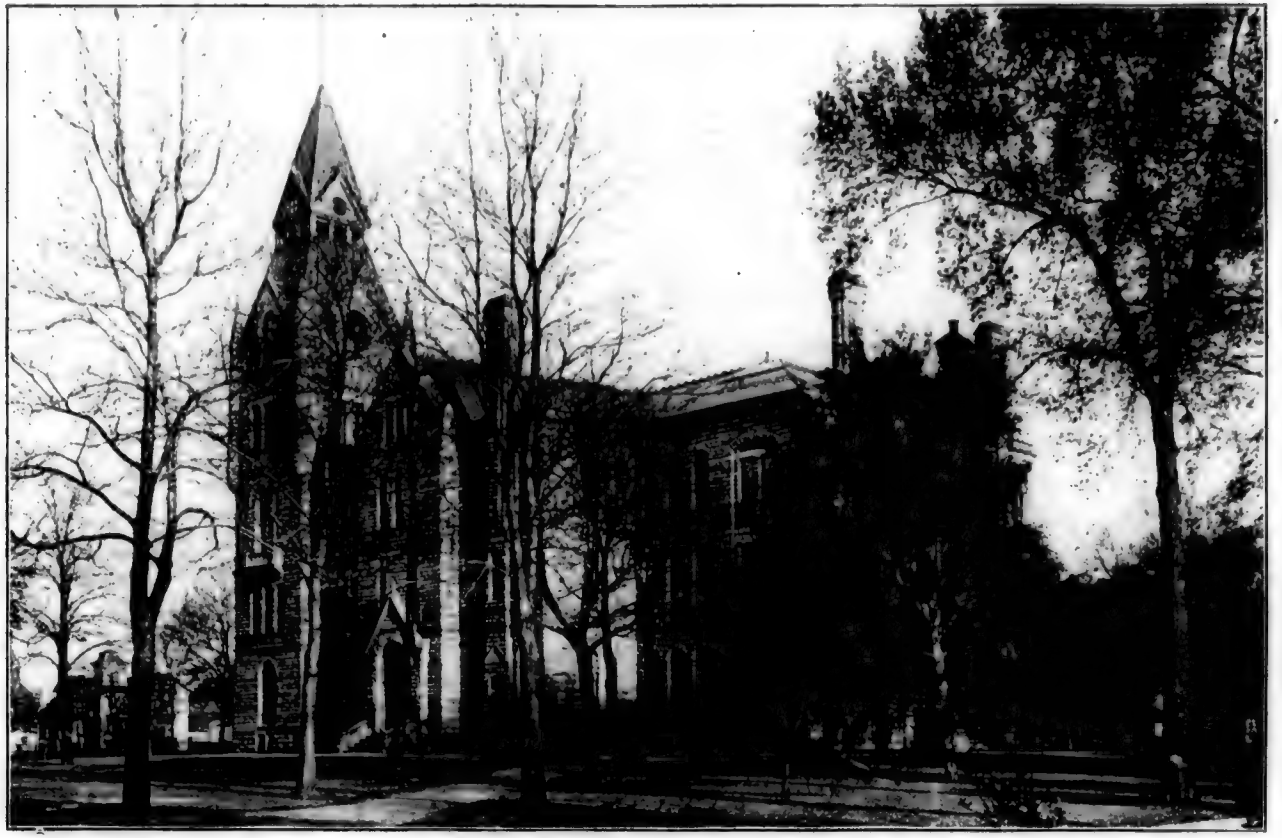
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and the lower north west corner room at two dollars and eight and a half cents, and if the lessees will put in good cylinder coal stoves, they can relinquish the same to the county at cost in rent if any one wishes to rent the same for office, etc.

ORDERED: That the north east room in court house, lower floor, be rented to Walker L. Bean for twenty-five dollars, and a lease given for the same.

ORDERED: That the middle room in court house lower floor east side be rented to Julius Manning for forty dollars and lease given for the same.

ORDERED: That the middle room in the court house lower floor west side be rented to C. K. Harvey and John Jackson for twenty five dollars subject for the use of the commissioners court for court purposes.

On the 7th day of March of the same year it was decided to sell the old court house independent of the lot.

ORDERED: That the clerk put up notices to sell the old court house without the lot, to be sold to the highest bidder on the 1st day of April, and also the letting of a fence round the court house to be let at the same time, specifications for fence and terms for the sale of the court house will be made known at day of sale.

Upon the first day of April 1840 the sale of the court house was entered of record as follows:

The old court house is hereby sold to Alvah Wheeler for the sum of eighty nine dollars and fifty cents, for which a note is filed, said Wheeler is to have two years use of the lots it now stands on.

An entry is made in the June term 1840 of settlement in part with Wheeler and Cooley for the construction of the court house as follows:

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Alvah Wheeler for four hundred and fifty three dollars and eighty five cents in full of settlement as specified on the record of this court at December term 1839.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Wheeler and Cooley for two hundred and thirty seven dollars and fifty cents for contract for blinds, etc.

At the December term 1840 the county commissioners made final settlement with Zelotes Cooley for his share of the contract for construction of the new court house as appears from the following entry upon our record.

Zelotes Cooley stated an account due him from county of Knox as follows:

Dec. 4, 1839 Amt. as per order Dec. term of this court.....	$1,302.00
Mch. 7, 1840 Interest on same—12%.....	40.36
	1,342.36
Mch. 7, 1840 Amt. paid March term 1840.....	900.00
	442.36
Dec. 10, 1840 9 3/30 months interest at 12%.....	40.25
	$482.61

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasury in favor of Zelotes Cooley for four hundred and eighty two dollars and sixty one cents for account as above stated.

It is interesting to note the care with which every proposition to expend

money was formerly considered by the board of supervisors and if a little care be taken to examine the ayes and nays it will be found that the division in the board was shown in a singular uniformity.

At the January meeting, 1858, supervisor Charles offered the following resolution for making certain changes in the court house.

Resolved, that the board deem it expedient to repair and enlarge the court room, by taking out all partition walls in the upper story, and make it one room, and that we appoint an agent to contract and superintend the work and have it done as soon as convenient and render an account to this board.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of three to take into consideration the property or expediency of enlarging, improving or repairing the court house; to take into consideration the different ways of making such alteration or improvement, with the probable expense of such different alterations, and to report to next meeting of this board.

Supervisor Miles read report of committee appointed at last meeting of the board to make estimates of the expense of alterations and repairs to the court house and present plans for such alterations, when on motion of supervisor Charles the report was received and the committee discharged.

Supervisor Charles brought up the matter of enlargement of the court room and repairs to court house, when supervisor Martin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any repairs to the court house at present. Which was discussed at length when Supervisor Charles offered a resolution to postpone action on said motion until tomorrow morning—carried.

Supervisor Charles offered the following substitute, for resolution of Supervisor Martin in relation to improvement of the court house.

Resolved, That this board appoint Z. Cooley to have the court room enlarged and repaired according to plans presented to this board, by the committee appointed at previous meeting and in such manner as not to cost over five hundred dollars, and present bill at next meeting of the board.

The yeas and nays being demanded, resulted, Yeas, Messrs. Routh, Charles, LeBaron, Godfrey, Miles, McCornack, Stuckey, Knable, Jarnagin, Shinn and Tucker, 11. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Kelly, Gale, Brown, Titus, Martin, Holyoke and Gibbs, 8. Resolution substituted.

Supervisor Brown offered the following resolution as a substitute for that of supervisor Charles:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make the repairs on the court house contemplated in the report of the committee on that subject.

The yeas and nays being called for, the vote resulted—Yeas, Messrs. Kelly, Gale, Brown, Martin, Holyoke and Gibbs, 6. Nays, Messrs. Routh, Charles, LeBaron, Godfrey, Miles, McCornack, Stuckey, Knable, Shinn, Tucker, Jarnagin, 11, so the substitute was lost.

Supervisor Gale then offered the following substitute for Supervisor Charles' substitute:

Resolved, That the subject of repairs and alterations be referred to a committee to report in full at the next meeting, full specifications and estimates of the cost of repairs and alterations according to the plan presented by the committee of the last meeting.

Yeas and nays were demanded on adoption of substitute, resulting as follows: Yeas, Messrs. Meek, Kelly, Gale, Brown, Titus, Martin, LeBaron and Gibbs—8. Nays, Messrs. Routh. Charles, Holyoke, Godfrey, Miles, McCornack, Stuckey, Knable, Shinn, Tucker and Jarnagin—11. So the substitute was lost.

Supervisor Miles then offered the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution of supervisor Charles, which substitute was accepted by supervisor Charles, as follows, to-wit:

Resolved, That Z. Cooley be appointed to have the court room enlarged and repaired according to the plan presented to this board by the committee appointed by a former board, Provided the same can be done in a good and workmanlike manner, according to said plan, and Provided, said repairs and alterations can be done at a cost to the county, not exceeding four hundred and fifty dollars; and if the said Cooley cannot contract for or do the work and have the same completed for that sum, he is not to commence the job.

The previous question being demanded, and the yeas and nays called, the resolution was adopted.

Yeas, Messrs. Routh, Charles, LeBaron, Godfrey, Miles, McCornack, Stuckey, Knable, Shinn, Tucker and Jarnagin—11. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Kelly, Gale, Brown, Titus, Martin, Holyoke and Gibbs—8.

These repairs were made by Mr. Cooley and he was paid $265.77 at the September meeting, 1858, which covered all cost except painting, papering and whitewashing.

September 1866.—The committee appointed at the April meeting of the board to complete repairs and paint halls of court house and offices, made the following report.

To the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee appointed at the April meeting 1866, to complete repairs and painting of the court house halls, sheriff's and jury rooms, would report, That they engaged one Kellar to do the work, that after cleaning the work and puttying up, no painting having been done for some 28 years, and the wood work very much out of repair; they found the work of Mr. Kellar not such as they could approve; and therefore procured other and competent painters, engaging Mr. Ball of Galesburg, to do a job similar to that done in the court room, at the rate of $3.50 per day, which was the lowest we could obtain a competent hand for.

We would therefore recommend the allowance of the following bills, connected with the repairs and painting, amounting to $404.85.

This seems to be the last expenditure ever made on the Knoxville court house by the county. An election for the removal of the county seat to Galesburg was held eleven years later which resulted in removal to that place in February, 1873.

The city of Galesburg was obligated to furnish fire proof county offices, court and jury rooms for ten years after removal so nothing appears on record in regard to court house matters until about the time this ten-year period had expired. There we find the following at the

April meeting, 1878.—Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be directed to inquire and report at the next meeting of the board, whether any measures must be taken during the

current year to secure adequate provisions for court and jury rooms for the use of the county, and to make to the board such recommendations as the case seems to require.

July meeting, 1878.—Mr. Temple, from committee on judiciary and clerk's offices, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Gale adopted at the last April meeting of the board in regard to court house, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee would respectfully report in regard to the resolution of Mr. Gale, at the April meeting, under which the committee were instructed to inquire into the necessity of taking action during the coming year, towards securing rooms for circuit court, that the committee met at the county clerk's office and examined papers on file relating to the removal of the county seat; and while it may be an open question as to the expiration of the term of ten years for which the city of Galesburg is bound to furnish buildings for court house purposes, the committee conferred with owners of the present rooms occupied for such purposes, and other proprietors of rooms in the city, and received offers as follows:

From the proprietors of the opera house, they received an offer of the use of the present court room at $1,000 per year. From Mr. John Johnston, proprietor of Caledonia Hall, received an offer of his rooms at $400 per year, the county to be at the expense of any changes required for heating, ventilating, etc. And would respectfully leave it to the board to judge from these offers whether any immediate action is necessary.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the report was accepted, and Mr. Sellon offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It seems to be an open question as to when the lease of the opera house for county purposes expires under the contract; therefore

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be directed to examine the papers and investigate the matter, and that said committee report to the board at the September meeting, 1878.

September meeting, 1878.—The following is taken from the report of Mr. Temple, from committee on judiciary and clerk's offices:

Your committee would further report, that in relation to the resolution of Mr. Sellon, referring the subject of providing court rooms, etc., for the circut court, that they have met and discussed the question, and would recommend that in view of the uncertainty and difference of opinion, as to the obligation of the city of Galesburg to furnish buildings beyond the coming spring, a contract be executed between the board and the proprietors of the rooms at present occupied, provided the rooms be furnished on the same terms as at present, said contract to take effect from and after the expiration of the time for which the city of Galesburg is bound to furnish the same.

The committee have decided to present to the board the contract and other papers bearing upon the subject, believing that the information desired can be better supplied by the reading of these documents, than by an expression of

opinion by the committee on a matter which is at best a doubtful question of law and equity.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. TEMPLE,
L. W. BENSON,
W. SELDEN GALE,
THOS. MCKEE.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted and adopted (except as to report in relation to rooms for circuit court), and orders directed to issue in accordance with recommendations of committee.

Mr. Gale made a statement in regard to present contract and obligations on the part of the city, leasing rooms, now occupied for court purposes, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman and clerk of this board be authorized to contract with the owners of the opera house in Galesburg, for use of court rooms at the rates now paid by the city of Galesburg and with like conditions, for a term to commence at the end of the term of lease to the city, and to terminate on six months' notice.

Mr. Sellon, wishing to offer a minority report, Mr. Gale withdrew his resolutions, when Mr. Sellon made the following minority report:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board:

Your committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the papers and facts as to the extent of the lease of court rooms and offices, having carefully examined all the papers bearing upon the lease of the opera house for county purposes, including the lease and stipulations, find the following indisputable facts to exist:

First. The city of Galesburg is bound by stipulations to furnish, free of cost to the county, suitable rooms for county and court purposes for a term of years not to exceed ten.

Second. A lease was obtained by the city from Messrs. Brechwald & Co. for the use of the opera house for court and county purposes, during the term as specified in the above named stipulations, viz., ten years.

Third. Said lease dated from January 29, 1873, and the county has occupied said opera house for said purpose from that date to the present.

In view of these facts a minority, and perhaps a majority of your committee, are of the opinion that the obligation of the city to the county is not cancelled, and will not be under the contract until January, 1883, and we would respectfully recommend that this board be governed in their action by the facts in the case.

We would further state, that we have had no official communication with the city authorities as to the terms of termination of said lease, and we have reason to believe that the city will, in good faith, fulfill her obligations to the county in this regard.

Therefore, we advise to let the whole matter rest where it is, and respectfully ask the acceptance and adoption of this report as a substitute for the majority report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD SELLON.

Mr. Gale moved that the report of the minority of the committee be accepted and adopted. Carried.

Mr. Gale then renewed the resolution for the adoption of his resolution last before offered, and the resolution of Mr. Gale was also adopted.

January meeting, 1879.—The clerk presented report of special committee, appointed at last meeting of the board, in relation to renting opera house for court purposes; which report was referred to committee on judiciary and clerks' offices.

April meeting, 1879.—Mr. Gale (W. S.) presented the following report of the city council of the city of Galesburg, in regard to furnishing court and jury rooms for the county:

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council:

In regard to the matter of furnishing to the county court and jury rooms, your committee beg leave to report:

By special statute, authority was given the city to contract with commissioners appointed by the county board, upon certain terms and conditions. Under that authority, the city, in March, 1869, contracted with the commissioners to furnish a site for a court house, a site for a jail, a lot for clerks' offices, and to erect on such lot a suitable building; to pay to the county $20,000, to be applied in the erection of a jail, and to furnish the county with suitable court and jury rooms until a court house should be erected, but not to exceed a period of ten years. The contract to be void in case the majority of votes cast at the county seat election in April, 1869, should be against removal to Galesburg; else in full force.

At such April election a majority of the votes cast were for removal; and the city did fully perform every condition except the last named, and did tender to the circuit court at its first term held thereafter, suitable rooms.

The expense to the city of the performance of this contract was about $40,000, all of which was paid immediately after the said election.

But the advantage expected to result from this expenditure was not realized for four years thereafter, owing to the fact that the canvassing board declared the result otherwise than in favor of removal; and until the action of the board was pronounced erroneous in the circuit court, and the decision of the supreme court affirming such decision in the circuit court was published, the county officers refused to recognize Galesburg as the county seat.

During all this time the city of Galesburg was paying interest on its public debt, $40,000 larger than it would have been but for the expenditure above referred to, without receiving any benefit therefrom. The city was ready, willing and anxious to secure the expected advantage at the further cost of providing court and jury rooms. In February, 1873, the county offices were removed to Galesburg, and since that time the city has provided court and jury rooms.

Next month, ten years will have expired since the contract spoken of became in force, and since the city has, so far as it was permitted to, performed its part of the contract; and since that time there has been no default on the part of the city.

If the city has, during that time, in point of fact, supplied court and jury rooms for only six years, it has been because the county, to the great prejudice of the city, refused to occupy such rooms.

Your committee are of opinion—

First, That the city has fully performed its contract, and is not liable to the county to furnish rooms for any greater length of time.

Second, That the power of the city to contract, depending entirely upon the special statute, is exhausted and no new contract can be made.

Your committee have no means of knowing the views that will prevail in the county board, and are of the opinion that if possible all collision with the county board likely to result in expense or inconvenience to the public should be carefully avoided, and recommend,

That the finance committee be authorized and directed to communicate with the county board; to inform the board that the opinion of the council is that the city is not under obligation to further furnish court and jury rooms; and in case the county board shall not concur in such opinion the finance committee be authorized to arrange with the county board for a speedy reference to the courts of the questions in dispute.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true transcript of a report of the finance committee, adopted by the city council of the city of Galesburg at a meeting held on March 8, 1879.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the official seal of said city, this eleventh day of April, 1879.

(SEAL) W. A. RYAN, *City Clerk.*

Upon the reading of such report, Mr. Gale offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of Messrs. Aldrich, Benson, Corey, Robson and Harden be appointed to confer with committee of the city council of Galesburg, and arrange for a prompt reference of the question named in the communication of the city council to the courts.

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be authorized, if necessary, to make temporary arrangements for court and jury rooms until the next meeting of this board.

April meeting, 1879.—Mr. Aldrich offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the question concerning court and jury rooms, be authorized to employ counsel to assist the state's attorney, if in their judgment they deem it necessary.

April meeting, 1880.—Mr. Robson, from special committee in regard to the suit between the city of Galesburg and the county, involving the rent of court and jury rooms, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee to whom was referred the communication of the mayor and city council of Galesburg, in regard to the matter of furnishing to the county, court and jury rooms, beg leave to report that they have employed J. J. Tunnicliff, state's attorney, and P. H. Sanford, Esq., as attorneys for the county in said matter, and that they have got an agreed case with Mr. Leach, the city attorney for Galesburg, and that they have agreed to submit said case as agreed to Judge Pleasants for his opinion.

D. W. ALDRICH, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Gale the report of the committee was accepted, and the committee, so far as the same are still members of this board, be continued.

January meeting, 1881.—Mr. Gale (W. S.), from special committee, presented the following report:

Your special committee to whom was referred the questions of removing the court room, and the future provision for court and jury rooms, beg leave to report—

That while it is the duty of the city of Galesburg to supply the county with court and jury rooms for two years, it is not advisable for the county to make any other provision for that purpose at present, but they recommend that this board authorize the committee to consent to any change in location which the city council may desire to make, which shall be approved by the judges, and, in the opinion of the committee, afford increased conveniences to the people of the county.

In reference to permanent possession, they have to say that the present scattered accommodations for court rooms and offices have nothing but economy to recommend them. That they are, and always will be, in many ways unsatisfactory, that they have already become in some respects quite insufficient, and are gradually becoming more so, and they should at some time give way to suitable and permanent provision in building specially adapted to the purpose, and owned by the county.

That the present time is in some respects a favorable one for building by the county.

The cost of labor and materials is much less than it has been, the county is fairly prosperous, owes no corporate debt, and is in good credit, the rate of taxation for county purposes being but about one-half of what it was a few years ago.

Should it be thought best to extend the time of payment over a term of years, it would be easy to secure the money at a rate of interest not more than half of what the county has within a short time paid.

They believe the bonds of the county can be disposed of at par, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent; that a series of bonds having from 1 to 20 years to run, can be so negotiated that an annual payment not exceeding 8 per cent will keep down the interest and extinguish the principal within 20 years.

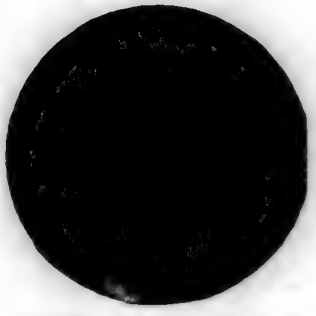
Your committee are further of the opinion that there should be no undue haste in the erection of buildings designed to be permanent; that no expense, except for preliminary examinations, should be incurred until plans and estimates are fully matured and proved to be acceptable to the county; that in building once for all, great care should be taken to provide buildings creditable in their appearance to the taste and good sense of the people of the county, thoroughly substantial, constructed economically, not beyond the real wants of the county, but so as amply to provide sufficient and suitable room for every department.

To procure the necessary information and advice, and to properly mature such plans, will require time and the careful attention of somebody, and, until such time has been taken and improved, the county will not be in a situation to commence building, however favorable the situation may otherwise be.

We recommend that the subject be placed in the hands of a committee, to



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS



Lincoln's appearance in 1858



Lincoln as a law student

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That while it is the duty of the city of Galesburg to supply the county with court and jury rooms for two years, it is not advisable for the county to make any other provision for that purpose at present, but they recommend that this board authorize the committee to consent to any change in location which the city council may desire to make, which shall be approved by the judges, and, in the opinion of the committee, afford increased conveniences to the people of the county.

In reference to permanent possession, they have to say that the present scattered accommodations for court rooms and offices have nothing but economy to recommend them. That they are, and always will be, in many ways unsatisfactory, that they have already become in some respects quite insufficient, and are gradually becoming more so, and they should at some time give way to suitable and permanent provision in building specially adapted to the purpose, and owned by the county.

That the present time is in some respects a favorable one for building by the county.

The cost of labor and materials is much less than it has been, the county is fairly prosperous, owes no corporate debt, and is in good credit, the rate of taxation for county purposes being but about one-half of what it was a few years ago.

Should it be thought best to extend the time of payment over a term of years, it would be easy to secure the money at a rate of interest not more than half of what the county has within a short time paid.

They believe the bonds of the county can be disposed of at par, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent; that a series of bonds having from 1 to 20 years to run, can be so negotiated that an annual payment not exceeding 8 per cent will keep down the interest and extinguish the principal within 20 years.

Your committee are further of the opinion that there should be no undue haste in the erection of buildings designed to be permanent; that no expense, except for preliminary examinations, should be incurred until plans and estimates are fully matured and proved to be acceptable to the county; that in building once for all, great care should be taken to provide buildings creditable in their appearance to the taste and good sense of the people of the county, thoroughly substantial, constructed economically, not beyond the real wants of the county, but so as amply to provide sufficient and suitable room for every department.

To procure the necessary information and advice, and to properly mature such plans, will require time and the careful attention of somebody, and, until such time has been taken and improved, the county will not be in a situation to commence building, however favorable the situation may otherwise be.

We recommend that the subject be placed in the hands of a committee, to



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS



Lincoln's appearance in 1858



Lincoln as a law student

report to the next meeting of this board such progress as they may be able to make in procuring information, plans and estimates.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted. It was then moved to adopt the report of the committee, and the yeas and nays being called for, the motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Gale (G. W.), Gale (W. S.), McKee, McFarland, Robson, Andrews and Corey—8.

Nays—Messrs. Boydston, Kimball, Dieterich, Rankin, May, Reynolds,Simpson, Woodmansee, Benson, Rebstock, Wyman, Leighton, Mathews, Tucker, Sansbury and Todd—16.

April meeting, 1881.—Mr. May offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dieterich, Mathews and Charles, be authorized to confer with owners of rooms in Galesburg suitable for court rooms, and obtain of them written proposals for rent of said rooms, to be furnished the county for a term of five years next ensuing after the expiration of the present lease of court rooms from the city of Galesburg to the county, and to report said offers of rates at the next meeting of the board in such shape that acceptance by the board shall close the contract for lease.

Mr. Robson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman of the board of supervisors appoint a special committee of three to report at the next meeting of the board on the expense of building another story on the clerk's office, or building another room on the north side of said office for the use of the county court, treasurer's office and state's attorney. Lost.

The chairman announced the following committee under resolutions of the board:

On resolution in matter of fire-proof offices—Messrs. Mathews, Charles and Wertman.

July adjourned meeting, 1881.—Mr. Deiterich, from special committee in relation to court room, reported:

GALESBURG, August 1, 1881.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee, authorized by a resolution passed by this board, to consult the owners of rooms in Galesburg suitable for court rooms, and obtain from them written proposals for rent of said rooms for county purposes, for a term of five years, next ensuing after the present lease for court rooms shall expire, and report said offers to the next meeting of the board.

In accordance with the spirit of the resolution, we called first to see the owners of the opera hall building, but finding but one of them in, we could accomplish nothing. Our call, however, was the means of assembling them together subsequently for consultation. At that meeting the subject was fully discussed, and the conclusion reached, that as they have no competition in the premises, they would submit the case to the decision of the board, and in order that all the difficulty of obtaining a conference with all the owners of the building might be removed, they authorized Chas. Brechwald to act as their agent in negotiating with the board of supervisors, and whatever agreement the parties may determine upon, shall be binding on their part.

Upon reaching this conclusion, Mr. Brechwald, in the capacity of agent for all interested, submitted in writing, with his name thereto appended, the proposition thus: "We will lease to the county of Knox the needed rooms for county purposes in the opera house building for a term of five years, or less, at the option of the county, at a price of rent per annum that the board of supervisors in its discretion may fix. The rent to cease at any time during the period stated should the people of the county in the meantime build a court house."

I made three efforts to see John Johnston, Esq., owner of Caledonia Hall, but failed to find him, and finally I asked Mr. Greenleaf to send him to see me, which he did not do, but before leaving home, he wrote a letter and addressed it to the committee, which was sent to me, and in which he made the following proposition: "I will rent to the county of Knox, Caledonia Hall for a term of years (not less than five) at an annual rent of $500." Signed John Johnston.

As your committee have not agreed upon any special advantages of either of the rooms in question, we submit that matter to the discriminating judgment of the board, and ask that we be discharged from any further special duty in the premises.

G. V. DIETERICH,
R. G. MATHEWS,
A. G. CHARLES.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Mathews was called upon for report of the special committee, having the matter of adding a second story to the fireproof offices under consideration, so that the board might consider both matters at the same time.

Mr. Mathews reported as follows:

GALESBURG, Aug. 1st, 1881.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board:

Your committee appointed at our last April meeting to look into the feasibility and probable cost of adding a second story to the present county office building, would, after investigation and consultation with architects report as follows: The probable cost would not exceed $1,800, and in their opinion would not impair the safety of said building.

R. G. MATHEWS,
A. G. CHARLES,
L. F. WERTMAN,
Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. May moved that the proposition of Mr. Johnston for the lease of Caledonia Hall, now known as the "Academy of Music" for five years from the expiration of the present lease of the "Opera House" be accepted.

Mr. Gale offered the following substitute for Mr. May's motion:

Resolved, That there be a committee of five appointed, who shall report to the next meeting of this board plans and estimates for the proposed enlargement of the clerks' offices; such improvement to be made in such manner as not to impair the fire proof character of the rooms;

And also to receive definite propositions from the owners of halls, and estimates of the necessary cost to the county of fitting up such rooms;

And to report upon the relative advantages of each of such rooms.

Mr. May moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Gale by referring the resolution to a committee consisting of the same members of the board as constituted the committee in relation to addition to fire-proof building and rental of half for court room.

After some discussion, Mr. Gale suggested the appointment of Messrs. Robson, Todd, Charles, Mathews, and the chairman, as the committee under his substitute; which was acceptable to Mr. May, and the resolution, as so amended, was accepted by Mr. May, and adopted by the board.

September meeting, 1881.—The special order being the report of special committee on renting court rooms and building addition to clerks' offices.

Mr. Robson presented the following report:

Board of Supervisors—September Meeting, 1881.

Your special committee, to whom was referred the matter of receiving definite propositions from the owners of halls suitable for court house purposes, and estimates of the cost of the county of fitting up such rooms and other duties, would respectfully report.

That your committee has examined the opera house, which has been cleaned and improved since our last meeting and of its convenience this board is cognizant. We find we can rent said room and necessary jury rooms, for the sum of $940 per annum (not including treasurer's office), or at the same rate of rent paid by the city of Galesburg therefor. The lease to terminate at the will of the county.

That we examined the academy of music, and are offered it by Mr. Johnston for the sum of $500 per annum for a term of not less than five years from the first day of February, 1883; with authority to make such alterations therein as may be deemed necessary. That we have estimates of the cost of such changes as we thought necessary to accommodate the court and find they can be made for about $400, and we estimate that an additional $100 will be needed for heating purposes, which would be an average rental of $600 per annum for the five years.

That we examined the commercial college room, and are offered the same, together with three rooms on the second floor for jury rooms, by the owner, Mr. Allen, for the sum of $500 per annum for the term of five years. The cost of fitting up said rooms would be about the same as the academy of music.

At the prices named your committee think the academy of music preferable to the other rooms.

Your committee would further report, that they have had plans for the second story addition to the clerks' office, together with plans for iron roof and iron stairs for said building, drawn, thus providing for maintaining the fire-proof character of the building, and from estimates received from several parties as to cost, we find the expense will be not exceeding $5,000, one estimate being less than $4,000.

That the estimates for said addition with tin roof and wooden stairs, covered with tin roof, are from $1,000 to $1,200 less.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. ROBSON, R. G. MATHEWS, T. J. HALE,
A. G. CHARLES, W. B. TODD,

Committee.

Your committee would further report that since preparing the foregoing, they have received another offer from the owners of the opera house, as follows:

GALESBURG, Sept. 21, 1881.

The undersigned, representing the proprietors of the opera house building, in the city of Galesburg, hereby offers to the county of Knox to extend the same occupancy and use that the county now has in said opera house building, for court house and court room purposes, beyond the termination of the present lease, for such period as the said county may wish to occupy the same for court house and court room purposes, for the annual rental of five hundred ($500) dollars. C. Brechwald.

Which they now deem the most advantageous offer.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. ROBSON,
A. G. CHARLES,
R. G. MATHEWS,
W. B. TODD,
T. J. HALE,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Dieterich the report of the committee was received.

Mr. May offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the report relates to the improvement to be made on the record building, and as relates to the rental of the opera house building for five years, be adopted; and that the same committee be continued, and instructed to carry out the plans and provisions of the report and close the contract of lease mentioned.

Mr. Gale offered the following substitute:

Resolved. That the offer of the owners of the opera house be accepted, and that the committee be instructed to procure from said owners a contract for the use of the rooms now occupied by the courts for court and jury rooms, for a term beginning with the close of the present term of occupancy by the county, and terminating at the pleasure of the board.

The yeas and nays being demanded on the substitute, resulted:

Yeas—Messrs. Boydstun, Latimer, Gale, Dieterich, McKee, Robson, Boynton, Leighton and Fredricks—9.

Nays—Messrs. Patch, Smith, May, McCallister, Charles, Montgomery, Sumner, Rebstock, Wyman, Wertman, Mathews, Shaffer, Sansbury and Todd—14. Substitute lost.

And the question recurring on the resolution of Mr. May, on motion of Mr. Gale, the resolution was ordered to lie over and be made the special order for two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

At two o'clock the board was called to order, the special business being the consideration of the resolution of Mr. May.

Mr. Dieterich called for a division of the question. Objection being made, the question was voted upon and the division ordered.

Mr. McKee was called to the chair.

Mr. Hale then obtained the floor, and presented the following as a substitute

for that portion of the resolution of Mr. May relating to the enlargement of the county offices:

Resolved, That the present committee be continued, and be instructed to procure necessary plans and specifications and proceed to make contracts with the lowest and best bidder for the enlargement of the county offices by the erection of a second story and the necessary approaches thereto to be erected and completed in such manner as shall be satisfactory to said committee, and at a total cost not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Mr. May accepted the substitute, and the resolution was adopted.

Yeas—Messrs. Latimer, Patch, Smith, May, McCallister, Charles, Montgomery, Robson, Sumner, Boynton, Rebstock, Wyman, Leighton, Fredricks, Wertman, Mathews, Shaffer, Sansbury, Todd and Hale—20.

Nays—Messrs. Boydstun, Gale, Dieterich, McKee and Chambers—5.

Mr. Hale offered the following substitute for the second clause of resolution of Mr. May:

Resolved, That this board accept the proposal of the proprietors of the opera house building, dated Sept. 21st, and that the committee be instructed to close up a contract with said proprietors of the opera house building for the occupancy of the same for court house purposes, for a period of not exceeding five years from the termination of present lease.

Mr. May moved to amend the substitute by striking out the words "not exceeding." Carried.

Yeas—Messrs. Patch, McKee, Smith, May, McCallister, Charles, Montgomery, Rebstock, Wyman, Wertman, Mathews, Shaffer, Sansbury and Todd—14.

Nays—Messrs. Boydstun, Latimer, Dieterich, Gale, Chambers, Robson, Sumner, Leighton, Fredericks and Hale—10.

And the substitute as amended was adopted, by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Boydstun, Patch, Dieterich, Smith, May, McCallister, Charles, Montgomery, Robson, Sumner, Rebstock, Wyman, Wertman, Mathews, Shaffer, Sansbury and Todd—17.

Nays—Messrs. Latimer, Gale, McKee, Chambers, Hale, Leighton, and Fredricks—7.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the erection of a court house in Knox county should be undertaken at the proper time, with a view to completion six years from the present time.

That no expense should be incurred in such building except upon thoroughly matured plans, which will secure to the county suitable accommodations at reasonable expense.

That we recommend to succeeding board the levy of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar valuation, the fund so raised to be kept invested in government bonds or other suitable securities, and that at a suitable time plans should be procured and fully matured, such plans to be canvassed and acted on by at least two successive boards.

The yeas and nays being called was adopted:

Yeas—Messrs, Boydstun, Latimer, Patch, Gale, Dieterich, McKee, Chambers, Smith, May, McCallister, Robson, Sumner, Fredricks, Todd and Hale—15.

Nays—Messrs. Charles, Montgomery, Rebstock, Wyman, Leighton, Wertman, Mathews, Shaffer and Sansbury—9.

December meeting, 1881.—Mr. Todd, from special committee on court house and clerk's office reported contract made with the owners of the opera house for court and jury rooms at a rental of $500 per annum when Mr. Mathews moved that the lease be accepted at the original proposition, and that the chairman of the board be authorized to execute contract therefor.

The yeas and nays being called for on Mr. Mathews' motion, it was adopted:

Yeas—Messrs. Boydstun, Latimer, Patch, Chambers, Smith, Townsend, McCallister, Charles, Montgomery, Sumner, Boynton, Rebstock, Wyman, Leighton, Fredricks, Wertman, Mathews, Sansbury and Todd—19.

Nays—Messrs. Gale and McKee—2.

January meeting, 1882.—Mr. Robson, from special committee on county buildings, made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your special committee on county buildings, etc., would respectfully report that all matters referred them have been attended to, and recommend that the clerk be directed to issue orders in payment of allowances made.

Your committee report that the addition to the county building has been accepted by them, the same being as nearly completed as the weather would permit; that of the contract price therefor $4,933.00, the sum of $2,000 was paid by clerk's orders, we recommend that an order now issue to Frost Manufacturing Company, the contractors, for $2,900, and that the remainder of contract price, $33 be retained until the work is completed.

Your committee would further report, that the following extra expenses were incurred in and about said improvements:

Frost Manufacturing Company, for plumbing, gas fixtures, repairing and painting old shutters	$52.18
A. S. Anderson, repairing brick work of lower story and extra stone work	12.62
Babcock & Pierpont, guttering, and conductors for building, and other incidental repairs for offices	46.78
Parry & Stevens, expenses to Chicago and return, and labor on plans and specifications for building	18.00
A. J. Perry, 5 days work on plans and specifications for addition to clerks' offices	20.00

Respectfully submitted,

WM. ROBSON,
R. G. MATHEWS,
W. B. TODD,
A. G. CHARLES,
T. J. HALE.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted, approved and its recommendations concurred in.

The chairman, as special committee to complete contract for renting the opera house for court purposes, reported that duty performed, and presented the contract.

On motion of Mr. Mathews, the report was accepted and approved, and the clerk directed to have said contract of lease recorded.

April meeting, 1883.—Mr. Gale offered the following resolution and asked that it be referred to the committee on judiciary and clerks' offices.

Resolved, That the chairman of the committee on judiciary and clerk's offices be authorized to allow the city council of Galesburg to hold their meetings in the county court room on such terms as will indemnify the county for any increased expense in case of lighting or heating the room, and in no case to interfere with the use of the room for county purposes, such permission to be only until the further pleasure of the board, and at all times revocable.

The resolution was so referred.

The following is taken from a report of the committee on judiciary and clerks' offices:

We recommend the passage of the resolution referred to as authorizing the use of the court room by the city of Galesburg.

September meeting, 1883.—Mr. Gale moved that a tax of one mill on the dollar valuation be levied on all taxable property in Knox county in accordance with the following resolution, passed at the September meeting, 1881, of the board of supervisors, viz:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the erection of a court house in Knox county should be undertaken at the proper time with a view to completion six years from the present time; that no expense should be incurred in such building except upon thoroughly matured plans which will secure to the county suitable accommodations at reasonable expense; that we recommend to succeeding boards the levy of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar valuation, the fund so raised to be kept invested in government bonds or other suitable securities, and that at a suitable time plans should be procured and fully matured, such plans to be canvassed and acted on by at least two successive boards.

The ayes and nays being called the vote stood:

Ayes—Latimer, Paden, Gale, Boydstun, Greenleaf, Hawkinson—6.

Nays—Harden, Rankin, May, Eiker, Charles, Montgomery, Allen, Boynton, Rebstock, Wyman, Leighton, Fredricks, Sloan, Mathews, Wilder, Sansbury, Todd—17. The motion was declared lost.

The final resolution in relation to the construction of a new court house for the county of Knox offered at the September meeting, 1883 by Mr. W. S. Gale, seemed a reasonable one and was offered with the full expectation that it would pass. The use of the opera house for court purposes was never convenient, nor was it ever considered safe. At the September 1881 meeting of the board, a committee was instructed to procure necessary plans and specifications and proceed to make contracts with the lowest and best bidder for the enlargement of the county offices by the erection of a second story and the approaches thereto etc., at a cost not exceeding five thousand dollars. This work was substantially completed by the January meeting of 1882. A committee of the board had canvassed the city for suitable rooms and conveniences for holding court for five years, which resulted in a new contract with the opera house people, ordered at the September meeting 1881. (It is well to remember that the opera house burned in the fall of 1883.) It was not contemplated that the circuit court would be held in the so-called fire proof building for there were no jury rooms. It could not be otherwise, therefore, but apparent to every one that a court house was much needed and must soon be built. Neverthe-

less, the resolution was beaten by a vote of 6 to 17. The disappointment to the friends of the resolution was great. The difficulty was the resolution originated with a Galesburg man whom the county feared. To the county people, the court house was simply an ornament to Galesburg and not many of the county supervisors cared to act in opposition to that feeling. This was well known to the county officers and they believed that a movement for a new court house originating somewhere in the country would at once be popular and succeed. Acting upon this belief two of the county officers interviewed Mr. Charles P. Sansbury, supervisor of Victoria township, at the close of the January meeting 1884, urging him as coming from a distant township, to head such a movement. Mr. Sansbury went home, called a meeting of his constituents, explained to them the full situation and by a unanimous vote, strong resolutions were passed endorsing the movement for a new court house, calling upon the board to proceed to build and authorizing Mr. Sansbury to use his influence to aid the accomplishment of the same. This action was approved and confirmed by the voters of Victoria township at the April election and he was re-elected to the county board and had the pleasure of aiding in the success of the plan to build, as shown by the following action taken at the April meeting 1884.

April meeting, 1884.—Dr. Foote offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That Messrs. Sloan, Robson and Gale be appointed a committee to report to the board a resolution for the appointment of a committee on public buildings, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the propriety of preparing plans for the building of a court house, or to consider and report to the board plans for such building.

Mr. May moved to amend by adding "and that said committee be requested to report said resolution tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock." Carried.

And thereupon the resolution as amended was adopted.

Thursday morning, April 17, 1884.—Mr. Gale, in behalf of the committee on resolutions in regard to building committee asked leave to report at once.

On motion, leave was granted.

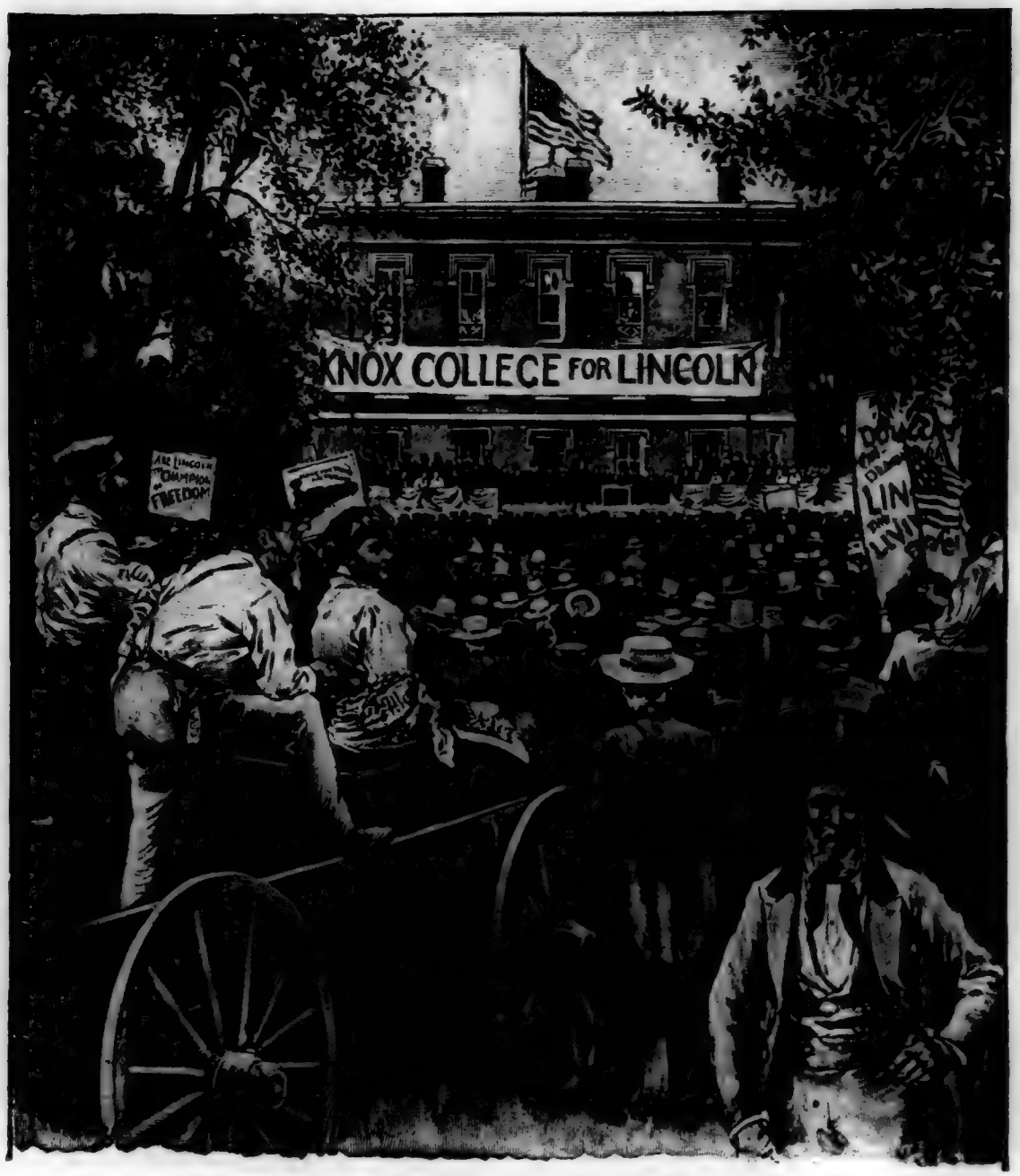
He thereupon reported the following report and resolution:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

Your committee, appointed to draft a resolution appointing a committee on buildings, beg leave to report for the consideration of the board the following resolution. In drafting the resolution the committee have assumed that, however desirable it might be to proceed at an early date with the erection of a court house, the board cannot be prepared to take definite action until after a full and thorough investigation, ascertaining the wants of the county and the best and most satisfactory way of meeting those wants.

They believe the board are unanimously of the opinion that no serious expense should be incurred and no irrevocable steps be taken until all questions connected with building shall have been fully and freely discussed by the board in full session and an intelligent understanding obtained; and that building shall not begin until after full and complete plans are agreed by the board and reliable estimates of the cost obtained.

Resolved, That there be appointed a committee on public buildings, whose



SCENE OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

The fifth of the seven debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas was held at Galesburg Oct. 7, 1858, on a platform erected on the east side of the main building of Knox College, and was listened to by a great multitude of people, over a thousand of whom were still living at the fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1908.

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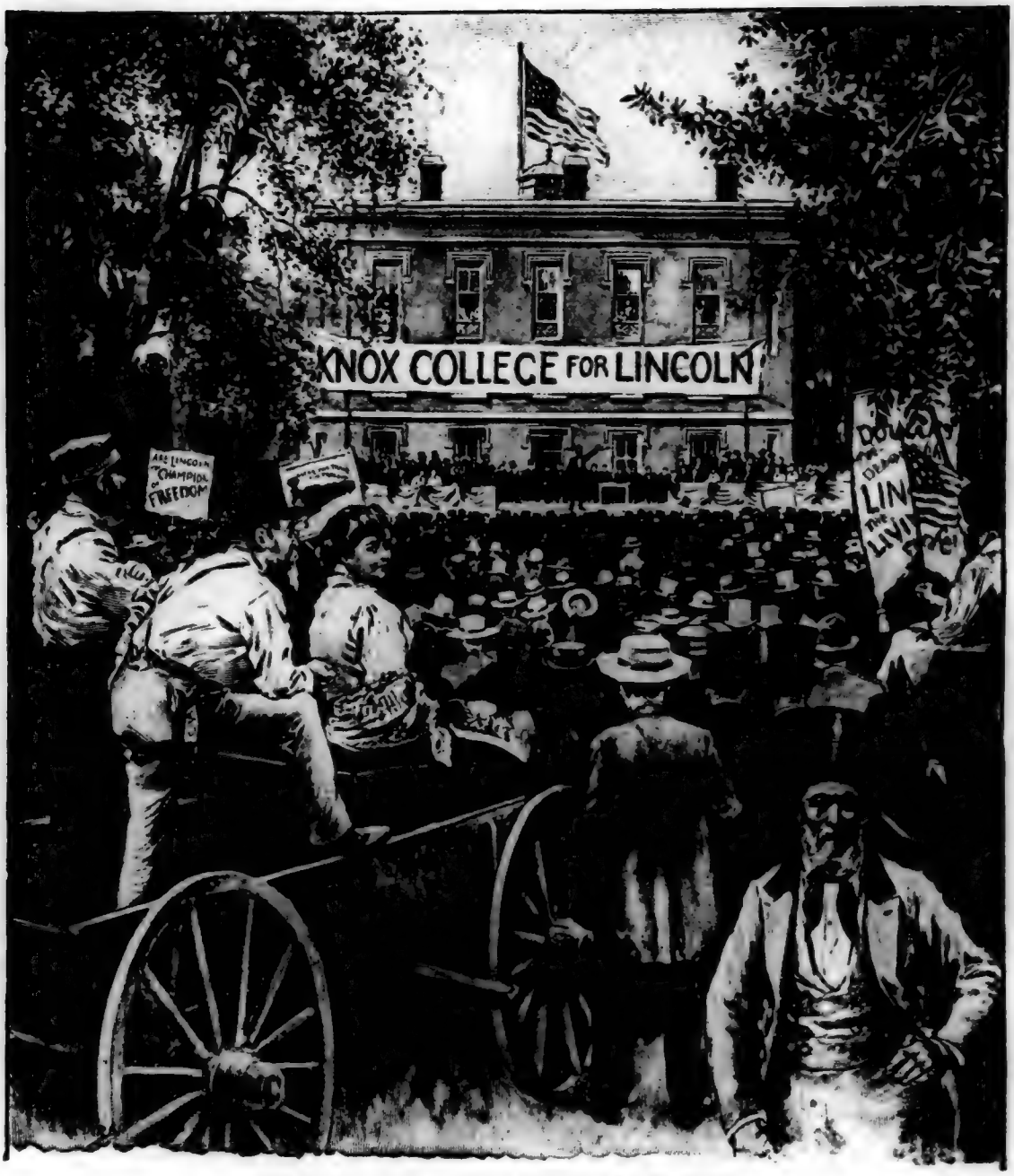
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They believe the board are unanimously of the opinion that no serious expense should be incurred and no irrevocable steps be taken until all questions connected with building shall have been fully and freely discussed by the board in full session and an intelligent understanding obtained; and that building shall not begin until after full and complete plans are agreed by the board and reliable estimates of the cost obtained.

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duty it shall be to take into consideration the propriety of preparing plans for building a court house; to inquire into the requirements of the county for the proper accommodation of courts and county officers; to inquire into the cost and relative advantages of available materials for building; and if in the opinion of the committee desirable, to procure plans and estimates of a suitable building, which can be erected at a cost not exceeding $100,000, to ascertain what disposal can be advantageously made of the building now occupied by the county offices, by sale to the city or otherwise, leaving possession in the county until other accommodations can be secured; to report to the board at its next regular meeting, or at any meeting, which may be sooner called, whatever progress shall have been made. That the committee be appointed by the chair with the approval of the board, one member to be selected from each of the districts as constituted by the resolution creating the committee on equalization.

JOHN SLOAN,
WM. ROBSON,
W. SELDEN GALE.

Mr. Latimer moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. May offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the question whether measures should not be adopted involving expense to the county, for the purpose of beginning the erection of a court house in this county, is a question properly belonging to the people of Knox county to decide; and that a good and sufficient building can and ought to be erected and finished, ready for use, for a sum not greater than $100,000, and should by no means cost to exceed that amount. Therefore,

Resolved, That the supervisors are hereby instructed to give the proper notice so that the several townships will, at the annual spring election next April, vote for or against the erection of a new court house building, the cost of which, when completed, shall not exceed $100,000.

Mr. Gale objected to the substitute as not being germain to the subject.

The chairman ruled that the substitute was in order, and thereupon the ayes and nays were called on the substitute with the following result.

Ayes—May, Clark, Charles, Montgomery, Rebstock, Wyman, Parker, Todd —8.

Nays—Harden, Latimer, Paden, Gale, Cooke, Olson, McKee, Foote, Rankin, Robson, Allen, Townsend, Boynton, Leighton, Andrews, Sloan, Sansbury—17. The substitute was lost.

The ayes and nays were after a full discussion of the question called on the resolution of Mr. Gale and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Harden, Latimer, Paden, Gale, Cooke, Olson, McKee, Foote, Rankin, Townsend, Robson, Allen, Boynton, Leighton, Andrews, Sloan, Sansbury—17.

Nays—May, Clark, Charles, Montgomery, Rebstock, Wyman, Parker, Todd —8.

The resolution declared adopted.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted yesterday, the chairman announced the following committee on public buildings: Messrs. Sloan, Robson, Gale, Charles, Harden, Leighton.

The first point now to be considered was what shall be the plan of the new building. Immediately after the adjournment of the board, Mr. W. Selden Gale

called on the writer, who was then county clerk, and the arrangement of the rooms thoroughly considered. It was agreed that the circuit clerk should have two rooms, one as clerk and one as recorder, with door between and that the sheriff's office should open into the office of the circuit clerk; that the county clerk should have a large office and a work room and that the office of the county judge should be adjacent to and opening into the county clerk's office. The office of the treasurer and superintendent of schools were also provided for on the first floor. The county and circuit court rooms and state's attorneys' office were provided for on the second floor. The supervisors' and jury rooms put on the third floor. With these ideas as a starting point, Mr. Gale went home and the next day returned to the county clerk with the plan worked out, substantially as the building was erected. The committee was called together and approved the plan. The committee thought it advisable to employ an architect to come to Galesburg and develop a general design and work out the details under their inspection and so called a Mr. Hackney of Des Moines, Iowa to Galesburg, who undertook the work. This soon proved unsatisfactory. The committee let Mr. Hackney go and at once advertised for plans, based on the sketch made by Mr. Gale. This resulted in a number of designs from different architects, which were submitted at the July meeting 1884, and upon which the following action was taken.

July meeting, 1884. Mr. Gale stated that the building committee had given considerable attention to the matters referred to it, but were not ready to report; that there were in attendance several architects with designs for court houses, which the committee would like to examine, and he asked that the committee might be excused from the board for a time, to further consider these plans and other matters connected with building.

On motion of Mr. Latimer the building committee was excused.

1:30 P. M.—The building committee asked for further time in which to examine plans and other matters connected with court house construction.

On motion of Mr. May the matter was referred back to the committee with instructions to report to the board in two weeks.

Adjourned meeting July 28, 1884.—Mr. Gale in behalf of the building committee, asked that said committee be excused during the reading of the record and of the bills, as they had some matters to arrange before making a report.

On motion of Mr. McKee the request was granted.

Mr. May stated that the building committee at the meeting of July 14, reported that they had not agreed upon a plan for court house, and asked that they be authorized to select a plan and make the contracts, or that the board grant them more time in which to report a plan to the board, whereas the record simply shows that the committee asked for more time. He desired the record to show the facts.

By agreement the matter was postponed until the building committee should be present.

The building committee having entered, the matter of the correction of the record suggested by Mr. May was brought up.

Mr. Gale having made an explanation of the matter, moved that the record as written by the clerk stand approved. Carried.

Mr. Gale read the following report of the building committee:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The building committee have received and considered the several plans submitted to them by architects in attendance.

Of these plans they recommend to the consideration of the board as their preference the plan submitted by E. E. Myers, of Detroit, the character of the building being fully described in the plans, sketches, estimates and statements herewith submitted.

The estimated cost of the building (furniture and heating apparatus not included) built of brick with trimmings of cut stone and terra cotta is about $90,000. And in the opinion of the committee it can be built in the manner described for a sum within, or not much exceeding the estimate.

The committee are of opinion that the same designs are with slight modification well adapted to stone construction, and may be erected in stone, the walls in rock-faced Gladstone stone, or Bedford stone with cut stone trimmings, for an additional cost of about six thousand dollars.

The committee are of opinion that the stone construction if stone from Gladstone quarries can be obtained or equally satisfactory stone can be elsewhere obtained at a reasonable cost, will give best satisfaction to the board and to the public.

They recommend that the committee be authorized to employ Col. Myers to prepare plans and specifications of the building, substantially as described both in brick and stone construction, preparatory to advertising for contracts.

The employment to be upon the condition that in case the building cannot be let after due advertisement to responsible parties who will promptly come forward and secure the performance of their contracts to the satisfaction of the board for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or such sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars as the architect and committee may agree on, such plan shall not be accepted or paid for, except at the option of the board.

And if the plans and specifications shall be in any way deficient or incomplete, the said Myers shall be liable for all loss or damage or extra expense occasioned by such defect or omission.

And that the committee be authorized to advertise for bids for construction.

W. Selden Gale,	A. G. Charles,
Wm. Robson,	Wm. H. Leighton,
John Sloan,	M. B. Harden.

Mr. Gale also read the following letter from the architect in regard to the character of the proposed building:

Galesburg, Ill., July 25, 1884.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Galesburg, Ill.:

Gentlemen:—The design I have submitted for your new court house is for a first-class fire-proof building, built of the best and most substantial materials and workmanship, the foundation to be of stone, laid in hydraulic cement mortar. The basement will contain all the water closets, wash basins, the steam heating and ventilating apparatus. The plans of each story will contain the several apartments for all the county offices, court rooms, etc., and to be of the several sizes and forms as shown upon the plans. The exterior parts of the building will be of pressed brick, terra cotta and cut stone for all the surfaces above the basement or first floor line; the basement wall above the grade line will be

rock face work; all cornices, belt courses and sills will be cut stone, except such portions thereof as are shown to be terra cotta. The floors of all apartments in each story will be iron beams, with brick arches, to be turned between the beams, and concreted up solid to receive either the wood or encaustic tile floors. The entire frame work of the roof and tower will be wrought iron, and have iron arches between the beams, and concreted up solid to receive the slates of the roof. The entire roof will be covered with extra heavy slate; all gutters and valleys to be lined with the best quality and grade of tin. The stairs will be made of cast-iron. The galleries in the circuit court room will be supported on wrought iron girders concealed within the gallery fronts. The ceiling of this court room will be stained glass sky-light placed within a curved dome, which will afford a direct vertical light either in day-time, or at night, the light being placed over the sky-light. The outer sky-light will be made of heavy hammered glass. The outside door sills will be granite surfaces, patent axe-finish. The steps should be by all means made of the same material, as it is the best that can be used for such purposes, where the material is subjected, not only to so great a wear and tear, but this material in so exposed a surface is decidedly the best to resist not only the uses, but also the action of the elements. All the interior finish of the basement will be long-leaf, best quality, yellow pine. All the interior finish of the first and second stories will be red oak. The finish of the third story will be long-leaf yellow pine, the surface finished in oil and varnish. The glass used in all the windows will be the best quality French plate-glass, full quarter inch thick. The floors of the corridors will be encaustic tile. The floors of all offices, court rooms and galleries will be long-leaf yellow pine, bedded solid on the concrete, and secured to the floor strips with secret nailing. All the walls will be built of brick, laid in a mortar composed of hydraulic lime and hydraulic cement mortar. Pressed brick should be laid with what is termed a steel tucked joint, using glazier's black putty for the tucking of the work; all the backing of the pressed brick, will be brick laid in cement mortar. All interior walls to be hard burned brick laid in cement mortar. This building can be erected, using first class workmanship and materials for one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000). Should you desire to use in place of pressed brick for the outer walls, rock-faced stone work or scratch mason-work, using either Sagetown marble, Indiana stone, from Elliottsville, or Ohio blue sand stone, the cost of the structure will be increased about six thousand dollars ($6,000), making a total cost of one hundred and six thousand dollars. You can rely upon getting a structure of first-class character, and of a style of architecture and finish that will not be in any respect inferior to any of the first-class modern court houses erected in your state.

The building, either built of pressed brick or stone, will be one of the handsomest structures in your state, and in no wise be inferior either in style or finish to any of such buildings.

Yours truly, E. E. Myers.

Mr. Latimer moved that the report of the committee be adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

Mr. May moved to amend that the report be accepted and the committee discharged.

Amendment withdrawn.

Mr. Rebstock moved that the report be accepted, except its recommendations. Lost.

On motion of Mr. McKee, the board adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday morning July 30, 1884.—Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. R. G. Mathews, chairman.

Supervisors—Harden, Latimer, Paden, Gale, Cooke, Olson, McKee, Rankin, May, Clark, Charles, Montgomery, Allen, Boynton, Rebstock, Wyman, Leighton, Andrews, Sloan, Parker, Sansbury, Todd.

The chairman stated that the matter for consideration was the motion of Mr. Latimer to adopt the report of the building committee and concur in its recommendation.

After full discussion and explanation of the matter, the motion of Mr. Latimer was carried.

Mr. McKee offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the present building committee be constituted a permanent building committee, whose duty it shall be to advertise for bids for building a court house, which bids, when received, are to be opened when the board is in session, for the consideration of the board, and to perform all other duties pertaining to the building of a court house.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the board be authorized to contract with the city of Galesburg, or its authorized agent for the sale of the county building, and lot occupied by clerks' offices and other uses for the sum of $10,000. The possession to be retained by the county until the completion of the new court house, allowing the city to make such use of the building as may not inconvenience the county officers. The purchase money to be paid when called for, whenever the contract for the completion of the court house shall be made, and $30,000 expended in the erection. The contract to be rescinded at the option of either party, if no commencement shall be made of the building before the first day of January next, and that the building committee be directed not to incur any considerable expense in preparing to build until the completion of this contract.

The bill of Mr. W. F. Hackney amounting to $420.25, for preparing plans, and other services for the building committee, was read and referred to the committee on judiciary and clerks' offices.

Mr. Gale requested to be excused from the committee while considering the bill, and moved that Mr. Latimer be substituted in his place. Carried.

Mr. Todd read the following report of the judiciary committee on the bill of Mr. Hackney.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on judiciary and clerks' offices would respectfully report that we have examined the bill of W. F. Hackney, and accompanying papers, and we recommend that he be paid $120.25 in full of bill presented amounting to $420.25. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Allen, J. S. Latimer,
James Rebstock, W. B. Todd.
M. D. Cooke,

On motion of Mr. Harden, the foregoing report was adopted, and its recommendations concurred in.

September meeting, 1884.—Mr. Gale offered the following resolution and moved that it be referred to the miscellaneous committee:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the board of supervisors, that it is for the interest, comfort and convenience of the people of the county that the vicinity of the court house and the usually traveled route from the depot to the court house, and from the court house to the business portion of the city, should be kept free from the presence of dram shops and their disagreeable accompaniments; that this board respectfully call the attention of the city council of Galesburg to the subject, and ask the council to consider the propriety of taking immediate action, before vested interests opposed to such action intervene, to prevent the establishment of dram shops in the vicinity of the court house park, on Broad street between the park and the public square, and on either route from the depot to the court house park by way of South street or Tompkins street; that the clerk of the board be directed to present a copy of this resolution to the city council.

September meeting, 1884.—Mr. Gale asked leave to submit the following report of the building committee.

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: The committee on buildings beg leave to report that they did on the 1st day of August contract with E. E. Myers in accordance with the instructions of the board, passed at the last meeting; that since that time Col. Myers has been employed in preparing plans and specifications. The committee have not advertised for bids for material and construction for the reason that the plans and specifications have not been completed. The committee are now advised that the plans and specifications will be completed on the 15th day of this month, and the committee recommend that they be directed to advertise at once for bids for materials and construction, such bids to be examined by the board on the 3d of October.

W. SELDEN GALE,
W. H. LEIGHTON,
JOHN SLOAN,
A. G. CHARLES,
M. B. HARDEN.

On motion, the report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Gale, it was ordered that when this board adjourn it adjourns to meet October 3d, 1884.

Adjourned Meeting Oct. 3d, 1884.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by clerk.

Present: Messrs. Harden, Latimer, Paden, Gale, Foote, Cooke, McKee, Olson, Rankin, May, Townsend, Robson, Allen, Wyman, Leighton, Andrews, Parker and Todd.

On motion of Mr. Gale, Mr. Paden was elected temporary chairman.

On motion of Mr. Gale, the time in which to file bids for the construction of a new court house was extended to one-thirty P. M.

On motion the board adjourned to one-thirty P. M.

One-thirty P. M.—Board called to order by chairman Mathews.

Present same as this forenoon, with Messrs. Charles, Sloan, Clark, Montgomery, Boynton, Rebstock and Sansbury.

The clerk read a portion of the minutes of the meeting of September 10th, when, on motion, the reading was suspended, and, on motion, the clerk proceeded to open bids for the construction of a court house, which were as follows:

The Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Co., Brick.....	$183,804.97
Thomas & Hugh Caldwell, Stone	155,099.50
Same, Brick	152,459.00
Same, Brick, with Ohio Sand Stone Trimmings.....	148,059.00
Parry & Stevens, Stone	133,000.00
Same, Brick	128,000.00
Fire Proof Construction Co., Hollow Tile Arches	4,303.20
Union Foundry and Pullman Car Wheel Works, Iron Work..	26,600.00
A. Wallbaum & Co., Stone Work Complete	35,600.00

On motion of Dr. Foote the bids were referred to the building committee.

On motion said committee were permitted to retire for the purpose of reporting on said bids.

The building committee entered and Mr. Gale read the following report:

The committee have examined the bids referred to them, and are of opinion that it is not for the interest of the county to accept either of the bids. They recommend a further advertisement for bids to be opened on October 24th.

W. S. GALE, *Chairman.*

On motion the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendation concurred in.

Adjourned Sept. Meeting October 24, 1884.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. R. G. Mathews, chairman.

Supervisors: Messrs. Harden, Latimer, Paden, Gale, Foote, Cooke, McKee, Olson, Rankin, May, Clark, Charles, Montgomery, Boynton, Wyman, Sloan, Parker, Sansbury, Todd.

The minutes of the proceedings of October 3d were read and approved.

A recess was taken to await the arrival of absent supervisors.

Messrs. Robson, Allen, Leighton and Andrews having entered the board was called to order, and on motion, the clerk proceeded to open and read the bids for the construction of a new court house as follows:

Robert C. Greenlee, in best Ohio blue stone for exterior, with Joliet or lime stone for foundation, corrugated iron arches for ceilings, except for corridors and court rooms, where hollow tile will be used .....$	119,444
Charles Ballance, cut-stone trimmings of Bedford, Indiana, stone..	13,900
Of Berea, Ohio, sand-stone delivered on cars at Galesburg.....	14,600
Will cut and deliver rubbed ashler at building at 45 cts. per superficial foot, and will use ornamental stone in place of terra cotta for $5,000 extra.	
Thos. & H. Colwell, using Sagetown marble.....	145,000
Ohio blue stone, band, pier and bearing blocks	150,000
Pressed brick and terra cotta.....	142,500
Wallbaum Stone and Mining Co. dressed stone for stone building..	21,000

Same for brick building 16,000
Bassett & Beaver, plumbing and gas fitting 1,200
Peter G. Straub & Co., all stone work for a stone building, using Berea sand stone above grade line, and Joliet or Gladstone below grade 44,800
Parry & Stevens, for brick building..... 120,000
For stone building 125,000
Will use Bedford stone trimmings and Ohio sand stone for ashler work for 128,000
Or, if the county will furnish cut stone on cars at Galesburg, all iron in place in the building, all brick on the ground, all glass, and door and window trimmings, all tile for floors, and hollow tile in place in building, will do balance for.... 64,000
Dawson & Anderson, the exterior of building to be all of stone from Bedford, Ind., or Ohio blue stone, fire proof arches to be corrugated iron except over court rooms, which will be hollow tiles, window sash to be hung with best silver lake braided cord, for the sum of 114,311.52
Sagetown or Joliet stone 119,000.00
Press brick and terra cotta 111,000.00
John C. Allen, press brick, stone trimmings 128,633.00
Stone facings 131,000.00
Will furnish and set ashler work for 50 cents each superficial foot, and use stone in place of terra cotta for $5,000 additional.
The Young and Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Co., Salem, Ind., stone building 160,084.00
Ohio sand stone building 161,584.00
Brick building 154,840.00
Green Serpentine stone 173,084.00

On motion of Mr. Latimer, the foregoing bids were referred to the building committee.

On motion, the board adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

One-thirty P.M.—Board called to order by the chairman.

Present the same as this morning.

Mr. Gale read the following report of the building committee:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on buildings beg leave to report that they have examined the several bids referred to them, and they find the bid of Dawson & Anderson the lowest and best bid.

This bid being, in stone construction, $114,311.52, and in brick construction, $111,000.

The next lowest and best bid is that of Robert C. Greenlee, $119,444 in stone.

They recommend the acceptance and approval of the bid of Dawson & Anderson for stone construction, and that the committee be directed to conclude a contract with Dawson & Anderson for the erection of the court house, to be completed September 1st, 1886. The committee are satisfied that these

bids are as low as the board can expect for this building, and are satisfied that the bidders are men of character and responsibility. They are further of the opinion that the building, if completed according to the plans, will be a credit to the county, and they do not believe it is for the interest of the county to reduce either the size or character of the building.

W. SELDEN GALE, W. H. LEIGHTON,
WM. ROBSON, A. G. CHARLES,
M. B. HARDEN, JOHN SLOAN.

Moved by Dr. Foote, that the foregoing report be accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

Ayes and Nays demanded by Mr. McKee.

The roll being called, resulted as follows:

Ayes—Harden, Latimer, Paden, Gale, Foote, Cooke, Olson, Charles, Robson, Allen, Boynton, Leighton, Andrews, Sloan, Sansbury and Todd, 16.

Nays—McKee, Rankin, May, Clark, Montgomery, Wyman and Parker, 7. Motion adopted.

And thereupon, said committee entered into a contract with Dawson & Anderson of Toledo, Ohio, for the construction of the court house according to the full plans and specifications prepared by said architect, E. E. Myers, of Detroit, Michigan, and on file with the county clerk.

Said contractors immediately made preparations to begin the work of construction and in pursuance thereof, the ground for said building was broken October 26, 1884, and before building preparations were suspended on account of cold weather, the footings, and quite a portion of the foundation, were put in.

January Meeting, 1885.—Mr. Gale read the following report of the building committee:

To the Hon., the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, January Meeting, 1885.

GENTLEMEN:—Your building committee beg leave to report that upon the day after the close of the October meeting they proceeded to locate the court house. That immediately after work was commenced by the contractor, and between that time and the second Wednesday of December the excavation for the building was made, the trenches for the outside walls and a portion of the inside walls were dug and filled with concrete and covered with footing stone.

A considerable amount of material for the foundation is collected upon the ground. Since the date last mentioned no work has been done, it being thought better for the interests of the county and the contractor to suspend operations till settled weather in the spring. By the terms of the contract, the contractor is entitled on the second Wednesday of each month to receive from the county payment for the work done up to that time, less 10 per cent. and less amounts already paid. No provision was made by the board at the last meeting to meet such payments, unless the very general authority given to the committee might be considered as authorizing them to order payment.

It appears that the contractor had expended about $2,500 prior to the second Wednesday of December. It was thought desirable to avoid the expense of a

special meeting of the board, and the committee took the responsibility of advising the issuing by the clerk and payment by the treasurer of orders to the amount of $1,800 to the contractors. They also procured the clerk to issue to the chairman of the committee an order for $14.65 to cover the incidental expenses incurred by the committee since its appointment.

The committee ask the approval of the board of their action in making payments, and desire that some provision may be made to provide for payments coming due during the interval of the meetings of the board. They recommend the passage of a resolution that the clerk be authorized to issue to the contractor on court house orders for such amounts as by the terms of the contract the contractors are entitled to receive, upon the request of the building committee.

They also advise that the building committee be authorized to appoint a superintendent of the work. It is well understood that the work cannot be allowed to proceed with safety to the county except under the constant supervision of a capable and reliable builder. During the progress of the work already performed, the committee requested Samuel J. Parry to take temporary charge and it being from day to day doubtful how far the work would proceed without interruption by winter weather, it was for the time found necessary, the price named by Mr. Parry as satisfactory to him was 50 cents per hour for the time actually spent.

W. SELDEN GALE,	A. G. CHARLES,
WM. ROBSON,	W. H. LEIGHTON,
M. B. HARDEN,	JOHN SLOAN.

On motion of Mr. Latimer, the foregoing report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

April Meeting, 1885.—Mr. Gale offered the following resolution which was adopted and its recommendation concurred in.

RESOLVED: That the building committee be directed to procure suitable plans of the heating apparatus for the new court house and advertise for bids for its construction, such bids to be opened and passed upon by the board at the July meeting.

July Meeting, 1885.—On motion of Mr. Gale, the building committee was authorized to make such temporary arrangement for jury and circuit rooms as may be necessary, and that the sheriff be directed to have the telephone now at the opera house, moved to the county court room.

On motion of Mr. Gale the opening of the bids for steam heating at new court house was made the special order for tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Gale read the following additional report of the building committee:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The building committee desire to call the attention of the board to the necessity of the construction of a cistern for rain water at the court house, and the importance of undertaking it while the ground is comparatively free from water. They have not given the subject the consideration necessary to express an opinion as to the necessary capacity of the cistern, but recommend that the

committee be directed to procure the construction of a cistern of such size and at such time as they may think best.

W. SELDEN GALE, JOHN SLOAN,
W. ROBSON, M. B. HARDEN,
R. W. MILES, WM. H. LEIGHTON.

On motion of Dr. Foote the foregoing report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

The chairman called Mr. Harden to preside while he read the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The undersigned, who, by virtue of a resolution of your honorable body at the July meeting, 1884, was made special committee to dispose of the county building to the city of Galesburg, would beg leave to offer the following report: That he conferred with the honorable mayor of the city of Galesburg, who was empowered by the city council to act for the city, and that the city attorney at our dictation drew a contract selling to the city the county's interest in said building and lot for a consideration of $10,000, the money to become due when $30,000 was actually expended in the erection of the new court house, the county to retain possession until the completion of the same, the city of Galesburg to have such present use of said county building as would not inconvenience the county. Said contract was duly signed and placed on record by Mayor Stewart for the city of Galesburg, and by the undersigned for Knox county, August 14, 1884.

R. G. MATHEWS.

On motion of Mr. Miles the foregoing report was accepted and the clerk directed to place the same on record.

Mr. Gale read the following corrected report of the building committee on steam heating:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The building committee beg leave to report the following substitute on steam heating:

The lowest bid is that of Samuel I. Pope & Co., of Chicago, who propose to furnish the entire heating and ventilating apparatus as specified for the sum of $8,911.27, with privilege to the county to make any additions or deductions at the rates named in the schedule accompanying the bid. The committee recommend the acceptance of this bid, and that the committee be authorized to contract with them on the terms of the bid, deducting from the amount above named one gas engine, $1,400, two fans with belting, $657.56, as per schedule, leaving cost $6,853.71. The omitted items are designed simply for ventilation. We are advised that by a very simple and cheap expedient all that is surrendered can be secured without that expense. Considering the fact that the building is both by its location and mode of construction easily ventilated and a cool building in summer, we do not advise an outlay so great when so little necessity exists.

W. SELDEN GALE, W. H. LEIGHTON,
WM. ROBSON, JOHN SLOAN,
R. W. MILES, M. B. HARDEN.

On motion of Mr. Latimer, the foregoing report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Gale read report on contract for heating new court house:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The building committee desire to report that they have, as directed by the board, entered into a contract with Samuel I. Pope & Co., of Chicago, to put in the apparatus for heating the court house, which contract they herewith submit as follows:

Articles of agreement made and concluded at the city of Galesburg, in the county of Knox, in the state of Illinois, this, the eighteenth day of August, A. D., 1885, by and between W. Selden Gale, Wm. H. Robson, John Sloan, Rufus W. Miles, Wm. H. Leighton and M. Harden, constituting the court house building committee, appointed by the supervisors of Knox county, Illinois, said committee being hereinafter known as the party of the first part, and Samuel I. Pope & Co., of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, second part as follows, to-wit:

The said party of the second part do hereby agree to, and with the said party of the first part, or their successors in office; that they, the said party of the second part shall, and will execute all the work and furnish all the materials of every character required by the plans and specifications, to heat and ventilate the Knox county court house, said building situated in the city of Galesburg, within the county and state as first above written. Said plans and specifications are hereby constituted as a part and parcel of this contract as much so as if each and every part thereof was at length herein set forth and fully described.

The said party of the first part does hereby agree to, and will, in behalf of the board of supervisors of said county, pay or cause to be paid unto the parties of the second part, the sum of six thousand, eight hundred and forty-three, seventy-seven one-hundreths dollars for all of said work and material. Payments on said work shall be made on the several parts of the work and material in accordance with the prices stated in the schedule hereto connected; said schedule being only for the purpose of setting forth the payments to be made to the contractor, and for no other consideration; on each and every payment on work and material that twenty-five per cent. of the amount for all cost of work, labor and material, shall be retained until the final acceptance of the contract, subject to the conditions stated in the general instructions to bidders. Being understood that payments on all work and material shall be made once each month. Upon such payments being made unto the party of the second part for any work or material, then such material and work shall be deemed in the possession of the party of the first part, and shall be by them in their possession as part security for moneys advanced, and in guarantee in addition to that required by bond.

The said party of the second part does hereby agree to commence said work in said building as soon as the condition of the building permit of, and not later than when the roof is completed on said building, and to finish the same as soon thereafter as possible within the limited time named in the specifications and general instructions. The eliminations marked in the specifications of the omissions of the gas engines and fans was made at schedule prices, before execution of this contract.

In witness whereof, the parties hereinbefore named, in behalf of the board of supervisors of said county, and the party of the second part, each have hereto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written; this contract only

to take effect when the said party of the second part has furnished his bond and approved security.

Witness our hands and seals,

W. SELDEN GALE, M. B. HARDEN,
R. W. MILES, JOHN SLOAN,
W. H. LEIGHTON, SAM'L I. POPE & CO.
WM. ROBSON,
(Witness) ALBERT A. PERRY, *County Clerk.*

Mr. Anderson, of Dawson & Anderson, contractors of new court house, appeared and by permission addressed the board, asking assistance in procuring water. On motion of Mr. Latimer, the matter was referred to the building committee with power to act.

September Meeting, 1885.—Mr. Gale from the committee on building, stated that no arrangement had yet been made for the construction of a cistern at the court house. He read the proposition of A. P. Anderson to construct a cistern 13 feet 6 inches in diameter in the clear, 9 feet deep in the clear between inlet and overflow pipes, walls and arch 8 inches thick, bottom 3 bricks thick laid flatwise, all of hard burned brick, thoroughly cemented inside and out, with 8 inch overflow pipe connected with present sewer, stone and iron top at grade line, for $285, to be constructed under the supervision of the superintendent at the court house.

On motion of Mr. Latimer the proposition was accepted.

January Meeting, 1886.—The following report of the building committee was read and referred to the committee on revenue:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen:—The committee on building court house beg leave to report that the cistern authorized by the board at its last meeting has been completed and order issued by the clerk, by instructions of the committee, to A. P. Anderson, contractor, for the sum of $301,50. Until within the last ninety days, the progress has been satisfactory, but since that time much less has been done than the committee had reason to expect would have been done sixty days ago. The delay seems to have been caused by failure of the sub-contractors, who were to put on the framework of the roof to use due diligence. There now seems no prospect of doing more than to complete the framework of the roof before the coming of warm weather. The committee have used all the means in their power to hasten the operations of the iron contractors, and regret that their efforts have not been more successful. The committee have authorized the clerk to draw orders in favor of Dawson & Anderson to apply on contract, amount aggregating $46,610.54.

Respectfully submitted,

W. SELDEN GALE,
Chairman of Committee.

April Meeting, 1886.—Thursday, April 22, one-thirty P. M.—Board called to order by chairman. Present same as this forenoon.

Mr. Gale called up the report of the building committee, and read that portion of said report pertaining to the laying off and grading of the court house grounds. On motion the recommendation in relation thereto was concurred in.

Mr. Gale then read that portion of said report pertaining to the advertisement

for bids for furniture. A motion by Mr. Boydstun to concur in the recommendations, was withdrawn.

Mr. Gale then read that portion of said report pertaining to the assignment of rooms. On motion the recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

Mr. Gale moved to strike out the recommendation of the committee in regard to furniture, and insert the following:

That the committee be directed to advertise at once for bids for furniture, the bidders to furnish the designs. That the bids be required to be made subject to the examination of the committee and the acceptance by the board. That the committee be directed to examine and carefully compare the bids, and when any shall be received, which the committee shall deem worthy of attention, they shall notify the chairman of the board, who shall call the board together. That when this board adjourn it shall adjourn subject to the call of the chairman.

On motion of Mr. Rebstock, the foregoing resolution amendatory of said report, was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Sisson that said report as amended be adopted, and its recommendations concurred in, and that it be spread upon the records of the board.

The ayes and nays being called for, the vote stood as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Hunter, Mosser, Paden, Gale, Cooke, Boydstun, Olson, McKee, Sisson, May, Townsend, Luther, Clark, Robson, Hurd, Miles, Leighton, Andrews and Sloan—18.

Nays—Messrs. Simpson, Glisson, Cooley, Rebstock, Parker, C. S. Clark and Gibbs—7.

The motion prevailed.

The report of the building committee, as amended, is as follows:

The committee on building beg leave to report:

The condition and progress of the building will be best understood by members of the board by actual inspection. While the progress made has been less than was hoped for, they think the construction so far is fairly satisfactory, and they are still of opinion that whether there be considered its substantial character, its convenience, its beauty or its cost, the building will prove satisfactory to those specially concerned in its erection, and to the citizens of the county.

Messrs. Dawson & Anderson sublet the contract for the iron construction to other parties, who in turn sublet the construction of the frame work of the roof. This work should have been completed early in November, which would have enabled the work to go on all winter, and made the completion of the building within the contract time, the 1st of September, entirely within the power of the contractor. The neglect to complete this work in time, has so far delayed the entire work as to make its completion within that time no longer a possibility.

An effort should be made to secure the completion of the offices so as to permit the clerks to remove before the pressure of fall work on their offices, and to secure one court room for the October term. But we believe it better to suffer some inconvenience from delay rather than hasten the completion at the risk of getting anything but permanent work.

The time within which it may be expected to complete the building may be estimated, by calculating the time necessary for the work of plastering, now just beginning.

2nd. The time the work should stand to become sufficiently dry to receive the

woodwork, and 3rd, the time necessary to set up the woodwork then already prepared.

The other portions of the work should be carried on simultaneously so as to cause no delay.

It is perhaps hardly worth while to refer to various reports which have obtained some currency, of danger to the county from failure on the part of the contractors.

We have only to say that we have no reason to question the perfect good faith of the contractors, or their ability to complete their undertaking. And that advanced as the work now is, it is not possible the county can suffer any disasterous loss in any contingency.

The work already done is undoubtedly much more expensive, compared with the originally estimated cost than that which is to be done.

The committee had hoped to find the plans so complete that no changes whatever could be called for. But they cannot conceive it profitable to perpetuate an error, and there is no time when a mistake or oversight can be so easily corrected as in time of construction. When they consider the magnitude of the work, the unusual and complicated plan and character of the building, the various uses to which it is to be put, the difficulty, owing to distance, or consultation with the architect, the fact that the plans were required to be made in a limited time and in two different modes of construction, the committee thought they were hardly warranted in expecting a realization of such hopes. They have thought necessary, in process of construction, to require changes as follows: On the 1st floor a door to be made in the tower room, connecting it and permitting it to be used in connection with the room next south of it. A double glass door in place of the single one connecting the two rooms of the county clerk for the better lighting of the inner room.

The filling up of space in the basement under the vault for greater security. In the second story a change in the partition between the judge's room and the library, and dispensing with the water closet, and substituting a wash bowl and urinal in the judge's room.

In the third story another door connecting two jury rooms in south wing, to be opened when necessary to secure better accommodations for a jury detained all night, and providing one of the rooms with a wash bowl and urinal. A change in partition at north end of corridor so as to shut off the stairway leading to the attic.

These changes all told, will cost but little, but the cost will be an addition to the contract price.

The committee also accepted the offer made by the contractor, believing it to be advantageous to the county, to substitute red oak for yellow pine, where yellow pine is specified, in all doors above the basement, and all wood work in second story corridor and smaller court room for $300.

In the exterior of the building, the contractor claimed the minarets and upper cornice of the tower were to be of iron. The architect said they were to be of stone. The committee thought to finish the most conspicuous part of the building with an inferior material would detract too much from the appearance, and directed the contractor to use stone.

An examination of the specifications shows that in the original or brick con-

struction, iron was called for; that in changing to a stone construction the same specifications were used, substituting other language when necessary, that the section affecting this work seemed to be overlooked in making the changes.

The contractor evidently made the estimates on which his bid was founded, for iron work, the language misled him, if it did not justify him, and it does not seem unreasonable for him to claim compensation for the difference.

The committee required the diamond shaped stones in the gable to be rubbed stone; the contractor claimed they were to be rockfaced. The committee thought it would be as required, leaving the contractor to make his claim if the terms of the specifications were not clearly in our favor.

Besides these changes ordered, the committee were called upon to settle the terms of the contract as to the ceilings. In the original specifications the cealings in the basement were to be brick arches; in the first, second and third stories to be hollow tile, plastered.

The bid accepted, made by Dawson & Anderson, substituted iron arches for all brick and hollow tile, except in the court room; provided brick or hollow tile might be substituted for the iron ones at the difference in price named in the schedule. The committee determined to substitute brick arches, plastered, for the iron mentioned in the bid and the hollow tile required in the original specifications, in the corridors in the first and second stories, at the additional expense of $2.50 per square over the cost of iron.

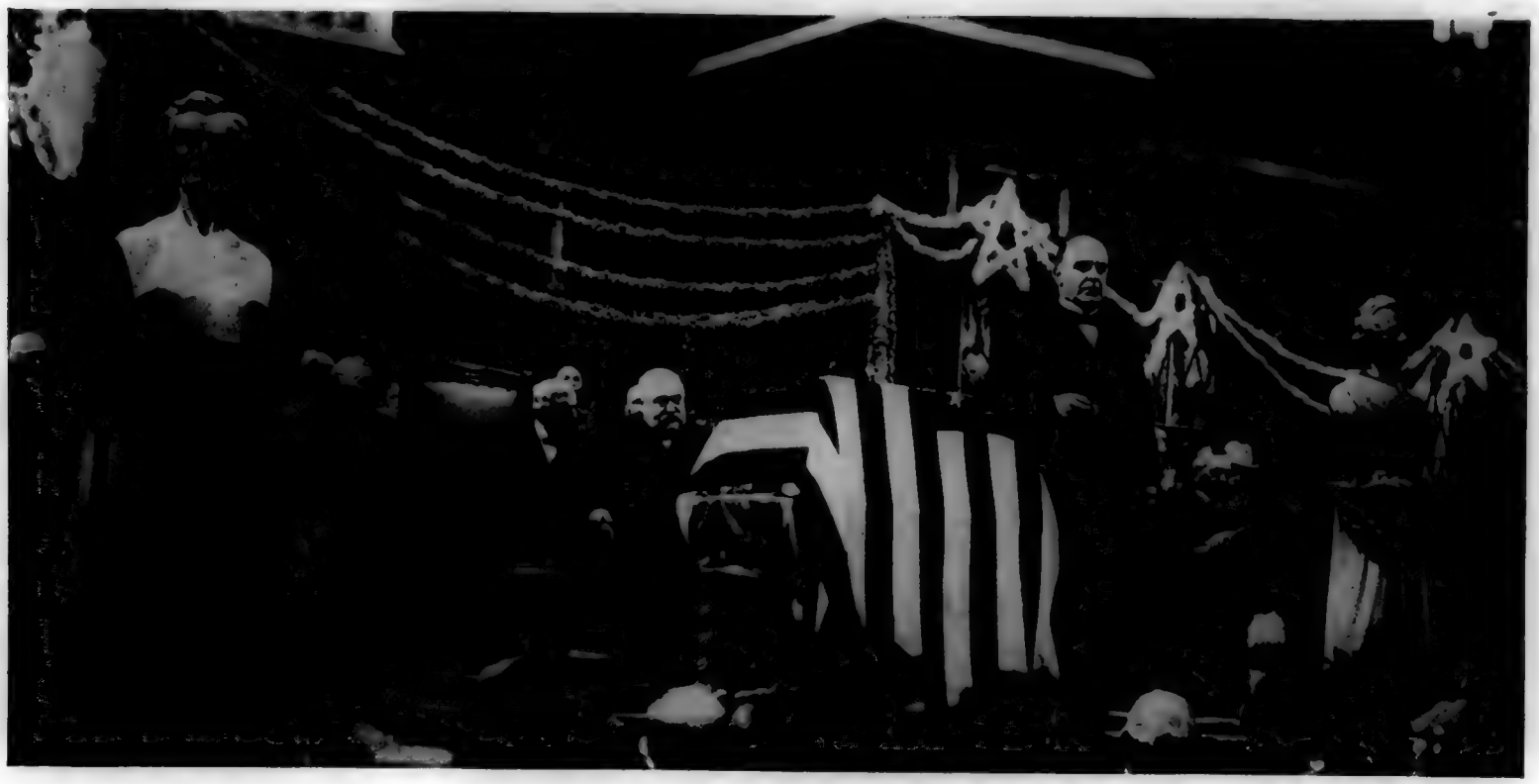
The cost of all changes and additions made and proposed is small, and made at the time the building is in progress, will add no more to the cost than if contained in the original specifications. The difference in cost would have probably appeared in the estimates of contractors on which the bids were founded.

It will be necessary to provide for laying off and grading the court house grounds and paving the necessary walks. The committee have availed themselves of an opportunity to purchase a small amount of earth, delivered on the grounds, and other opportunities to purchase on favorable terms may appear. They recommend that the committee be authorized to prepare or procure plans for laying off the grounds, to be reported to the board for consideration, and in the meantime they be authorized to purchase earth when they can do so to manifest advantage.

The committee have not heretofore called the attention of the board to the subject of furniture for the court house for the reason that the delay in the completion of the building justified a postponement of preparation for furnishing. It is, however, desirable that the county should not be delayed in the occupancy of the building when completed for want of furniture.

It is also desirable that time enough should be taken to settle carefully on plans, to secure competition, and to give ample time to the contractor to furnish perfect work.

We recommend that the committee be directed to advertise at once for bids for furniture, the bidders to furnish the designs. That the bids be required to be made subject to the examination of the committee and the acceptance by the board. That the committee be directed to examine and carefully compare the bids, and when any shall be received which the committee shall deem worthy of attention, they shall notify the chairman of the board who shall call the board together. That when this board adjourn it shall adjourn subject to the call of the chairman.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY

Delivering an address in front of the Main Building of Knox College on the anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, October 7, 1899. President McKinley's cabinet officers were present on the platform, and thousands of people thronged the College Campus.

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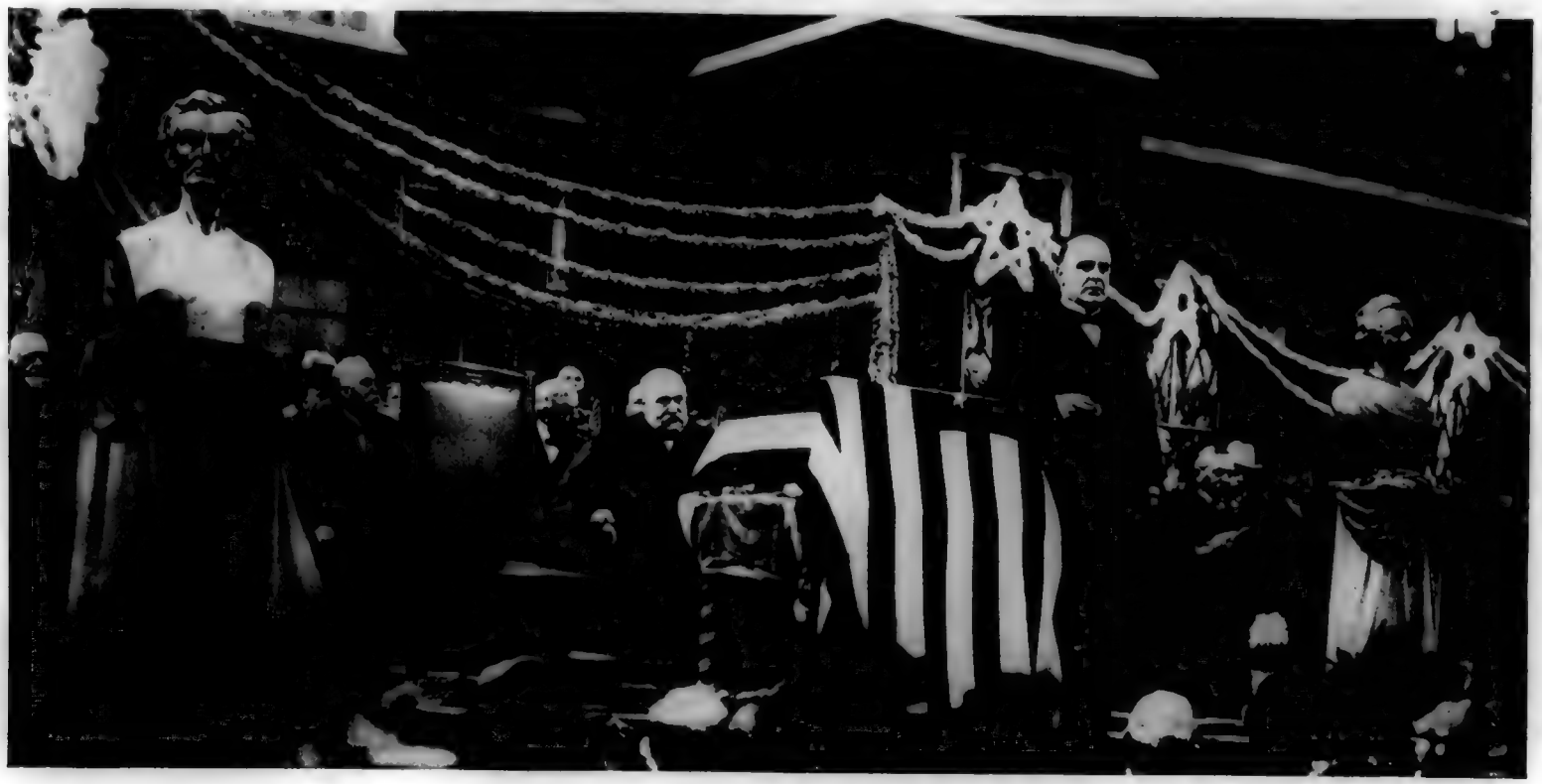
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As a preliminary to calling for bids, we ask the board to assign the rooms to their various uses, and we recommend:

That the three court rooms be arranged and furnished so that they may each of them serve for either of the courts, for the meetings of the board of supervisors and for such other assemblies of officers and citizens on county business, as should be provided for.

That on the first floor, the room on the right of the east entrance be assigned to the school superintendent,

The room on the right of the north entrance, to the county judge.

The room on the left, to the treasurer.

The room on the right of the west entrance, to the recorder.

The two rooms opposite, to the county clerk.

The large room in the south wing, to the circuit clerk.

That there be assigned to the sheriff either the room to the left of the east entrance, or the adjoining room in the south wing, the other to remain for the present unassigned.

The room in the tower, to the treasurer and school superintendent, the treasurer to have prior right of occupancy when necessary to his business.

That each county officer have a case in the vault for the storage of valuable papers, or property requiring special security.

That in the second story, the room next south of the tower room, to the master in chancery.

The tower room and room west, to the county attorney.

The other two north rooms to be ladies' waiting rooms.

The south wing for judges' room, consultation room and library.

The rooms in the third story to be used as jury and witness rooms. The room next north of the smaller court room to be the grand jury room.

W. SELDEN GALE, R. W. MILES,
WM. ROBSON, JOHN SLOAN,
M. B. HARDEN, WM. H. LEIGHTON.

The building committee beg leave to report, that in reply to the resolution of the board calling for information as to cost of changes in the building, ordered by the committee, they have procured from the contractor the following estimates:

Expense of door in tower room	$ 71.25
Double door in clerk's office	30.00
Door in third story	30.00
Change in partition 2d story	
Extra wash basin and urinal	40.00
Change in attic stairs	50.00
Substitution of oak for pine	300.00
800 feet concrete filling in vault, at 20c	160.00
Cost of changes ordered by committee	$681.25
Substituting for iron 3,450 feet brick arches, at $2.50	86.25
	$767.50

Amount claimed for stone cornice and minarets in place of iron, difference in cost:

4 stone minarets, $130 each	$520.00
40 feet tower cornice	40.00
88 feet gable cornice, at $1.60	140.80
4 carved finials	60.00
	$760.80

Amount claimed for extra work on diamond shaped stones:

246 feet, at 50c	$123.00
106 feet, at 70c	74.20
	$197.20

W. SELDEN GALE,
Chairman.

Special May Meeting, 1886.—The chairman stated that the meeting was called at the request of the building committee for the purpose of examining proposals and designs for furniture for the new court house, and considering the report of the building committee thereon.

The clerk then read the proposals of A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago. Also the proposal of Conant Bros., of Toledo, Ohio.

During the reading of the last named proposal, Mr. Chas. Glisson, of Knox, entered.

The clerk then read the proposals of the Phoenix Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and of Thos. Kane & Co., of Chicago.

Each of said proposals were accompanied with schedules of furniture and prices referring to the designs submitted, all of which were laid before the board.

The report of the building committee was then read as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee in compliance with the resolution of the board, advertised for proposals for furniture, to be opened by the committee on the 4th inst. They felt justified in fixing an early time from the fact that several of the best houses in the country had visited the building in anticipation of such a call, and were known to have prepared plans; and it was thought no further delay need be made to secure fair competition. Special notices were sent to all who had by personal application or correspondence indicated an intention of giving attention to the job.

The committee received a communication from the Mitchell Furniture Co., of Cincinnati, asking a postponement of the letting, on account of the labor troubles and the consequent temporary closing of their works. Proposals were received from Thos. Kane & Co., of Chicago; the Phoenix Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, and Conant Bros., of Toledo, Ohio, all of which proposals, with the accompanying samples and exhibits are submitted to the board.

The bids, except the first named, were presented in person by a proprietor or agent of the firm interested.

It was agreed that the bids should not be disclosed until presented to the board, but that each party should have the fullest opportunity to explain his

proposal to the committee, sitting with closed doors. There were present with the committee, for advice and assistance, the architect of the building, the county clerk and the circuit clerk.

The bid of Thomas Kane & Co. was accompanied by very few designs and no samples. No gross amount is mentioned, but items are given and prices attached with reference to the designs furnished and printed catalogue of goods and prices published by the firm. The other bids are accompanied by schedules, substantially alike in items, admitting of ready comparison.

The bid of the Phoenix Co. is exclusive of all seats, $7,765.40.

The bid of Andrews & Co. is in two forms. With one set of designs it is $11,123.80; with plainer designs and cheaper work, $9,193.65.

The bid of Conant Bros. gives no gross amount, but affixes to each item in the schedule from two to eight prices, according to design, workmanship and material. Reviewing these schedules for comparison, and taking the items recommended by the committee, as herinafter stated, we find them, as nearly as we have been able to calculate, to compare as follows:

Phoenix Co., about $7,200.

Andrews & Co., highest bid, $7,610.

Andrews & Co., lowest bid, $6,655.

Conant Bros., from less than $6,000 to over $8,000.

It is at once evident that, taking medium prices in the bids of Andrews & Co. and of Conant Bros. there is but very little difference in the bids of the three houses. The bids of Conant Bros. are both the highest and the lowest.

The bid of the Phoenix Co. is higher than one bid of Andrews & Co. and lower than the other, and it is only by careful examination of the descriptions and designs that it can be determined from which the most satisfactory selection can be made, and it is perhaps proper here to say that it has been generally remarked by persons examining the building, with reference to bidding on the furniture, that the building being architecturally different from all other court houses (the Cincinnati court house is said to be of similar style), it could only be well and tastefully furnished from designs specially prepared to conform to its peculiar style.

The committee think Conant Bros. have had a better appreciation of the building or have been willing to take more pains than others. They believe the board will find their designs finer and more in keeping with the building than any others presented, and the committee believe that at same cost the best selection may be made from their bid.

The committee recommend that the board authorize the committee to contract with Conant Bros. for the articles of furniture in the list herewith presented, to be selected by the committee in walnut, cherry and oak, in such proportions as they may think best at a cost not exceeding $7,250.

In the matter of chairs, the committee are not satisfied that the best or most economical selection can be made from these proposals. That unlike the other furniture they will not be made expressly for the building, but that they can at any time be bought in the market, and that plenty of time may safely be taken to make selection and purchase.

The committee have received bids for file cases from Schlect & Field and from Conant Bros. These are to contain the papers put into each pigeon hole. Both

their patterns are decided improvements on those in common use obtained from stationers. But in judgment of the committee, the advantage to this county from their use are by no means commensurate with the increased expense.

L. A. TOWNSEND, WM. ROBSON,
W. SELDEN GALE, W. H. LEIGHTON,
JOHN SLOAN, RUFUS W. MILES.

The foregoing report was placed before the board to be considered and examined in connection with the proposals and designs above submitted.

On motion the board took a recess until one-thirty P. M.

One-thirty P. M.—Board called to order by chairman.

Present, same as this morning.

The board having examined and considered the several proposals and designs for furniture submitted and the report of the building committee, it was moved by Mr. Paden that the board accept said report and concur in its recommendations, and that said committee be authorized to purchase such chairs and seats as may be needed in the new court house at a cost not to exceed $2,500, which motion was adopted.

Thereupon, they entered into contract with Conant Brothers Furniture Company, on the 17th day of May, 1886.

July Meeting, 1886.—Mr. Gale read the following report of the building committee:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN:—The building committee beg leave to call the attention of the board to the necessity of providing mantels and grates for the building; nineteen are required. The committee have had proposals sent them from several parties. They are of opinion that slate mantels may be obtained with grates, and all complete and in place suitable for the situation, for from $700 to $800. The committee wish to be advised if any action in the case on their part is desired.

W. SELDEN GALE, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Paden, the committee were authorized to contract for grates and mantels on the best terms obtainable.

January Meeting, 1887.—Mr. Gale made a verbal report in behalf of the building committee stating that it had been hoped that all contracts for matters connected with the building could be closed up at the present meeting. This cannot be done and the committee would recommend that when the board adjourns, it adjourn for about two weeks. It is desirable that Mr. Myers be present, and he has informed the committee that he can be here at about that time. The committee were requested at the last meeting of the board to prepare a detailed statement of orders drawn for all work connected with the court house. In consequence of the unfinished condition of the work the committee are unable to comply, but a verbal statement may be made which will give the board the information necessary to enable the members to act understandingly upon any question which may arise until such time as a full written statement can be made.

Mr. Gale then stated, to the board, the condition of the various contracts and the amounts paid upon each, respectively, which he requested the supervisors to take down each for himself.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

RESOLVED: That there be a reception held at the court house, by the board

of supervisors, on the 26th inst., from 10 o'clock A. M. until ten o'clock P. M., and that citizens of the county and their friends be respectfully invited to attend.

January Adjourned Meeting, 1887.—On motion of Mr. Gale, the board took a recess subject to the call of the chairman.

During recess, dedicatory exercises were held in the circuit court room, which were attended by a large concourse of people. Brief addresses were made by the architect, Col. E. E. Myers, the contractor; John Anderson; Hon. R. G. Mathews, chairman of the board; Hon. Clark E. Carr; Judge J. J. Glenn; Judge Sanford, and Messrs. E. P. Williams, W. Selden Gale, and R. W. Miles.

During the exercises, the following resolution was offered by Mr. F. Christianer, of Abingdon, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the people of Knox county, in mass meeting assembled, do offer our thanks to the board of supervisors of the county of Knox for their successful efforts in the erection of this court house, and for their thorough honesty and integrity in the building of the same, and we ask that these resolutions be spread upon the records of said board.

Mr. Gale stated that the building committee were ready to report on a portion of the matters before them if the board desired. On motion of Mr. May the building committee were requested to report.

Mr. Gale then reported a bill in favor of Col. E. E. Myers, of $1,000, balance of architect's fees, and asked that it be referred with other matters pending.

The motion of Mr. Gale was adopted.

Mr. Gale then read the following additional report of the building committee:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The building committee have rendered a partial settlement with Messrs. Dawson & Anderson, court house contractors.

The contract was originally taken at the sum of	$114,311.52
To this was added by direction of the board, at the April meeting, 1886	1,725.50
Under the authority of the board to make some improvements in the basement the committee have directed plastering and wainscoting and places for washbowls and sinks, and have allowed Dawson & Anderson	53.70
The committee thought best to make some changes in the supports for the gallery, involving the casing of supporting beams, for which they allowed D. & A.	88.00
The committee also allowed for work apparently not belonging to the contract, but necessary to be done in fitting woodwork around furniture	8.05
Around mantels	17.15
For putting up strips for hooks on the walls and bulletin boards, and assisting in repairing and removing furniture from old building	83.03
For alteration in stone coping to steps	42.00
Making a total of	$116,328.94

In the matter of stained glass in the ceiling to main court room, the contractors proposed to put in plain cathedral glass.

The committee did not consider this arrangement suitable, and it appearing

on examination of the contract that it was stipulated that the glass should be of such pattern as the architect should require, the committee applied to Col. Myers to furnish patterns.

Under his direction patterns were sent, costing $960. The committee found that the contractors had, in making the estimate on which their bid was based, allowed themselves only $200. The committee were, considering that the real cost of the building to the contractors was already far beyond the amount estimated by them for the work at the bidding, very reluctant to require so large additional cost. At the same time they believed the fulfillment of the contract according to the views of the contractors would not be satisfactory to the public.

The conclusion of the committee was to contract with Geo. A. Misch for putting in the light in less expensive patterns than those proposed for $506.

This amount, paid by county, might be deducted from the contract of Dawson & Anderson. The committee are, however, prepared to recommend that only so much be charged the contractors as the cost by them estimated at the bidding, say $200.

At the meeting of April, 1886, the committee reported that Dawson & Anderson had proposed to substitute oak finish for pine throughout the building for $500, or in the halls and one court room for $300; that the committee had accepted the last proposition. This action of the committee was approved by the board and $300 added on that account to the contract. Dawson & Anderson have substituted oak throughout the building, though without promise of extra pay beyond the $300 already allowed.

They ask the board to allow $200 additional. That the change is worth that amount to the building the committee believe, and recommend it be allowed.

Should the board concur in the recommendation as to glass and oak finish, it will leave the amount due on the contract of Dawson & Anderson unchanged, at $116,328.94—the county paying Misch $506.

This amount is subject to offset for want of completion within the contract time, it being stipulated that the building should be completed by Sept. 1st, 1886, and a penalty of $20 per day for any delay.

The county began to have a very limited use of a small part of the building about Nov. 15th. It was not till the last of December the clerks were able to move into their not quite finished offices, and not till now that the county has full use of the building.

Dawson & Anderson claim allowance for items of work required by the committee, which the committee claimed the right to require under the contract, which the contractors insisted were not required by a fair construction of the terms of the contract, and which were performed by them under protest.

For 15,000 brick required to be put in tower in excess of what appeared to be shown in paper	$255.00
For extra cost of hardware in door trimmings, committee requiring better quality than contractors expected to furnish	424.50
For changes in window casings	292.00
	$971.50

As to these items, the committee required them because they thought they ought to be done, even if at the cost of the county, and that the contract gave them the right to require it.

They are not, however, quite sure that the right to require the work is altogether free from doubt, and are satisfied the cost was not included in the contractor's estimate when he made the bid.

While the committee have not felt authorized to admit the claims, they think it entirely proper that the board should consider the propriety of giving the contractors the benefit of the doubt.

Dawson & Anderson have further stated to the committee, and the committee have examined the schedule, on which the bid was made, and found the statement correct, that in making the schedule important items were omitted, and while the contract required the performance of the work and to have been done without other compensation than the profits, if any, on the enumerated items.

First, a clerical error appeared by which their bid was unintentionally reduced $2,000.

The items of plastering were estimated at $4,200 and so appear in the schedule, but the amount is carried into the general summary at $2,200.

The following items were overlooked and omitted entirely from the schedule:

2,825 fee concreting under inside walls	$ 570.00
6,800 fee basement floor	682.50
3 extra granite steps	90.75
154 feet gallery front at $5	770.00
4 clock dials in tower	120.00
1 vault door of iron	110.00
Difference between lime and cement used in concreting floors	489.00
	$2,831.25

In the estimate of the stone work very large under-estimate of items were made, and some errors of calculation.

It is difficult and not perhaps profitable, to go over the whole calculation.

The work is so complicated that none but an expert, with plenty of time at his disposal could correctly estimate it.

It is undoubtedly placed in the schedules at several thousand dollars less than it was done for, or could be done for.

The committee has not felt authorized to do more than allow the contractors for each item as the county was clearly under obligation to pay by the strict terms of the contract.

How far it is proper for the board to go on giving liberal interpretation to the terms of the contract, or in allowing extra compensation for work done, required to be done by the contract, yet omitted from the contractor's estimate, each supervisor should judge for himself. The committee desire only to present the facts without recommendations, leaving each member of the committee as well as every other supervisor to act independently.

Some facts in the case are as follows: While the work is not entirely free from criticism, it is on the whole well done, much of it better than might have been expected.

The contractors have been held to strict compliance, without the favors and indulgences commonly, if not usually, given on public buildings by architects and superintendents. While it cannot be said nothing has been lost by neglect or bad management, on the whole, fewer mistakes than are usual on such buildings have

been made, and great care has been taken in procuring the best terms in subcontracts and purchase of supplies, and on the whole, such business has been successfully done.

If held to the strict construction of the contract the contractors are heavy losers on the job, even with all the allowance they suggest to the board, they will not be indemnified.

The contract was made by both the county and contractors, in good faith, with the expectation that it could be performed for the money stipulated.

The errors in the schedule were not discovered till the work was well under way. Much allowance must be made for the seeming carelessness of the contractors in this. The plan of the building is different from that of any similar building. It is very complicated, and although the plans and specifications are unusually complete, a careful and complete estimate of all its parts requires an amount of care, skill and time very difficult for the contractors to give in the time limited.

The next lowest bid, at the letting, to that of Dawson & Anderson, was $4,500 higher, and was made by a contractor of experience in building court houses, and based on simple comparison of size of building with that of others erected by him.

It may be properly said that in offering to erect the building at the amount named in the proposals (a lower figure than would represent the cost), the board was misled, that while the board was willing to contract at that price for this building, the plan might have been modified or abandoned if it had been shown to cost any larger sum.

On the other hand, perhaps, the building is worth all it cost, with such additions as the board may make to the contractors' compensation, and no one would wish to lose the building for the price.

Nobody offered to perform the contract for less than $4,500 more than these contractors, and if to that party the contract had been let, the same questions might have arisen with him.

If the proposition to build the house at less than what the county is ultimately called upon to pay, induced the acceptance of the contract, and if no bid being received for less than is now proposed to pay, the board would have refused to go on with the plan. It may be fortunate that the board was deceived and led into what has proved for the advantage of the county.

On motion of Mr. May, the clerk was directed to get the foregoing report printed for the use of the board.

Mr. Gale then read the following further report of the building committee:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The building committee recommend that the committee be instructed to retain the control of the building to such extent as they shall find necessary until the next meeting of the board. That they be instructed to see that the erection and finishing of the building be completed according to existing contracts and in compliance with the instructions of the board, and to settle contracts made by them in accordance with the instructions of the board and to order the issuing of county orders when necessary to fulfill such contracts.

They recommend the assignment of rooms as follows:

Rooms 1, 2 and 3 to the county judge and county clerk.

Rooms 4 and 5 to the circuit clerk.

Room 6 to the sheriff for an office.

Room 8 to the school superintendent.

Room 10 to the county treasurer.

Room 9 to the treasurer and school superintendent, the treasurer to have precedence, so far as the duties of his office make it necessary.

Rooms 12 and 13 to the state's attorney, conditional that he occupy the same in person, keeping his office open during the business hours the year around.

Room 11 to the master in chancery on like conditions.

Room 17 to the circuit judge as private room.

Room 18 as a library and waiting room for the use of the bar.

Room 19 to be attached to 18 for like purposes.

That 14 be set apart for the exclusive use of ladies. 15 for a waiting room for ladies and their attendants. 21 for the grand jury. 22 and 23 to be in control of grand jury when required.

That the court rooms 16, 20 and 30 be at the disposal of the circuit and county courts, the circuit court to have precedence in 16 and the county court to have precedence in 20 unless the circuit court be first in possession.

That the board of supervisors meet and organize at each regular or special meeting, when no other provision has been made, in room 20; or if room 20 be occupied by one of the courts, then in room 30; or if both be so occupied, then in room 16.

That the rooms assigned to the county officers be in the control of the officers to whom they are severally assigned; that the other rooms be in the care of the sheriff to be made ready and opened, when required for their proper uses; that the rooms not otherwise occupied be used as may be needed for witness, jury, committee or consultation rooms, and by the county officers when needed for work not conveniently done in their respective offices.

That the sheriff be directed to open the rooms in the court house, when not in use for county purposes, for such public or political meetings as according to the custom and practice of the county, may properly be held therein, such privileges to be exercised under such conditions and limitations or extensions as the board may from time to time provide, or as may, between the sessions of the board, be ordered by the chairman of the board or the building committee.

They recommend that the desk formerly in use by the deputy county clerk be given to the coroner and placed in the building as the coroner may, with the approval of the building committee, designate.

W. SELDEN GALE, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Simpson, the foregoing report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

Moved by Mr. Luther Clark that Col. Myers be requested to state to the board, if, in the items of extras claimed by the contractor on account of better material having been furnished than is required by the contract, the material so furnished is better than required.

Friday Morning, Jan. 28th, 1887.—The board then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the building committee in relation to a final settlement with Messrs. Dawson & Anderson.

Pending the remarks of Mr. Anderson on said report.

On motion the board adjourned to one-thirty this afternoon.

One-thirty P. M.—Board called to order by the chairman.

Present same as this forenoon.

The board then resumed the consideration of the report of the building committee, and Mr. Anderson proceeded in his remarks.

At the close of Mr. Anderson's remarks, Mr. Gale offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the building committee be authorized to settle with Dawson & Anderson for the work done by them, and yet to be done by the terms of the contract, to make such allowance for extras and errors as they think just, and to determine the amount to be charged them for delay in completion of the building, but the entire amount allowed for work heretofore done on the building or to be done on the contract as contracted by the committee shall not exceed the amount of $121,328.90 in excess of the amount charged for damages by reason of delay.

Mr. May moved as a substitute that the matter of final settlement with Dawson & Anderson be postponed until the April meeting of the board.

Mr. Rebstock offered the following resolutions as an amendment to the motion of Mr. May:

RESOLVED: 1st, That the building committee is instructed to settle with Dawson & Anderson on the terms of the contract.

2nd, And if the committee find on examination of Mr. Anderson's claims for extra work done on the court house (any portion of said claims are valid), that they settle with him as far as the county is liable for extra work done.

(The words in brackets above are added by the clerk to express the full meaning of the resolution.)

Moved by Mr. Gibbs that the items of extras claimed by Dawson & Anderson be passed upon severally.

And thereupon the chairman ruled the action to be upon the motion of Mr. May.

The votes by ayes and nays was as follows:

Ayes—Hunter, Mosser, Paden, Boydstun, McKee, Sisson, May, Townsend, Luther Clark, Simpson, Hurd, Parker and Chas S. Clark—13.

Nays—Gale, Cooke, Olson, Glisson, Robson, Rebstock, Miles, Leighton, Andrews, Sloan and Gibbs—11.

Motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Gale the recommendation of the committee in relation to the oak finish and the ornamental stained glass furnished by Geo. C. Misch was adopted.

Mr. Gale stated that the building committee had expected to present a detailed statement of expenditures on all matters connected with the court house, but owing to the unsettled condition of accounts, had been unable to do so. He moved that the committee be directed to prepare such a statement as soon as possible and cause the same to be published. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Paden that we reconsider the motion of Mr. May to postpone action on the report of the building committee in the matter of final settlement with Dawson & Anderson until the April meeting.

Ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes—Paden, Gale, Boydstun, Cooke, Olson, McKee, Sisson, Townsend,

Simpson, Robson, Hurd, Rebstock, Miles, Leighton, Andrews, Sloan and Gibbs —17.

Nays—Hunter, Mosser, May, Luther Clark, Glisson, Parker and Chas S. Clark—7.

The motion prevailed and the report reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Paden, it was ordered that the board pass on the disputed items severally, and that the building committee be authorized to settle with Dawson & Anderson, paying such claims as may be allowed by the board.

The clerk then read the first disputed claim for 15,000 brick placed in the tower of the building, $255.00.

Moved by Mr. Gale that the claim be allowed. Carried.

The next item was read, claim of $424.50, for extra cost of hardware in door trimmings.

Moved by Mr. Cooke that the claim be allowed.

Ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Paden, Gale, Boydstun, Cooke, Olson, Townsend, Glisson, Robson, Hurd, Miles, Leighton, Andrews, Sloan—13.

Nays—Messrs. Hunter, Mosser, McKee, Sisson, May, Luther Clark, Simpson, Rebstock, Parker, Chas. S. Clark and Gibbs—11.

The motion prevailed and the claim was allowed.

The next claim, $292, for change in window cases, was read.

Mr. Miles moved to allow $192 on the claim.

Ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Paden, Gale, Boydstun, Cooke, Olson, Townsend, Glisson, Robson, Hurd, Miles, Leighton, Andrews and Sloan—13.

Nays—Messrs. Hunter, Mosser, McKee, Sisson, May, Luther Clark, Simpson, Rebstock, Parker, Chas. S. Clark and Gibbs—11.

The motion prevailed.

The next item, $2,000 clerical error in addition, was read.

Mr. Olson moved to allow the item.

Ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Gale, Cooke, Olson, Robson, Leighton and Sloan—6.

Nays—Messrs. Hunter, Mosser, Paden, Boydstun, McKee, Sisson, May, Townsend, Luther Clark, Simpson, Glisson, Hurd, Rebstock, Miles, Andrews, Parker, Chas. S. Clark and Gibbs—18.

The motion was lost.

The next item, $570, for concrete under inside walls, was read.

Mr. Cooke moved that it be allowed.

Ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Gale, Cooke, Olson, Robson, Andrews and Sloan—6.

Nays—Messrs. Hunter, Mosser, Paden, Boydstun, McKee, Sisson, May, Townsend, Luther Clark, Simpson, Glisson, Hurd, Rebstock, Miles, Leighton, Parker, Chas. S. Clark and Gibbs—18.

The motion was lost.

The next item, $682.50, for basement floor, was read.

Moved by Mr. Boydstun that $500 be allowed on same.

Ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Paden, Gale, Boydstun, Cooke, Olson, Townsend, Robson and Sloan—8.

Nays—Messrs. Hunter, Mosser, McKee, Sisson, May, Luther Clark, Simpson, Glisson, Hurd, Rebstock, Miles, Leighton, Andrews, Parker, C. S. Clark and Gibbs—16.

The motion was lost.

The next item, $770.00 for gallery front, was read.

Moved by Mr. Gale that the claim be allowed.

Ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Gale, Cooke, Olson, Robson and Sloan—5.

Nays—Messrs. Hunter, Mosser, Paden, Boydstun, McKee, Sisson, May, Townsend, Luther Clark, Simpson, Glisson, Hurd, Rebstock, Miles, Leighton, Andrews, Parker, Chas. S. Clark and Gibbs—19.

The motion was lost.

The next item $120.00 for 4 clock dials in tower, was read.

Moved by Mr. Cooke that the claim be allowed. Lost.

The next item $110.00, for vault door was read.

Moved by Mr. Miles, that the item be allowed.

Ayes and nays were called as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Paden, Gale, Boydstun, Cooke, Olson, Townsend, Glisson, Robson, Miles, Andrews and Sloan—11.

Nays—Messrs. Hunter, Mosser, McKee, Sisson, May, Luther Clark, Simpson, Hurd, Rebstock, Leighton, Parker, C. S. Clark and Gibbs—13.

The motion was lost.

The last item, $489.00, difference between lime and cement mortar for floors.

Mr. Paden moved to allow $300.00 on this item. The motion was lost.

January Meeting, 1887.—The following are the duties assigned to the janitor by the committee and adopted by the board:

It shall be the duty of the janitor:

To receive and store the fuel.

Take charge of the heating apparatus and grates, and to keep each room in the house suitably warm, and heat turned off when not needed.

To attend to the water supply and take care of all closets and wash-bowls.

To keep all offices, corridors, court rooms and jury rooms well cleaned and in good order, and to keep in order the basement and attic.

To light the corridors and public rooms when needed, and turn off the lights at proper time, the work to be done at proper hours so as not to interfere with the use of the rooms; to remain in the building all night to guard the same, or to employ for the purpose a suitable person capable of taking charge of the heating apparatus.

To keep the walks and lawns, when constructed, in proper condition, to employ at his own expense so much help as may be needed to properly perform the whole work.

It shall be a condition of the agreement that he shall not leave the employment on his own motion, except on thirty days' notice to the board in session, but shall be liable to removal by the board at anytime.

And your committee would recommend that the compensation be $1,200 per year.

On motion of Mr. Gale, the building committee was authorized to allow on the disputed claims of Dawson & Anderson a sum not exceeding the amount of dam-

ages which may be claimed by the county, of Dawson & Anderson, by reason of delay in the completion of the building.

July Meeting, 1887.—Mr. Gale read the report of the building committee on walks, which was also laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Gale presented a list of all orders drawn on the treasurer on account of construction of court house and all matters pertaining to the same, including heating, architect's fees, advertising, cistern, furniture, superintendent's salary, expenses of building committee, grading, gas fixtures, mantels and sundries, which was laid over for the inspection of the board and future action.

The report of the building committee in relation to walks being called up, was read by the clerk as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee have made inquiry as to cost of various materials for pavement of walks on court house grounds.

They find the cost of hard burned brick, such as is used in the city, will not exceed 10 cents per square foot. That the cost of Berea stone flagging laid, will not exceed 27 cents.

That the competing propositions, something may be saved on the brick and possibly on the stone.

That the cost of asphalt concrete is not far from that of brick, and that concrete of Portland cement is about the same as stone.

The area of walks, exclusive of sidewalk on outside of the grounds, will be 12,000 to 16,000 feet, according to the plans to be adopted and width of walks.

The committee consider the concrete walks out of the question.

That the preference should be given to stone, except for the excess of cost.

That on grounds of economy, the committee recommend the use of brick for material.

They recommend the plan of walks heretofore proposed and now presented, be adopted, subject to such modification as the committee may find expedient, not materially increasing expense.

That the committee be authorized to contract for the materials and work on the best terms practicable, by advertisement or otherwise.

That the committee be authorized to build one-half the walks through the center of the park and to agree with the city for the construction of sidewalks and street curbing, the county paying the proportion of such expense paid by other proprietors of frontage in like cases.

W. Selden Gale, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Mathews, the report was accepted, and its recommendations concurred in, and the committee was instructed to contract and complete the walks in accordance with the plans submitted, said walks to be made of good hard burned brick, and to be completed as soon as possible.

A list of all orders to date on the county treasurer on account of labor and material used in the construction of the new court house was presented, aggregating $146,453.51.

Court house	$113,631.16
Miscellaneous items	503.40
Steam heating	7,072.67
Architect	4,120.25

Advertising	81.50
Cistern	303.75
Furniture	10,280.45
Superintendent	2,853.50
Building committee	2,736.75
Sundry expenses of building committee	50.58
Grading	2,146.56
Mantels	706.00
Sundries	327.55
Gas fixtures	908.06
Sundry expenses and furnishings	722.33
Total	$146,453.51

September Meeting, 1887.—The clerk read the report of the building committee showing claims amounting to $684.53.

On motion of Mr. Gale the report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Sisson stated that Prof. Richards, of the city council of the city of Galesburg, was present and desired to present a matter to the board in regard to the walks to be built in the city park and bordering on the court house grounds.

By consent Prof. Richards addressed the board, stating that it had at one time been contemplated that a walk 12 feet wide would be built on the center line of Broad street continued through the park; that it was not probable that a street would be opened through the park and be paved between the elm trees, making a driveway of about 16 or 18 feet wide and a walk laid on each side of this driveway outside of the elms. He asked that the county board waive the formality of a special assessment proceeding in court and arrange with the city to bear the expense of this improvement equally.

And thereupon, on motion of Mr. Gale, the following resolution was adopted:

That the building committee be authorized to confer with the representative of the city and agree on such division of the management and care of the park and court house grounds as may seem to be most advantageous, and on a equitable division of the cost thereof.

(In offering the above resolution, Mr. Gale stated that the title to the ground to be occupied by the proposed street or driveway, was somewhat doubtful, it not being certain just where it rested, and before definite action on the proposition of Prof. Richards, the matter should be investigated.—Clerk.)

January Meeting, 1888.—Your committee to whom was referred sundry bills for labor and material in construction at court house and grounds would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them. They have examined the bills, and finding them correct, they recommend that orders issue for their payment, aggregating $1,104.26.

On motion of Mr. Gale the report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Gale read a further report of the same committee on other matters referred to them for consideration and action during vacation.

To the Hon. Chairman and Gentlemen:

The building committee beg leave to report as to their proceedings in vacation.

They have caused to be built of brick the walks on the grounds heretofore contemplated by the action of the board, except the walk in the center of the park; they have furnished brick for sidewalks on the three sides of the county grounds which have been laid by authority of the city. In this the rule usually adopted in the construction of brick pavements in the city is followed, the practice in such case being for the city to build the sidewalks and the proprietors furnishing either in part or wholly the brick. Upon constructing the pavements, it was found that additional filling was necessary for proper grades. This was increased by some changes made by the city in the grade of the city's portion of the park. They have made such additional filling and grading as seemed necessary.

As directed by the board, the committee have sought to make some agreement with the city government for such division and management of the park and court house grounds as might seem advantageous, and for an equitable division of the cost.

The park and court house grounds consist of what appears on the original plat of the town in blocks 38 and 39 and a strip of land 6 rods in width appearing as a street and separating the blocks.

This street seems to never have been worked as a street, but the two blocks and intervening space have been for more than thirty years inclosed together for a park, most of the ground previous to that time being always open and in a state of nature. At the time of the vote on the removal of the county seat, the city as authorized by law, pledged to the county in case of removal, the east half of the park grounds as a court house site, the title and occupancy then being in Knox college. The city procured from the college a deed to the county of block 39, conditioned on its occupancy by a court house, and afterwards secured from the college a deed of blocks 38 and 39, subject to the county's claim, to be used exclusively as a park.

The location of the court house has been made with regard to the situation as supposed to be secured by these proceedings.

As seemed to the committee equitable, the proposition was made to the city council that the county and city should each care for one-half of the grounds, the county building, all necessary walks to accommodate persons approaching the court house or crossing the grounds in any direction on the east half and joining the city equally in the cost of such walk as might be convenient on the dividing line. No direct answer has been received to the proposition.

The committee learned through the newspapers that the city council had ordered the opening of Broad street through the park, and the paving of the street and sidewalks on each side of the street, the entire cost to be assessed against the property abutting on the street.

The committee were advised that the right of the council to open Broad street through the park was at most doubtful. It seemed to the committee that so far as the interests and convenience of the county at large was concerned, it was very undesirable. They failed to see the justice and propriety of compelling the taxpayers of the county outside the city limits to contribute to the expense of such construction, of no use whatever for the purpose of approach to the county buildings. The injustice seemed greater in the fact that the universal rule in the city in like improvements has been to charge only one-half the cost of improvements against the abutting property. They found the cost assessed against

the county would amount to about one thousand dollars. Under these circumstances the committee thought it their duty to ask for an injunction, which would at least delay the matter until the meeting of the board. An injunction was asked for and obtained. The committee desire to refer the question to the board to consider what further action should be taken. The committee made request of the council to curb Cherry street on the east side of the grounds according to the plans adopted two years ago, and for which the county paid an assessment. They also asked that Tompkins and South streets be curbed, the county paying the proportion of expense usually paid by holders of frontage for like improvements. So far as is known to the committee, no action has been taken by the city.

In carrying out the instructions of the board, there has been expended on the grounds by the committee:

Allowed and paid by the board at the September meeting to Neeley C. Woods for brick	$ 304.02
Sundry bills for sand, cinders, earth and labor	386.51
Orders have been issued by the clerk since last meeting by direction of the committee for items of earth delivered, for grading and work on court house grounds, as shown by clerk's report of orders issued, to the amount of	511.85
There have been also presented at this meeting bills the the payment of which the committee has recommended	1,113.46
	$2,315.84

W. SELDEN GALE,
R. W. MILES,
L. A. TOWNSEND,
J. W. ANDREWS,
JAMES PADEN.

On motion of Mr. McKee the foregoing report was accepted and the action of the committee in relation to the matters therein contained approved.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution which was adopted.

That the building committee be instructed to purchase suitable beds and beddings to lodge a jury in the court house.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution in regard to the enlargement of the jury box, which was adopted.

That the building committee be directed to secure a proper enlargement of the jury box in the circuit court room.

April Meeting, 1888.—Mr. Gale moved that the standing committees of the board be the same in number, name and duties as last year.

Mr. May moved to amend by adding, except the building committee, and that that committee be dispensed with.

The ayes and nays being called for were taken with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Hunter, George, Boydstun, Rearick, Cooke, Sisson, May, Clark, Simpson, Sipherd, Stephenson, Allen, Rebstock, Becker, Mason, Baird, Shaffer, McCrea and Barlow—19.

Nays—Messrs. Latimer, Gale, McKee, Townsend, Robson, Andrews—6. Carried.

And thereupon Mr. Gale's motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. May moved a vote of thanks to the members of the board heretofore composing the building committee for their efficient and faithful services connected with the construction of the court house. Carried.

Mr. Simpson moved that a committee of five be appointed on court house and grounds. Carried.

Mr. May moved that the committee be appointed by ballot. Carried.

Mr. Stephenson moved that the five supervisors receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected. Carried.

The chairman appointed Mr. Richey and Mr. Stuckey tellers.

There were twenty-four full votes cast for the committee and one blank.

Of which Mr. Gale received 20, Mr. Townsend 14, Mr. Robson 12, Mr. Sisson 9, Mr. Miles 8, Mr. Rebstock 8, Mr. May 7 and the others scattering.

Messrs. Gale, Townsend, Robson and Sisson, being the four receiving the highest number of votes, were declared elected. Messrs. Miles and Rebstock each receiving eight votes, Mr. Rebstock withdrew his name, and on his motion Mr. Miles was declared elected.

April 18, 1888.—Letter of Dawson & Anderson and agreement between Dawson & Anderson, Pittsburg Bridge Co., and Eagle Iron Works in regard to final settlement of iron contracts for court house were read and referred to the same committee; also copy of letter of county clerk to Dawson & Anderson, showing statement of account in the matter of construction of court house.

April 19, 1888.—Statement of Dawson & Anderson asking for an allowance of $4,741.50, on account of errors in estimates and of items furnished but claimed not to be required by the contract for the construction of the court house was read.

One P. M.—The hour for the special order of the afternoon having arrived, Mr. E. A. Bancroft appeared and addressed the board in behalf of Dawson & Anderson.

Mr. Bancroft having concluded his remarks, Mr. Latimer moved that the matter be referred to the committee on court house and grounds to report at next meeting of the board.

The ayes and nays being called for resulted as follows:

Ayes—Hunter, Latimer, George, Gale, Boydstun, McKee, Rearick, Cooke, Sisson, Townsend, Clark, Simpson, Sipherd, Robson, Stephenson, Rebstock, Becker, Andrews, Mason, Shaffer, Barlow, McCrea.

Nay—Allen.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Gale read the following report of the same committee in relation to matters pending with Messrs. Dawson and Anderson.

State of Illinois, } ss.
Knox County. }

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, APRIL TERM, APRIL 18, A. D. 1888.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on court house and grounds in the matter of claims connected with the contract with Messrs. Dawson & Anderson, beg leave to report:

It appears that the amount found due Dawson & Anderson in February, 1887, as appears by the record of the proceedings of the board, and by the account kept by the county clerk, was.....$117,797.19

Less payments which to this date amount to..... 113,631.16

Leaving a balance.....$ 4,166.03
which amount has been held back to indemnify the county against any possible claim against the county by parties sub-contractors for the iron work on the court house.

The papers referred to this committee show a settlement between these parties and Messrs. Dawson & Anderson.

The committee recommend that these papers be filed and made matters of record and that orders issue in conformity to such settlement as follows:

To Eagle Iron Works, Detroit.....$3,750.00
The Frost Manufacturing Co..... 136.83
Williams, Lawrence & Bancroft..... 100.00
Dawson & Anderson..... 179.20

The committee further recommend that inasmuch as Messrs. Dawson & Anderson were entitled to receive the amount of $4,166.03 one year and more ago, and the amount has been withheld for the protection of the county, and it seems but just that interest be allowed for this detention; that a further order issue to Dawson & Anderson on account of interest to the amount of $250 or six per cent. on the amount due them last year.

In the matter of petition of citizens who have sat on jury for enlargement of jury box, we recommend that the request be complied with.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. SELDEN GALE, *Chairman.*
DETROIT, MICH., MARCH 27th 1888.

W. Selden Gale, Esq., Chairman Building Committee and the Commissioners of Knox County, Galesburg, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN:—We attach hereto authority to Dickenson and Thurber, of Detroit, Michigan, to settle for all claims in connection with the building of the court house on behalf of the Pittsburg Bridge Company; also enclose a letter directed to you signed by the Eagle Iron Works and Dickenson and Thurber, attorneys for the Pittsburg Bridge Company, empowering our firm to make settlement with you and your county for all claims for building your court house at Galesburg; also enclose a letter from Messrs. Dawson and Anderson directed to you embodying an order that you pay to us the sum of $3,750.00, and charge the same to their account.

Acting under the authorities shown by these letters we do hereby for and on behalf of the Eagle Iron Works, and on behalf of the Pittsburg Bridge Company, fully and completely discharge you as chairman of the building committee, and the building committee of the county commissioners of Knox county, and the commissioners of Knox county and the county of Knox from all claims and demands whatsoever growing out of, or in any way connected with the building or building contracts for the building of the Galesburg court house.

We trust this will enable you to call your committee together and act upon it. This discharge, however, to take effect only upon the acceptance and payment to us of the sum of $2,750, in accordance with the enclosed order of Dawson and Anderson, otherwise these papers to be returned to us.

If you need anything further from us kindly inform us, or let your attorneys draw such papers as will answer the purpose.

Very truly yours,

MOORE & MOORE.

PITTSBURG, March 17th, 1888.

Commissioners of Knox Co., Galesburg, Ill.

GENTLEMEN:—We hereby appoint our attorneys, Messrs. Dickenson and Thurber, of Detroit, Mich., to receipt for us, and in our name, in full for all amounts due us on our claims against the Eagle Iron Works, Dawson & Anderson, and yourselves.

Yours truly,

THE PITTSBURG BRIDGE CO.,

(SEAL) J. H. SAWYER, *Sec'y.*

DETROIT, MICH., March 27, 1888.

W. Selden Gale, Esq., Chairman of Building Committee of Knox Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR:—Terms of settlement having been agreed upon between the Eagle Iron Works and ourselves for work done and material furnished by them for the Galesburg court house, you are hereby authorized to pay them or their order three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($3,750), and charge same to our account.

Very truly yours,

DAWSON & ANDERSON.

DETROIT, March 20, 1888.

W. Selden Gale, Esq., Chairman Building Committee, Galesburg, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—Terms of settlement having been agreed upon between ourselves, we hereby empower Moore & Moore to complete settlement with your county for all claims for building court house and to give full discharge therefor.

Very truly yours,

EAGLE IRON WORKS,

by C. J. O'HARA, *Sec. and Treas.*

Dickenson & Thurber, attorneys for Pittsburg Bridge Co.

On motion of Mr. Cooke the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which on motion of Mr. McKee was adopted.

That the committee on court house and grounds be authorized to procure an enlargement of the jury box in circuit court room.

A suitable book case to hold the law books owned by the county and kept for use of circuit court.

A suitable case as asked for by county clerk for his office.

Such furniture as may be necssary for sheriff's office.

That the committee be authorized to make arrangements to procure water for use of court house from the city, and have the stone work of the court house repointed where needed.

That the same committee be authorized to join the city in the construction of such walks as may be agreed on at the boundary of the county portion of public grounds.

That the same committee be authorized to consent to such assessments by

the city as are just and proper for pavements and curbing adjacent to court house grounds, and be directed to protect the county from assessments which may seem to be unjust or of doubtful propriety.

September Meeting, 1888.—Mr. Gale presented the following report of the building committee which was read, and action thereon deferred until the next meeting of the board.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

The building committee, in reference to the claims of Dawson & Anderson, court house contractors, beg leave to report:

Messrs. Dawson & Anderson claim an allowance not yet made them by the board of the sum of $1,741.50. This sum is composed of three items:

Concrete under inside foundation walls	$570.00
Basement floor	682.50
Lime and cement in iron ceilings	489.00

This is work the committee required, believing it necessary to the proper construction of the building, and claiming with some reason that it was included in the specifications and plans. The work was done by Dawson & Anderson under protest, they claiming their contract did not require it. The committee did not feel authorized to order or allow for extra construction, and after settling with the contractors for such claims as were indisputably due, referred these matters to the board, believing if it shall appear to the board, that the terms of the contract did not require the work. its necessity would be recognized, the action of the committee approved and payment ordered. Upon re-examination of the matter by the committee, under the reference made at the July meeting, the committee is satisfied that the right to demand this work is at least doubtful, that the contractors in bidding did not contemplate doing it, and in fact, have done the work without pay for it.

They are of the opinion that there is at least a strong probability that the contractors can legally recover, and they recommend that these items be paid. These items include all that the contractors claim to be legally entitled to, beyond the payments already received.

They claim, however, that the county ought to allow them a further sum, a claim not based on any legal right, but due them on grounds of equity and fair dealing.

Their bid for construction was accompanied by a schedule in which was set down the estimated cost of each item of work and material. The amount bid was the sum total of these items, with addition of 5 per cent. to cover cost of superintendence and contingent expenses. In this schedule there were three important omissions.

Nothing was set down for the gallery front which cost them	$ 770.00
The iron door of the vault costing	110.00
The dial faces in the tower costing	120.00
Total	$1000.00

The bid was further reduced in amount by an error in addition, the plastering being carried with the column of totals $2,000 less than the estimate.

As to these claims the committee made no recommendation. They do not believe that the county can be legally obliged to make any allowance for these

errors of calculation. The appeal is made by them to a sense of justice and such an appeal should be answered by each member of the board for himself, regarding, as he should, the opinion and wishes of his constituents.

It may be said in behalf of the contractors, the woodwork in the building being very superior, both in workmanship and material, and although the contractors succeeded in getting it very cheaply, considering its character, its cost to the contractors, aside from the gallery front, exceeded the estimate in the schedule, and it is the opinion of that member of the committee, who is best qualified to judge of such work, Mr. Robson, that the contract might have been filled with work sufficiently inferior and cheaper to have saved the loss, even including the gallery front. The vault door is very cheap—the result of a fortunate opportunity to buy at a bargain.

The contractors have been held to a rigid performance of the contract to a degree unusual in public work. They have done honest and faithful work. If all their claims were allowed, the cost of the building to the county would be less than anybody else offered to do the same work for. The contractors would still be large losers, and the committee do not believe the work could have been done, and as well done by anybody at the cost.

Respectfully submitted,

W. SELDEN GALE,
LEON A. TOWNSEND,
WM. ROBSON,
R. W. MILES,
H. M. SISSON.

January Meeting, 1889.—On motion of Mr. Gale, the report of the building committee in relation to Dawson & Anderson, filed at the last meeting of the board, was taken up for consideration and read by the clerk.

Mr. Gale moved that the three items:

Concrete under interior walls of court house .....$ 570.00
Concrete floor in basement of court house 682.50
And a difference in cost of concrete used over iron arches in the court house over that claimed to be required by the contract..... 489.00
And aggregating 1741.50

be allowed and paid, on condition that the amount be received in full of all claims, whatsoever, by said Dawson & Anderson against Knox county, on acconut of the construction of the court house and of all matters growing out of the same. Carried.

Mr. Gale read the following report of the committee on building and grounds:

State of Illinois, } ss.
Knox County. }

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, JANUARY SESSION, JANUARY 9, A. D., 1889.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on building claims would beg leave to report that they have examined all claims presented to them, and recommend the payment of the following, and that the clerk be directed to issue orders on the county treasurer to the claimants for the several amounts allowed as follows, to-wit:

Conant Bros. Furniture Co., jury box, bill $28.15, allow .....$ 23.65
Same, new furniture for offices 743.67

Robert A. Ross, setting up furniture 10.45
Parry & Stevens, work on jury box 17.42
All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. SELDEN GALE,
R. W. MILES,
H. M. SISSON.

On motion of Mr. Sisson, the foregoing report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

At the January meeting, 1889, a final report of the committee on buildings and grounds was made and a final payment was made Dawson & Anderson, general contractors on account of the building. Final settlement was also made for furniture and putting same in place. These two payments were the final payments and completed the building so far as it had been planned up to that time.

At the April meeting, 1889, there was a reorganization of the committees, when the committee on buildings and grounds was dropped.

Full reports of the progress of the work on this court house have been incorporated in this history, but we deem it a matter of historic value to add a complete copy of the annual report of the county clerk, which was submitted to the board of supervisors at the September meeting, 1889, as it shows the financial condition of Knox county after the payment of every bill incurred in the construction of the court house. Not a bond had been issued in aid of this construction. An annual tax, sufficient to care for the annual progress in the work on the building, had been levied and many of the tax payers of the county found it difficult to believe that the work was completed *and paid for.* There was cash on hand September 1, 1884, the sum of $23,089.36. The board made a levy that fall of $80,000 for all purposes. Out of this all bills for court house construction were paid besides all bills for the current expenses for the county the ensuing year, leaving $22,034.43 on hand, September 1, 1885. The city of Galesburg owed the county $10,000 for the fire-proof, which would make $32,034.43 at the disposal of the county board for the ensuing year. The board thereupon again levied $80,000 for all purposes, which made an aggregate of $113,034.43, with which to pay current expenses and work on the court house from September 1, 1885 to September 1, 1886. The financial statement for September 1886, shows amount on hand $13,474.75. It was thought best to levy a tax for $80,000, which would make an entire clean-up of all expenditures on account of the new court house and all furnishings connected therewith. This was done and the following report shows the result:

September, 1889.—The following is the county clerk's annual statement:

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 10, 1889.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

I herewith present the county treasurer's financial statement for the year ending September 1, 1889, showing cash on hand $18,788.62. This amount according to past experience will probably be sufficient to pay all demands upon the treasury until receipts are realized from the collection of taxes.

The proceedings of the board have been published and distributed as provided by law.

It will be remembered that Dawson & Anderson claimed a balance due them

of about $4,840.50, which the board had refused to allow. At the January meeting of 1889, the matter was again considered, and three items of said claim. aggregating $1,741.50, were allowed on condition that the amount be received in full of all claims whatsoever by said Dawson & Anderson against Knox county on account of the construction of the court house, and of all matters growing out of the same. The amount was paid and accepted on the terms named. The sheriff's office has also been equipped with furniture at a cost of $313.17. At the July meeting of 1887, a detailed statement of orders issued on account of court house construction was presented and published, aggregating $146,453.51. All orders issued since then have been published in detail, but it will doubtless be interesting to the board and the people to see a summary of the whole thing, including the items above mentioned. I therefore present them as follows. viz:

Court house	$120,293.59
Steam heating	7,072.67
Architect	4,120.25
Advertising	81.50
Cisterns	303.75
Furniture	10,601.12
Superintendent	2,853.50
Building committee	3,160.83
Grading	2,607.16
Sundry expenses	1,049.88
Gas fixtures	908.06
Mantels	706.00
Walks	1,941.74
Carpets	560.95
Total	$156,261.00

The ordinary accumulation of papers and files has made it necessary to procure some furniture not included in the above. They are omitted because they are such as will be called for from time to time in the future, and are not properly chargeable to the account of construction, unless the account is to be kept open for all time, as is the practice of railway companies.

The following is a statement of the amount of claims allowed during the year compared with those allowed during the year 1888. It should be borne in mind that in making these statements, the year is reckoned from September 1st to September 1st:

	1888	1889
Salary for county judge	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00
Miscellaneous bills, including supervisors' services	2,549.32	1,834.48
Judiciary and clerk's offices	3,512.27	2,845.22
Jail and jail expenses	5,871.70	7,031.35
Jurors circuit court, orders paid	5,579.05	4,703.55
Jurors county court, orders paid	444.10	520.50
Foreign witnesses	129.06	295.50
Roads and bridges	2,906.00	1,936.95
Alms house and farm	10,978.29	9,579.93

Outside pauper claims	2,023.73	1,447.94
Charitable institutions	687.03	615.31
Stationery and printing	1,803.21	1,977.06
Wolf bounty	360.00	127.00
Janitor	1,200.00	1,200.00
Election	.....	1,483.50
Fuel	549.70	580.97
Refunding taxes	11.77	3.27
Interest account	95.02	23.43
Court house	4,417.53	1,741.50
Walks	1,780.64	152.50
Grading	460.60	.....
Building committee	308.30	13.60
Carpet	560.95	.....
Court reporter	630.25	685.00
Court house and grounds	.....	499.52
Furniture for sheriff's office	.....	313.17
Attorney's fees, injunction suit	.....	150.00
Criminal costs Henry Co	120.05	.....
	$48,478.57	$41,261.25

It is gratifying to note that the expenditures of the county have returned to a normal figure; that even with the purchase of nearly $800 worth of new furniture and the payment of $1,740 to Dawson & Anderson, the amount expended is somewhat below the usual levy of six years ago.

It would seem that a levy of $40,000 would be sufficient for the year.

It is with pain that I mention the fact that the office of the clerk of the circuit court became vacant by the death of Mr. Josiah Gale by a railroad accident near Esterbrook in the state of Colorado on the 29th of August last. The sad news reached us in the forenoon of the 30th. His honor, Judge Glenn, of the circuit court, was appraised of the occurrence and after consultation with the attorneys and others interested, the appointment of Mr. George W. Gale, brother of deceased, to fill vacancy until a successor shall be elected, was made by Judges Glenn and Pleasants, and the governor was notified of their act.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT J. PERRY, *County Clerk.*

Thus was completed and equipped with every convenience for the county of Knox an elegant court house, thoroughly well built in every particular, for the sum of $156,261.00. It has one fault. It was thought that glass was more expensive than stone, the windows were made small to lessen the cost and therefore the halls and some of the rooms are rather dark. With larger windows the building would be almost faultless.

The writer here desires to make a few statements in addition to all the record history given in relation to the building of this court house. At the commencement of this work the board of supervisors was composed of the following individuals:

M. B. Harden, from Indian Point township.

J. S. Latimer, from Cedar township.

James Paden, from Galesburg township.
W. Selden Gale, from city of Galesburg township.
Milo D. Cooke, from city of Galesburg township.
S. H. Olson, from city of Galesburg township.
Thomas McKee, from city of Galesburg township.
Geo. W. Foote, from city of Galesburg township.
Samuel Rankin, from Henderson township.
Samuel W. May, from Rio township.
Leon A. Townsend, from Chestnut township.
Luther Clark, from Orange township.
A. G. Charles, from Knox township.
Harvey Montgomery, from Knox township.
William Robson, from Sparta township.
J. W. Allen, from Ontario township.
Joshua Boynton, from Maquon township.
James Rebstock, from Haw Creek township.
E. J. Wyman, from Persifer township.
Wm. H. Leighton, from Copley township.
John W. Andrews, from Walnut Grove township.
John Sloan, from Salem township.
A. G. Mathews, from Elba township.
W. H. Parker, from Truro township.
C. P. Sansbury, from Victoria township.
W. B. Todd, from Lynn township.

Mr. R. G. Mathews was elected chairman and the building committee was composed of the following persons: Sloan, Robson, Gale, Charles, Harden, Leighton. In 1885 Mr. Miles was placed on the building committee in the place of Charles, not in the board. In 1886 Mr. Townsend was placed on the building committee in the place of Harden, not re-elected. In 1887 Mr. Andrews was placed on the committee in the place of Miles and Mr. Miles was added to the committee by vote of the board. In 1888 the name of the committee was changed to court house and grounds. The new committee consisted of Gale, Robson, Townsend, Sisson and Miles. It will be seen that Mr. Gale and Mr. Robson were the only members who remained on the committee from the beginning until the completion of the court house. The only members who are still living who were on the board at the time the work was begun are S. H. Olson, Samuel Rankin, Samuel W. May, Leon A. Townsend, Harvey Montgomery, James Rebstock and John W. Andrews—seven members still living and nineteen gone to their long home.

As already stated, it was the writer's privilege to have been county clerk and clerk of the board of supervisors during the period of court house construction, and therefore to have been intimately acquainted with all of these men, and he feels at liberty to speak somewhat freely in regard to them. The long contest over the removal of the county seat from Knoxville to Galesburg had divided the county into two opposing camps, each camp made up of selected men who were elected for the express purpose of looking closely after that one interest. The board contained an unusual proportion of bracing men. It ranked high for its business capacity and strict integrity. Not a man was placed there through

his own machinations, but purely because the people wanted him. It is doubtful if the legislature of the state of Illinois, or in fact any other state, ever contained a higher percentage of upright and capable men. Each man had fought to the limit for the people he represented in the county seat contest, and when the battle was over and the order to build was voted, there was not a single obstructionist in the board, but all turned their attention and their best efforts to securing a good building at the lowest price. Not one dollar of graft was ever paid to anyone on account of any work connected with that job. The actual cost of the building was about $7,000 more than the county paid for it, and it was only by the careful management of the building committee that the job was completed at all by the contractors. If the committee had done differently, the contractors would have failed before the close of the year 1885, and the work have been relet to some other parties at a much higher price. The contract provided that monthly estimates of work done should be made and paid for, less 15% to be retained by the committee. It soon became evident that the stone work would cost many thousands of dollars more than was bid, and that if the contract were adhered to strictly, the work could not be finished. It was made to appear to the committee that a good profit would come to the contractor in the plastering, glass, iron and woodwork. This work was to be done and paid for later, so the committee, rather than bankrupt the contractor at the start, take the job off his hands and find some other way to complete it, chose to pay the full amount of each monthly estimate, and on one occasion overpaid the sum of $2,000. This assistance enabled the contractor to complete the job, but owing to his mistakes in figuring, omissions and possibly bad management, his profits on the other classes of work did not make him whole.

The next work of importance connected with the court house, was the installation of the electric lighting plant, the telephone system and the remodelling of the heating plant, which covers the extension of these three conveniences to the jail. If the board had realized the full cost of this work, it is somewhat doubtful whether it would have been done, but they are very great conveniences, we may almost say necessities, under the modern way of living and doing business. After more or less discussion in the board, the work was begun in the summer of 1906, and the first report was made to the board at the September meeting. These reports are sufficiently explicit to show the improvements and are therefore given without further comment.

December Meeting, 1906.—Your committee on the installation of the electric light and power plant have examined the report of Adkins-Smeeton Co., and find:

1. That there is an error in said report in stating the cost of the light and power plant and the office telephone system as follows: The item amounting to $557.95, with credits of $134.52, leaving a balance of $423.43, in the bill of Henry Newgard & Co., is stated in the auditors' report to be for "extra work, feeders underground," whereas, the bill of this item shows that every dollar thereof was for material for the underground system and none of it for labor.

This error is misleading in that it apparently increases the labor bill by the sum of $423.43.

2. We further note that the auditors' report shows an alleged overcharge for labor on the jail feeders of $1,114.83.

In order to reach this result, the auditors have, evidently by unintentional

mistake, duplicated an item of $799.50, expended for labor, charging this amount first to the telephone system, and again afterwards to the jail feeders.

The auditors' report makes an "analysis of cost," in which the total cost of the telephone system is figured at $1712. In this amount is included a bill of Henry Newgard and Co., for $1542.85, consisting of materials amounting to $514.35, and labor as follows:

Colly, 282 hours	$211.50
Nordberg, 365 hours	219.00
Hall, 333 hours	199.80
Johnson, 284 hours	113.60
Krouse, 280 hours	168.00
Crane, 224 hours	89.60
Allen, 2 hours	1.20
Carpenter, 18 hours	10.80
Plasterers, 25 hours	15.00
Total	$1,028.50

When the auditors come to analyze the cost of the jail feeders, they again include a labor item amounting to $799.50. This item consists of the same labor above mentioned and already charged to the telephone system, apparently as follows:

Colly, 282 hours	$211.50
Nordberg, 365 hours	219.00
Hall, 333 hours	199.80
Krouse, 280 hours	168.00
Allen, 2 hours	1.20
Total	$799.50

Thus according to the auditors' "analysis," this item of $799.50 is duplicated and charged to the jail feeders when in fact it has already been charged to the telephone system. In this way, by adding this sum of $799.50 to the correct bill for the jail feeders which amounts to $448.16, the auditors' report figures the total labor cost of the jail feeders to be $1,247.66, or nearly three times the true amount thereof.

It is therefore evident that the auditors' finding as to the over charge of labor, being based on these incorrect figures, is also incorrect.

3. We further report that in figuring the alleged overcharge the auditors have estimated the labor cost on the jail feeders to amount to $138.83. This estimate is not based on any inspection of the work actually done, nor upon any expert knowledge of its cost or its value, but is based solely upon an estimate as to the time required for the work apparently founded on Mr. Allen's report. Mr. Allen's report in this particular is evidently defective and incomplete, inasmuch as the auditors estimate the time of work required on the jail feeders at 271½ hours when it is evident to any one who will carefully inspect the work, that it could not, by any possibility, have been completed in that length of time.

Your committee further calls the attention of the board to the fact that the total labor cost on the jail feeders is $448.16 instead of $1,247.66, as stated in the auditors' report; that this item of $448.16 includes not only the digging of the ditch

for the conduits, but also cutting through the heavy foundations of the court house and jail, repairing the same with concrete and cement, and putting them in as good condition as before, taking up and relaying the side walk in three places, taking up and relaying the pavement on Cherry street, which was crossed diagonally, and the placing and tamping down of three iron pipes constituting the conduit. This work was done in the winter when the ground was frozen and in refilling the trench, the dirt had to be dissolved in water. In addition to the cost of laying the conduit there was the labor of pulling the cable and wires through the conduits and putting them in place.

JAMES A. EPPERSON,
E. V. ALLEN,
E. P. ROBSON.

An extended discussion followed relative to matters pertaining to the special reports of the lighting committee by Supervisors McDowell, Gale, Latimer, Robson, Epperson, McWilliams and Burkhalter.

On motion of Mr. McWilliams the board adjourned until one o'clock p. m.

One o'clock p. m.—Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Same as this forenoon.

Mr. Robson of the jail committee then made further verbal statements relative to the lighting plant for the court house and jail and the discussion of that subject and the telephone system was resumed by various members of the board.

December meeting, 1906.—Statement of the cost of the purchase and installation of the electric light and power plant for the court house and jail and telephone system for same buildings.

Contract price with Henry Newgard & Co., which included wiring of buildings, engine, generator and storage battery, and the connecting of the engine with the steam plant of the court house	$ 5,311.00
Extra on larger engine and generator than stated in original contract	150.00
Contract price with David J. Braun Mfg. Co., fixtures	2,834.20
Hanging fixtures (Henry Newgard & Co.) not in original contract	200.00
Material and labor on underground conduits not contemplated when original specifications were made	871.59
Light bulbs, glass shades, and fuses, not included in contract	594.48
Total cost of lighting plant	$9,961.27
Material and labor necessary for repairing and remodeling the steam plant and placing same in safe condition for furnishing power, which said material and labor was found to be necessary only after the work of connecting the steam plant with the engine was begun	$ 2,635.25
The telephone system, which was a separate job from the others and not contemplated when the original contract was let, was installed along with the wiring for lighting plant because deemed an economy of time and labor	$ 1,712.60
Edwin A. Allen, superintendent, which item of cost covers the superintendence and inspection of the three foregoing jobs, viz: wiring and installing of electric plant, hanging fixtures, remodeling heating plant, and installation of telephone system	654.28

Extra janitor service..... 664.90

Total cost of lighting and power plant, heating plant and telephone.$15,628.30
One bill, "Job No. 8888 contract" included in auditors' report and which bill is not allowed or to be allowed..$74.62
Error in statement of American Electric Supply Co., and amount actually paid 1.00 75.62

Making the total as per auditors' report $15,703.92

The bills for all the above amounts, and the receipts for the payments thereon, or for county orders issued therefor are on file in the county clerk's office.

Out of the total cost of the lighting plant, $9,961.27, there might be deducted an amount of about $2,500.00, being the estimated cost of engine, generator and storage battery, making a cost of $7,461.27 as the amount necessary to have been expended in order to purchase electric current.

Amounts paid Galesburg Gas & Electric Light Company for lighting county jail and court house:

For the year 1901	$ 643.38
For the year 1902	882.10
For the year 1903	947.54
For the year 1904	1,023.10
For the year 1905	1,253.26

JAS. A. EPPERSON,
E. P. ROBSON,
J. L. MCILRAVY,
J. L. BURKHALTER,
E. V. ALLEN,
Committee.

FIRE PROOF BUILDING—KNOXVILLE

An account of the construction of the building known as the fire proof at Knoxville may properly be considered as a supplement to the account of court house building. It was begun in the summer of 1854 and was settled for in full February 9, 1856, although the receipt was not filed until the May meeting, 1856.

The following is the brief record history of the construction of this building:

June meeting, 1854.—At the June meeting of the board of supervisors 1854 bids for the construction of fire proof offices were presented, opened and acted upon as follows:

The board in pursuance to notice given now proceeded to open the bids for building fire proof offices, two bids only were offered, Samuel Fox having made a bid for building the said offices of $5,375.00 and Edson Huggins for the sum of $5,700.00.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds it was voted that the bid of Samuel Fox for the fire proof offices be referred to the committee on public buildings to consult with Mr. Fox in regard to the payments and the time of completing the same, etc.

The committee on public buildings and grounds to whom was referred the proposition and to consult with Mr. Fox in reference to the building fire proof offices now filed a report which was read and adopted by the board.

Resolved, That the bid of Samuel Fox be accepted upon the basis of the report submitted this morning, in relation to the fire proof buildings, and that Z. Cooley be appointed to superintend the building, construction and completion of the same, and that the committee on public buildings close the contract, and take bond of the contractor.

Mr. Gale moved to lay the resolution on the table till the next September meeting of this board.

Mr. Reynolds called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—W. S. Gale, J. McMurtry, R. Heflin, T. H. Taylor, J. Hammond, J. G. Hamrick, G. W. Manley, J. H. Nicholson. Nays—Daniel Meek, H. A. Kelly, S. Collins, H. G. Reynolds, Wm. M. Clark, I. O. Stanley, A. Ward, M. B. Mason, T. H. Ross, J. L. Jarnagin, Jonathan Gibbs.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution which resulted as follows:

Yeas—D. Meek, H. A. Kelly, S. Collins, H. G. Reynolds, Wm. M. Clark, I. O. Stanley, A. Ward, M. B. Mason, T. B. Ross, J. L. Jarnagin, Jonathan Gibbs. Nays—W. S. Gale, J. McMurtry, R. Heflin, T. H. Taylor, J. Hammond, J. G. Hamrick, G. W. Manley, J. H. Nicholson.

Resolution adopted.

By the December meeting the construction of the fire proof building had reached a point where the board of supervisors found it advisable to adopt the following resolution:

On motion it is ordered that the superintendent of the building of the fire proof offices be authorized to draw orders in favor of Samuel Fox from time to time in such sums as he shall judge advisable in accordance with the contract between said Fox and the building committee.

The board of supervisors again took action on the fire proof building at the January meeting 1856, as follows:

To the Hon. Body of Supervisors of Knox county, Ill.:

Report of the committee to whom was appointed to examine the account of Samuel Fox in building of the fire proof building do report that we have examined said account and find according to the best information we can get to be correct, the said Fox agrees to have the two offices ready for occupancy in two weeks and to have the building completed by the 1st day of May for the performance of which he agrees to give sufficient security, in consideration of which your committee recommend that the board of supervisors make a final settlement with said Fox and allow him over and above his account $500 for his time and work not presented in his bill. Your committee find from examination of the building and all the information that we can get that the work is done in the most satisfactory manner.

Knoxville, July 15, 1856.

GEO. A. CHARLES,
F. B. ROSS,
I. R. JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Mr. Gale moved that Mr. Fox be allowed $500 above the contract price, $350 to be paid now and $150 on the completion of the building.

Mr. Johnston moved to amend the motion of Mr. Gale by substituting the report of the committee.

Motion on the amendment carried.

Moved that the report of the committee be adopted and that Samuel Fox be allowed $1,167.39 above the contract price. Adopted.

ORDERED: That Geo. A. Charles be and he is appointed by the board to settle with Samuel Fox on the completion of the fire proof offices according to contract.

On the 7th of January, 1856, the fire proof building was again the subject of action by the board:

ORDERED: That Messrs. Morey and Cooley be authorized to have the fire proof office fitted in a suitable manner and render bill at the next meeting of this board.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of Geo. A. Charles for twenty-seven hundred dollars to pay to Samuel Fox on his contract for building the fire proof offices upon said Fox filing and giving good security for the finishing of said offices to be by him approved.

May meeting, 1856.—Geo. A. Charles, who was appointed at the last meeting of the board (in January last) to settle with Samuel Fox for building the clerk's offices and to whom an order was passed by this board at that time for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars for the purpose of making such settlement upon said Fox completing his contract, now files and presents to the board receipts from said Fox for said sum which receipts are in the words and figures following:

It appears that Mr. Charles paid Samuel Fox upon said fire proof building on February 9, 1856, the sum of $2,700 and receipts for the same having been presented to the court his report of settlement with said Fox was received and the following order entered:

On motion it is ordered that the report of Geo. A. Charles in the business of settling with Samuel Fox be received and that he be discharged.

This building was used as a fire-proof depository for the valuable records of Knox county from the time of its completion until February, 1873, a period of about seventeen years, when the county seat was removed to Galesburg. The books were then put into a building also called the fire-proof, situated on South Cherry street on the lot now occupied by the new city hall. This building was used for the safe keeping of the county records until the new court house was ready for occupancy. The county offices moved into the new court house about January 5, 1887.

THE COUNTY SEAT FIGHT

The struggle for the final location of the seat of justice of Knox county was characterized by much the same tactics on the two sides as has always attended such social wars. It has been related in this history that the first courts and elections were held at the house of John B. Gum, Esq., who resided on Section 32 in Henderson township at that time. On March 24, 1830, Rees

Jones was employed to go to Springfield, Illinois, to purchase the southwest quarter of Section 28, Knox township, which had been designated by law for the permanent seat of justice for the county. This land was bought and paid for and the court house and jail erected upon it. A portion, at least, of the land so purchased was surveyed into streets and lots and sold at auction and thus the town of Henderson (afterwards the name was changed to Knoxville) was started as the permanent "seat of justice." The town of Galesburg was started in 1836. Knox college was chartered in 1837 and thus there was established a competitor with Knoxville only five miles away. Both towns increased in population at about the same rate and did not differ very much until the advent of the railroads in 1854 as the result of negotiations which had been in progress for three or four years. No sooner had the railroad reached Galesburg than she turned her covetous eyes to the county seat and quietly laid plans for wresting the prize from Knoxville. The centering of the railroads from the north, south, east and west and the location of shops and round houses at Galesburg gave the town a boom that raised the population rapidly, doubling that of Knoxville several times.

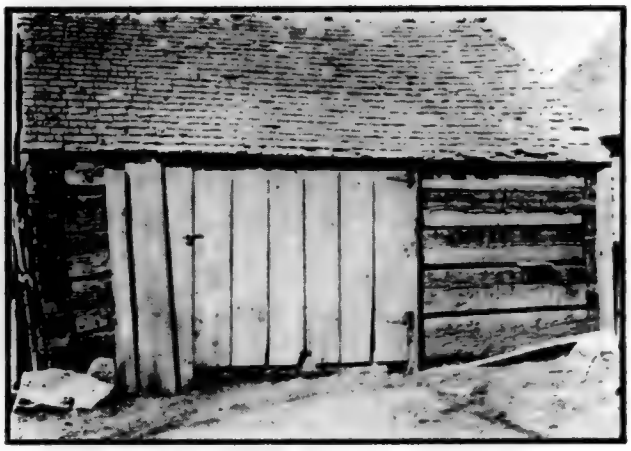
From that time on may be seen in the acts of the board of supervisors, sometimes dimly, sometimes vividly, the out-cropping of this contest, each side taking the aggressive and acting upon the defensive as the case demanded. The aggressive policy of Galesburg was directed to an increase of its power and influence in the county board; its defensive policy to prevent all further improvements at Knoxville. The policy of Knoxville was upon the whole defensive in resisting the growth of the power and influence of Galesburg. Both parties sought legislative relief; Galesburg by obtaining a bill for the division of the township from the city in such a way as to increase its representation in the county board; Knoxville by inserting a clause in the new constitution touching the removal of county seats from a point away from the center of the county to a point nearer the center of the county.

Quite a large part of this struggle will be found in the chapters on court houses, jails and the alms house and poor farm. This chapter gives those proceedings of the county board which have a more direct bearing on the conflict and it is therefore given under the heading "The County Seat Fight." The first move was made by Galesburg in the spring of 1856.

At the spring election of 1856 an assistant supervisor for the town of Galesburg was voted for. Samuel W. Brown was elected and he presented his certificate of election at a special May meeting of the board and the following action was taken.

Samuel W. Brown now presents to the board his certificate of election as assistant supervisor of the town of Galesburg, together with a list of legal voters of said township made under the authority of the township officers with the appointment of said officers to take the same from which it appears that said township contained 829 legal voters on the 1st day of April last—when on motion it was voted that Samuel W. Brown be entitled to his seat as a member of this board.

January, 1866.—Mr. Gale presented a petition of citizens of Galesburg asking a division of said town, which on motion of Mr. Gale was referred to a committee, the chair appointing Messrs. Gale, Vaughn and Dunlap, with instructions to report to the present meeting of the board.



THE FIRST KNOX COUNTY JAIL



THE OLD COURT HOUSE AT KNOXVILLE

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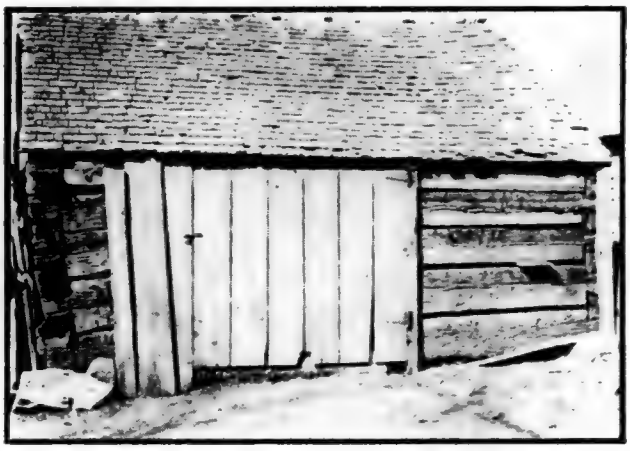
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THE FIRST KNOX COUNTY JAIL



THE OLD COURT HOUSE AT KNOXVILLE

Mr. Gale from committee to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Galesburg for a division of said town, made the following report which was adopted:

ORDERED: That so much of the territory of the town of Galesburg as is contained in Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and the west half of Section 3, and the west half of Section 10, in township 11 north of range one east, be constituted a town to be called the town of West Galesburg.

April meeting 1866.—This meeting opened with L. E. Conger supervisor elect from the town of Galesburg.

Mr. Rhea of Salem moved that a committee of three be appointed to examine and report as to the rights and qualifications of assistant supervisors from the towns of Galesburg and West Galesburg. Carried. When the chair appointed Messrs. Rhea, Dunlap and Meek said committee.

The committee to which was referred the rights of the assistant supervisors in Galesburg and West Galesburg to their seats, reported that they had made the necessary examination, and would report that each of said towns are entitled to a supervisor and assistant supervisor each. Report accepted and approved.

April meeting, 1867.—At this meeting of the board, the struggle over the location of the county seat had advanced to a point where the representation of Galesburg in the board was challenged. It was conceded that A. C. Clay was duly elected a member—other members from Galesburg were voted for whose names were not put on the roll of supervisors. After the organization of the board, Mr. Clay therefore made the following motion:

Mr. Clay moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, from different towns, to examine credentials, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted, when the chair appointed Messrs. Clay, Vaughn, Beadle, Dunlap and Shaffer said committee.

On motion the board took a recess to enable the committee to investigate the credentials of members claiming seats from the city of Galesburg, Knoxville and elsewhere.

Board called to order by temporary chairman.

The committee on credentials made the following report which was on motion accepted, and the committee discharged:

Your committee would report that the following is a list of supervisors duly elected:

Indian Point	Daniel Meek
Cedar	E. S. Harden
Galesburg	A. C. Clay
Henderson	A. J. Dunlap
Rio	John Wycoff
Chestnut	Thomas Newell
Orange	T. W. Sumner
Knox	George A. Charles
Sparta	J. M. Holyoke
Ontario	Orin Beadle
Maquon	J. G. Hamrick
Haw Creek	Wm. Swigart

Persifer ..... R. W. Miles
Copley ..... James Johnson
Walnut Grove ..... J. S. Chambers
Salem ..... C. M. Hall
Elba ..... H. H. Wood
Truro ..... B. B. Shaffer
Victoria ..... H. J. Vaughn
Lynn ..... Joseph D. Gibbs

Your committee would further report in the case of the persons claiming seats from the city of Galesburg, that we find by examining the poll lists of the city of Galesburg, that 1,375 persons voted at the last city election; and Isaac Delano, F. R. Bartlett, Holcomb, Stewart, C. P. West, J. R. West, Stanley, L. E. Conger, Crocker, Hickey, Bates, Robinson, Chaplain, Troman, Morse, Russell, Nash, Chaplain, Bergen, Williams, Comstock, Ekins and Owens, swear that they are acquainted with, and personally know 292 persons that are legal voters, whose names do not appear on the poll list, making in all 1,667 legal voters residing in the city of Galesburg. It also appears that there are 49 names of persons residing in the city of Galesburg, in addition to the above, that are not properly certified to, which may or may not be legal voters. And your committee would report that W. Selden Gale, Henry R. Sanderson, L. E. Conger, and Richard H. Whiting, are duly elected supervisors, and are entitled to seats in this board from the city of Galesburg.

And your committee would further report, that there has been no evidence produced to show that Knoxville is entitled to more than one supervisor.

A. C. Clay,
Chm. of Committee.

Mr. Dunlap moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Charles moved to amend that the members elect from the city of Galesburg be rejected until they produce a certified copy of the act under which they claim to be elected. Lost.

Mr. Gibbs moved that the board adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Charles appealed from the decision of the chair and demanded the yeas and nays thereon. The chair being sustained by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Clay, Dunlap, Wycoff, Newell, Sumner, Holyoke, Beadle, Hamrick, Swigart, Miles, Johnson, Chambers, Hall, Wood, Shaffer, Vaughn and Gibbs, 19. Nays—Mr. Charles, 1.

The question being on the adoption of the report of the committee, the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting:

Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Clay, Dunlap, Wycoff, Newell, Sumner, Charles, Holyoke, Beadle, Hamrick, Swigart, Miles, Johnson, Chambers, Hall, Wood, Shaffer, Vaughn, and Gibbs, 20. Nays—None.

On motion of Mr. Miles the same committee were reappointed to investigate the credentials of the assistant supervisor from the town of Knox.

On motion adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The next day the board elected a permanent chairman, Mr. Holyoke, of Sparta: The vote stood: Holyoke, 12; Miles, 10.

Thereupon Mr. Holyoke was declared elected.

Mr. Clay from committee on credentials made the following report.

The committee appointed on the credentials of members ask leave to report: That H. N. Keightley is entitled to his seat as assistant supervisor from Knox.

A. C. CLAY, *Chairman.*

Mr. Miles moved that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted. Carried.

Mr. Gale moved that the credentials of Mr. Thomas McKee, claiming a seat as one of the supervisors from the city of Galesburg be referred to the committee on credentials.

Mr. Vaughn offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That hereafter, when any town shall claim an extra member of this board, over and above the representation said town has heretofore had, that the votes actually cast at the town meeting at which such extra member claims to have been elected, shall be deemed by this board as the number of actual legal votes in said township.

On which resolution, the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. Newell, Sumner, Charles, Keightley, Hamrick, Swigart, Miles, Johnson, Hall, Wood, Shaffer and Vaughn, 12. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Hardin, Clay, Gale, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Dunlap, Wyckoff, Beadle, Chambers, Gibbs and chairman, 13. Lost.

The question recurring on Mr. Gale's motion, it was adopted.

Mr. Clay, from committee on credentials, reported as follows: Your committee appointed on credentials, ask leave to report, That they have examined the credentials of Thomas McKee from the city of Galesburg, and find him entitled to a seat as supervisor in this board upon substantially the same evidence that entitled the assistant supervisor of Knox to a seat in this board.

A. C. CLAY, *Chairman.*

On motion, said report was accepted and the committee discharged and action thereon postponed until this afternoon.

Mr. Whiting moved the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, and that Thomas McKee be admitted as a member of this board. Adopted. Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Clay, Gale, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Dunlap, Wyckoff, Beadle, Chambers, Vaughn and Gibbs, 13. Nays—Messrs. Sumner, Charles, Keightley, Hamrick, Swigart, Johnson, Hall, Wood and Shaffer, 9. Absent Mr. Newell; excused, Mr. Miles, 2.

Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter when any town shall claim an extra member of this board, over and above the representation said town now has, that the votes actually cast at the town meeting at which such extra member claims to have been elected, shall be deemed by this board as the number of actual legal votes in said township.

Laid upon the table: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Clay, Gale, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Wyckoff, Charles, Keightley, Beadle, Chambers, Hamrick, Hall and Gibbs, 15. Nays—Messrs. Dunlap, Swigart, Miles, Johnson and Vaughn, 5. Absent—Messrs. McKee and Newell, 2. Excused—Messrs. Sumner, Wood and Shaffer, 3.

September, 1868.—Mr. Wood from select committee appointed at the last meeting of the board reported as follows:

We, the committee, appointed to investigate and inquire into the number of

legal voters in the city of Galesburg, and in the town of Knox, beg leave to report, that we have partially investigated the matter, but are not now prepared to make a full report, and would respectfully ask further time.

H. H. Wood,
T. W. Sumner,
O. Beadle,
C. H. Jackson,
E. S. Harden,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Lanphere, the report was accepted and further time granted the committee.

Mr. Sumner, member of the committee to inquire into the number of supervisors the city of Galesburg and town of Knox are entitled to in this board, presented the following report:

The undersigned, members of the committee at the last meeting of this board to inquire into and ascertain how many supervisors the city of Galesburg is entitled to in this board, under an act entitled "An Act to divide the Towns of Galesburg and West Galesburg," as said city is at present districted; also to investigate the rights of the assistant supervisor of the town of Knox to a seat in this board; after considering the report made yesterday, which does not embrace the subject matter under consideration by said committee, and being desirous of being excused from further service on such committee, would ask leave of this board to report their action up to the present time.

The undersigned would therefore state, that in regard to the rights of the assistant supervisor of Knox to a seat, a register of voters of the town of Knox was presented to the committee, containing 850 names, and that witnesses were produced who recognized 823 persons named in such register as voters in said town of Knox at the time of holding the election for supervisor and assistant supervisor.

The undersigned, with other members of the committee, met at Galesburg to investigate into the number of supervisors the city of Galesburg is entitled to under the act, as at present districted. Registers (together with the names of voters sworn in), were presented, not sustained as any evidence that the names thereon were all legal voters, but given as the best evidence in the possession of the parties, by which appears that the 1st and 5th wards comprise one election district, has 762 voters; that the 2d, 3d and 6th wards comprise another election district, and has on the register 784 voters; and the 4th ward is another election district and has 596 voters on register. That the district composed of the 1st and 5th wards elect two supervisors; that composed of the 2d, 3d and 6th wards elect two supervisors, and the 4th ward elects one supervisor.

The law provides "at each annual city election there shall be elected in the city of Galesburg, one or more supervisors. The number shall not exceed the number of wards in such city, and shall not be greater than one for every four hundred legal voters in said city. The city council may from time to time divide the city into districts for the election of supervisors, each district to elect one or more, as the council may provide, but in forming districts no ward shall be divided."

We have now reported the facts as we found them; and must leave this board to determine whether the clerk of said city in granting certificates of election to two supervisors from each of the following districts, to-wit: that composed of the

1st and 5th wards, with only 762 names on the register, and that district composed of the 2d, 3d and 6th wards with 784 voters registered, performed his duty according to such law, or whether he exceeded his powers in granting such certificates, when it appears by the evidence that there were not twice four hundred voters in either of said election districts, even by the showing of the registers.

Believing that any further examination is unnecessary, and that the object of yesterday's report, being only for delay, the undersigned members of the committee desire to be relieved from any further examination of the subject.

THOS. W. SUMNER.

Mr. Charles moved that the report be accepted, and Mr. Sumner relieved from further action on said committee, when Mr. Clay moved, that the whole matter be laid upon the table. Carried.

January Meeting, 1869.—Mr. Wood, from select committee, to whom was referred the matter of the number of supervisors the city of Galesburg and town of Knox are entitled to in this board, reported as follows:

"We the committee appointed to investigate the claims of Knox and Galesburg, as to their claims for the number of supervisors in the board, after examining papers, and hearing evidence, find that Knoxville is entitled to two and the city of Galesburg to five supervisors.

H. H. WOOD,
E. S. HARDEN,
O. BEADLE,
Committee.

Report accepted and committee discharged.

MARCH SPECIAL MEETING, 1869

State of Illinois, } ss.
Knox County }

March Special Meeting

Special meeting of the board of supervisors of Knox county held in the court house, in the city of Knoxville, in said county, called by the clerk of the county court, in pursuance of the following notice:

To James J. Egan, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, State of Illinois:

The undersigned, being one-third of the members of the board of supervisors of said county of Knox, do request that a special meeting of said board be held, to convene on the 23d day of March, A. D., 1869, at the court house in the town of Knoxville, in said county.

Dated this 15th day of March, A. D., 1869.

HENRY R. SANDERSON,
E. S. HARDEN,
G. C. LANPHERE,
D. H. FRISBIE,
L. E. CONGER,
R. H. WHITING,
JOSEPH D. GIBBS,
J. S. CHAMBERS,
J. M. HOLYOKE,
O. BEADLE,
A. C. CLAY.

The following supervisors answered to their names: Hon. Joseph H. Holyoke, chairman; Messrs. P. H. Smith, E. S. Harden, A. C. Clay, D. H. Frisbie, L. E. Conger, H. R. Sanderson, R. H. Whiting, G. C. Lanphere, C. H. Jackson, Daniel Robertson, Owen Betterton, T. W. Sumner, G. A. Charles, P. H. Sanford, Orin

Beadle, A. Humphreys, Peter Lacy, James Dossett, James Johnston, J. S. Chambers, J. M. Corey, H. N. Wood and Joseph D. Gibbs.

Board opened by proclamation.

JAMES J. EGAN, *Clerk*,
W. S. SEACORD, *Sheriff*.

On motion of Mr. Lanphere, the clerk read "An act to provide for the removal of the county seat of Knox county."

Mr. Sanderson moved that Messrs. P. H. Smith, of Indian Point, J. M. Holyoke, of Sparta, F. C. Smith, of Ontario, Amos Ward, of Walnut Grove and D. Corey, of Salem, be appointed commissioners of public buildings, under said act.

Mr. Sanford moved to amend by substituting the name of H. J. Vaughn, of Victoria, for that of Amos Ward. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Charles further action on the motion of Mr. Sanderson was postponed until afternoon.

Yeas—Messrs. Smith, Harden, Jackson, Robertson, Betterton, Sumner, Charles, Sanford, Beadle, Humphreys, Lacy, Dossett, Johnston, Corey and Wood, 15. Nays—Messrs. Clay, Frisbie, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Lanphere, Chambers and Gibbs, 8.

The motion of Mr. Sanderson for the appointment of commissioners of public buildings, being the special order, was called up.

Mr. Lacy moved to amend by substituting Rufus W. Miles, as one of said commissioners, in place of F. C. Smith, which amendment was lost. Yeas—Messrs. Betterton, Sumner, Charles, Sanford, Humphreys, Lacy, Dossett, Johnston, Tucker and Vaughn, 10. Nays—Messrs. Smith, Harden, Clay, Frisbie, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Lanphere, Jackson, Robertson, Chambers, Corey, Wood and Mr. Chairman, 14.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the motion of Mr. Sanderson, appointing Messrs. P. H. Smith, J. M. Holyoke, F. C. Smith, Amos Ward and D. Corey, Jr., as commissioners of public buildings, the same was adopted. Yeas—Messrs. Smith, Harden, Clay, Frisbie, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Lanphere, Jackson, Robertson, Beadle, Johnston, Chambers, Corey and chairman, 15. Nays—Messrs. Betterton, Sumner, Sanford, Humphreys, Lacy, Dossett, Wood and Vaughn, 9. Excused—Mr. Charles, 1.

Mr. Lanphere offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the vote about to be taken on the question of moving the county seat to Galesburg, shall be in favor of such removal, that then the commissioners having such matter in charge, shall not under any circumstances move from the building they are now in, the records and files in the respective office of county and circuit clerk, until a building is completed and ready for use in Galesburg, as secure and suitable as the one in which said records and files are now kept.

Mr. Vaughn moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and insert "that this board will not meddle with business properly belonging to the next board of supervisors," which was lost by the following vote. Yeas—Messrs. Betterton, Sumner, Charles, Sanford, Humphreys, Lacy, Dossett, Johnston, Corey, Wood, Tucker and Vaughn, 12. Nays—Messrs. Smith, Harden, Clay, Frisbie, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Lanphere, Jackson, Robertson, Beadle, Chambers and Gibbs, 13.

The resolution of Mr. Lanphere was then adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Smith, Harden, Clay, Frisbie, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Lanphere, Jackson, Robertson, Beadle, Chambers, Corey and Gibbs, 14. Nays—Messrs. Betterton, Charles, Sanford, Humphreys, Lacy, Dossett, Tucker and Vaughn, 9. Messrs. Sumner and Johnston, excused.

Mr. Charles in explanation of his vote, said he voted no, because he did not believe it was right for the board of supervisors to amend or change the law as passed by the legislature, and would recommend that the resolution be referred to the legislature, to be passed as a supplemental act to the enabling act.

Mr. Sanford explained that he voted no, because the law provided for, and expressed the duties of the commissioners, and the board had no right to alter or modify the requirements of the law.

Mr. Humphreys explained that he voted no, because he objected to the board passing resolutions for the purpose of making capital to be used in the election.

Mr. Wood explained that he voted no, because he believed it right to do so.

May Meeting, 1869.—There were present at this meeting, Messrs. P. H. Smith, M. C. Bates, A. C. Clay, H. R. Sanderson, Geo. C. Lanphere, L. E Conger, Geo. V. Deiterich, M. Belden, H. M. Sisson, Daniel Robertson, Thomas Newell, Thomas W. Sumner, George A. Charles, P. H. Sanford, J. M. Holyoke, Orin Beadle, B. H. Morgan, Wm. Swigart, James Dossett, James Johnston, J. S. Chambers, John Sloan, L. A. Lawrence, John Wilson, H. J. Vaughn, O. M. Gross; James J. Egan, clerk, by J. S. Winter, deputy; Wilkins Seacord, sheriff.

Mr. Sumner moved to make the temporary chairman the permanent chairman. Lost.

Mr. Sanderson moved that the board proceed to ballot for chairman. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Smith and Sumner tellers.

Messrs. H. J. Vaughn and J. M. Holyoke were put in nomination, the ballot resulting, J. M. Holyoke fourteen votes, H. J. Vaughn twelve votes. Hon. J. M. Holyoke was declared duly elected chairman.

Mr. Sanderson offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That Supervisors Lanphere, of Galesburg; Sanford, of Knox; Lawrence, of Elba; Sisson, of Henderson, and Gross, of Lynn, be appointed a committee to investigate the result of the election on the removal of the county seat, and report to the board at this meeting.

Mr. Charles moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was lost. Yeas—Messrs. Newell, Sumner, Charles, Sanford, Morgan, Swigart, Dossett, Johnston, Sloan, Lawrence, Wilson and Vaughn, 12. Nays—Messrs, Smith, Bates, Clay, Sanderson, Lanphere, Conger, Deiterich, Belden, Sisson, Robertson, Beadle, Chambers, Gross and Chairman, 14.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Sanderson, the same was adopted. Yeas—Messrs. Smith, Bates, Clay, Sanderson, Lanphere, Conger, Deiterich, Belden, Sisson, Robertson, Beadle, Chambers and Gross, 13. Nays—Messrs. Newell, Sanford, Morgan, Johnston, Sloan and Vaughn, 6. Excused—Messrs. Sumner, Charles, Dossett, Lawrence and Wilson, 5. Refused to vote, Mr. Swigart, 1.

Explanation of votes—Mr. Sumner wished to be excused because he thought the board had no power to appoint such committee. Mr. Charles wished to be excused for a similar reason. Mr. Swigart refused to vote because the board

had no power to canvass the vote, or delegate such power to a committee; that the action was entirely without authority of law, and he would not vote unless some law or precedent could be produced; that he was already ready to vote one way or another on any question that might arise, when the board had a legal right to act, but on this question he would not vote, nor did he want to be excused. Mr. Dossett wished to be excused for reasons given by others; and Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Wilson were excused for similar reasons.

Mr. Charles also presented the following, requesting that it be entered of record:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors: The undersigned, in behalf of citizens of Knoxville and vicinity, would respectfully report that prior to the election on the county seat question (April 6, 1869), a subscription was made by them, of twenty thousand dollars, to aid in the erection of a county jail at the city of Knoxville, should the vote be in favor of the city of Knoxville; and whereas, the result of said election was in favor of said city of Knoxville, we will state that said subscription is in the hands of the county treasurer, with the payment fully guaranteed, to be used by the board of supervisors on the conditions named in said subscription. GEORGE A. CHARLES.

Mr. Swigart introduced a resolution that the board accept the donation of $20,000 offered by citizens of Knoxville and vicinity, and proceed to erect a jail at Knoxville.

On motion of Mr. Sanderson, the resolution was laid on the table, the vote being the same as on other questions pertaining to the county seat contest.

Mr. Lanphere, from the committee appointed, twenty-four hours previously, "to investigate the result of the election on the removal of the county seat," presented a voluminous "report," signed by three members of the committee, embracing a number of lengthy affidavits in regard to the election in Knox township only, and moved its adoption by the board.

Mr. Sanford made a statement in regard to the conduct of the committee, showing there had been no meeting of the committee; that the "report" as presented was ex parte and one-sided, and had evidently been prepared before the committee was appointed; and that if it was within the functions of the board of supervisors to institute an investigation of this kind, the inquiry should extend to other precincts, as well as Knox township.

The "report of the committee" was then adopted, by the usual vote—yeas, 14; nays, 12.

Sheriff Seacord served upon the board a summons to appear at the June term of the circuit court, to answer a bill of complaint filed by Geo. Davis, of Galesburg, in regard to the county seat election.

It being moved that the board authorize Mr. Sanford to employ counsel in the case on behalf of the board.

Mr. Sanderson moved to amend by substituting Mr. Lanphere and the other members of the judiciary committee for that duty. The amendment was adopted —yeas, 14; nays, 12.

Mr. Lanphere, from special committee appointed yesterday, made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

Your committee appointed to investigate and ascertain the result of the elec-

tion on the removal of the county seat, beg leave respectfully to report that they have given to the subject such consideration as the limited time at their disposal has permitted.

They find that the law providing for the removal of the county seat makes no provision for officially determining the result of the election, beyond the simple canvass of the returns made by the several boards of election; this canvass to be made by the county clerk and two justices. The law makes no provision for the issue of any certificate by the clerk, and it seems to be admitted on all hands, in accordance with the doctrine in the case reported in the 20th Ills., that even if such a certificate had been provided for, it would not be entitled to be regarded as evidence.

The board of supervisors being absolutely required to perform certain duties if the result of the vote has been for removal, and having other important duties to perform if the result be against removal; and as either by the design or imperfection of the law, no person has been appointed to determine the result, they are, of necessity, put upon their inquiry.

The most available evidence in the reach of the committee are the returns of the boards of election. In the absence of anything to contradict the certificates of the boards of election, your committee believe they may properly be taken as prima facie evidence. These returns show, in the aggregate, a majority of 247 against removal.

Your committee, however, in examining these returns, find disclosed the startling fact that the town of Knox returns 1,520 votes, all but 17 against removal; a number more than three times the usual vote of that town, about three and one-half times as great as was cast by the same town four years before on the same question; a number about two and one-half times as great as the number of white males over twenty years of age, residing in that town less than four years before, as appears by the census returns.

The committee believe from their own knowledge of the town, and from the general opinion as they hear it expressed, that the growth of the town of Knox during the four years last past has been far from rapid. They can but regard such a return as so manifestly false on the face of it, as to entitle it to very little consideration in arriving at the number of votes actually cast in that town.

Your committee are also in possession of affidavits of persons of entire respectability, which affidavits your committe beg leave to submit as part of this report, showing that the election in the town of Knox was conducted not only without any regard to the usual forms of elections, and without the usual safeguards against illegal and fraudulent voting, but was evidently intended and arranged for a fraud from the outset.

Taking into account, first, the absolutely incredible character of the returns from the town of Knox, and second, the gross character of the frauds openly practiced, as appear from the affidavits referred to, the committee are of opinion that the returns of the town of Knox should be entirely set aside as affording no evidence whatever of the number of votes actually cast in that town.

What the number of legal votes actually were, or how cast, your committee can only ascertain, by instituting inquiries which would consume very much more time than has been put at their disposal.

They are disposed in the absence of other data, to take the vote of last No-

vember as a basis, the vote at that time being 639, a number a little greater than was returned by Mr. McGowan, who took the census three and one-half years before the April election, as the number of white males in that town over twenty years of age.

Your committee think that the number equal to the white males in their 21st year, added to the number of alien white males over 20, to the number of short residents, and the number of those who are kept from the polls by absence from home, sickness, indifference as to the result, and other causes, is a very large allowance for the growth of the voting population of the town of Knox in that period.

They are also in possession of testimony that at the November election the feeling ran high; extraordinary efforts were made to get out voters, and many persons not legal voters were allowed to vote.

Deducting from the returns the excess returned in April, over the number returned in November, from the town of Knox, which is 884, and the majority of 247 against removal, is converted into a majority of 634 for removal.

In all the towns giving majorities for removal, with one exception, we find a large vote given against removal, enough perhaps, to guard reasonably well the purity of the polls. From none of these towns has any complaint come to the knowledge of your committee.

In most of the towns giving majorities against removal, the adverse vote was small and the opportunity and temptation to illegal voting had not the usual check of a vigilant opposition.

With one exception, however, these towns cast less votes than were cast in the same towns last November.

The exception is the town of Orange, which cast 18 votes in excess to the votes cast in November, all the votes in the town but five being against removal. We are assured on the authority of persons of the highest respectability, living in that town, that many voters stayed at home on the day of the April election, and that many illegal votes were cast. We are informed that one of the oldest and best known residents of that town, who voted against removal, estimated the fraudulent vote in Orange at fifty.

Your committee have not, however, had the opportunity to investigate the true state of facts existing in that town or others. They are, however, clearly of the opinion that a thorough investigation of the nineteen towns and a purging of their polls, would, so far as it affected the result at all, increase, to some extent, the majority for removal.

Admitting (an admission favorable to the vote against removal, as we think), that the legal vote cast in Knox was 639, that the returns from the nineteen other towns were correct, there remains a majority of 634 for removal. If from this be deducted, as some claim should be, the ninety votes cast for town and city officers, by persons who did not vote on the county seat question, and the majority is still 544.

This majority can only be overcome by supposing an illegal vote of that amount was cast in the city of Galesburg. Of this no evidence has been produced. That in a community where the public sentiment was so unequivocally one-sided, there was unusual temptation and opportunity for fraudulent voting, it is true, and it is also true that the vote of April exceeded the vote of November, 714.

But on the other hand the following facts are unquestionably true:

1st, the elections in Galesburg, in April, were conducted with a full regard to the usual forms. The votes were all duly registered, and no person allowed to vote unless his name was on the register, except by swearing in his vote and making the legal proof of his right. The election was public and open, the number of votes cast at all times during the day being known to the bystanders, by whom the judges, clerks and voters could be distinctly seen.

2d. All the city officers, and the justices and constables were elected at the same time, as many votes being cast for those officers as on the county seat. The election was sharply contested by rival candidates, each having an interest in preventing frauds attempted by his opponents. The votes were publically counted, and the ballots, books and papers preserved according to law. No extensive frauds could be committed except with the knowledge of many persons.

3d. It is well konwn that the November election in the city of Galesburg failed to call out a full vote, local causes well understood, but on which the committee need not dwell, contributed to that result.

4th. In consequence of the extension of the railroad works in Galesburg, much greater number of men were in the railroad employ in April than in November.

5th. The vote of the city of Galesburg, large as it is, is not very greatly in excess of what might reasonably be calculated on by comparison with other votes in the last eight years, and with the census returns, considering the very great apparent growth of that city.

Your committee beg leave to say, in conclusion, that while in the short time since their appointment they have not been able to ascertain all the facts bearing upon the case, and to come to such conclusion as would enable them to say with precision what was the exact state of the vote, they are clearly of this opinion, that those returns that are entitled to any confidence, show a majority for removal; and though that majority may be reduced by proving the votes really cast, or tendered in the town of Knox, and may perhaps be further affected by a thorough purging of the polls, there is no probability the result would be changed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

G. LANPHERE,
O. M. GROSS,
H. M. SISSON,
Committee.

Mr. Clay moved that the report of the committee be approved, and after considerable discussion, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the resolution adopted. Yeas—Messrs. Smith, Bates, Clay, Sanderson, Lanphere, Conger, Deiterich, Belden, Sisson, Robertson, Beadle, Chambers, Gross and Chairman, 14. Nays—Messrs. Newell, Sanford, Morgan, Swigart, Dossett, Johnston, Sloan, Lawrence, Wilson and Vaughn, 10. Refusing to vote—Messrs. Sumner and Charles.

Explanation of votes.—Mr. Sumner said that a resolution had passed the Board this morning, that this board would not take any action upon any report, or reports, made by any illegal committee or committees; that the action of this board appointing a committee to canvass the county seat vote, was assuming a power not conferred by law, but directly in opposition thereto, that the com-

mittee was an illegal one, and appointed for an illegal purpose, and as he would not stultify himself, he should refuse to vote upon the question and also refuse to be excused.

Mr. Charles for similar reasons refused to vote or be excused.

On motion it was ordered that the alms house committee be authorized to approve the records of this meeting when written up.

At this time the sheriff of Knox county, who had been in waiting for some time, served upon the board of supervisors of Knox county, James Egan, county clerk; J. W. Temple, circuit clerk, and Dennis Clark, county judge of Knox county, Ill., a summons to appear at the June term of the circuit court to answer the complaint of George Davis, of Galesburg.

The judiciary committee were authorized to employ counsel on behalf of the board of supervisors in said suit.

September Meeting, 1869.—There were present at this meeting, Hon, J. M. Holyoke, chairman; supervisors, Messrs. P. H. Smith, M. C. Bates, A. C. Clay, H. R. Sanderson, L. E. Conger, G. V. Deiterich, M. Belden, H. M. Sisson, Thomas Newell, Thos. W. Sumner, George A. Charles, P. H. Sanford, Orin Beadle, B. H. Morgan, John Sloan, John Wilson and O. M. Gross, James J. Egan, clerk; Wilkins Seacord, sheriff.

Board opened by proclamation.

The chairman presented the certificate of appointment of E. P. Williams as one of the supervisors of the city of Galesburg, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Lanphere.

On motion, Mr. Williams took his seat in the board.

Mr. Holyoke, from "commissioners on public buildings," presented the following:

"To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

The undersigned commissioners of public buildings appointed by your honorable body, under the law regulating the removal of the county seat, respectfully report that the city of Galesburg, in pursuance of the obligation entered into by the mayor and aldermen of said city, have erected in said city a fire proof building of sufficient capacity and convienience for the use of the circuit and county clerks; and the same will be ready for the use of said officers whenever the board of supervisors shall order the removal of the records and papers belonging to the county. By order of the commissioners.

J. M. HOLYOKE, *Chairman,*
F. E. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Directed to lie upon the table.

JANUARY SPECIAL MEETING, A. D., 1873.

State of Illinois, } ss.
Knox County, }

January Special Meeting.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors of Knox county, held pursuant to a call, issued at the request of one-third of the members thereof, at Knoxville, in said county, on Thursday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1873.

Present—Hon. A. C. Clay, chairman; Supervisors, Messrs. P. H. Smith, M. C. Bates, W. S. Gale, G. V. Dieterich, J. M. Morse, B. S. Stanley, H. R. Sanderson, John Junk, D. Wainwright, Heber Gillis, Peter Godfrey, Geo. A. Charles,

G. G. Stearns, H. P. Wood, A. S. Curtis, L. W. Benson, Wm. Swigart, W. H. Leighton, A. P. Stephens, J. W. Hensley, Wm. West, John Wilson, M. B. Ogden, James Soles, John S. Winter, clerk; A. W. Berggren, sheriff.

Board opened by proclamation.

The chairman presented decree of McDonough circuit court, in the county seat case, and requested its reading by the clerk.

State of Illinois,
McDonough County, } ss.

In the McDonough Circuit Court, September Term, A. D., 1871.

George Davis, who sues on behalf of himself, as well as on behalf of all the tax payers of the county Knox and state of Illinois, who choose to be made complainants therein, vs. the board of supervisors of Knox county, Illinois, James J. Egan, county clerk of Knox county, Illinois, James W. Temple, circuit clerk of Knox county, Illinois, and Dennis Clark, county judge of Knox county, Ills. In chancery. Change of venue from Knox county, Ills.

This cause coming on to be heard upon the bill, answers, replications, pleadings and evidence, and after hearing counsel for the respective parties, the court finds upon the evidence, and adjudges and decrees that a majority of the legal voters of the county of Knox, did, at an election held on the sixth day of April, 1869, in said county of Knox, pursuant to an act of the legislature of this state, approved March 10, 1869, referred to in the original and amended bill, referred to in this case, vote in favor of removal of the county seat of said county from the city of Knoxville to the city of Galesburg in said county, that the allegations of the bill are true, and the said defendants, the board of supervisors of Knox county aforesaid, and the clerk of said board, are hereby directed to spread the result of said election and of the canvass thereof upon the record of the board of supervisors of Knox county, and state upon said record that the result of said election and canvass thereof was in favor of removal of the county seat of said county from Knoxville to the city of Galesburg, in said county, by a majority of two hundred voters; and said court further finds and decrees that the return of said election in the town of Knox, purporting to be made by the officers of said election therein is illegal, fraudulent, false and void; and that the result of said election heretofore spread upon the record of the board of supervisors, be set aside as incorrect. It is further ordered that the fact be stated upon said records of said board, that said election resulted in favor of the removal of the county seat of Knox county, from the city of Knoxville to the city of Galesburg in conformity with this decree. And it is further ordered that the defendants, the board of supervisors of Knox county, pay the costs of this suit; and thereupon defendants and each of them pray an appeal to the supreme court of the central grand division of the state of Illinois, which is allowed upon the defendants or either of them entering into bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with security, which, by consent of parties, is to be approved by the clerk, within forty days from the rendition of this decree, said appeal bond to be conditional according to law.

C. L. HIGBEE.

State of Illinois, }
McDonough County. } ss.

I, I. N. Pearson, clerk of the circuit court, in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and complete copy of the final decree rendered in said cause, and filed therein on the 7th day of October, A. D., 1872, as appears of record from the books and files in my office.

Witness, my hand and the seal of said court at Macomb, this 29th day of January, A. D., 1873.

(SEAL.) I. N. PEARSON, *Clerk.*

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the decree of his honor, Judge Higbee, rendered in the McDonough circuit court, in the case of Geo. Davis vs. board of supervisors of Knox county, et al, having been affirmed by the supreme court, be spread upon the records of this board, and the clerk of the board be directed to correct the records as ordered by the court in said decree.

The decision of the supreme court, in the case of George Davis vs. board of supervisors of Knox county, et al, having been read, it was

On motion of Mr. Charles, ordered that the decision of the supreme court in said case, be spread upon the records of this board, and be published with the proceedings thereof in pamphlet form.

1½ O'clock, P. M.—Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Sanderson presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sheriff and clerks be directed to remove the books, papers and furniture of the county to Galesburg as rapidly as required by the interests of the county, employing such assistance as may be necessary; that for so much expense as is made necessary by the removal, the said officers be directed to send in bills for expenses to the city of Galesburg.

Resolved, That the said officers, with the approval of the chairman of committee on judiciary and clerks offices, be authorized to purchase such furniture as may be necessary for their offices, which must be procured before the next meeting of this board. Adopted.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That there be a committee of five, of whom the chairman of this board shall be one, and the other members appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to procure plans and estimates for a county jail.

Resolved, That said committee be directed to report, what provisions, if any, it is necessary to make for the county at Galesburg, what future provision should be made by the city of Galesburg; also, what real estate belongs to the county at Knoxville, and what disposition should be made of such real estate.

The chairman announced as such committee, in addition to the chairman, Messrs. Gale, Charles, Bates and Ogden.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Gale, and adopted:

Resolved, That when this board adjourn, it adjourn to meet four weeks from today, at the clerk's office in the city of Galesburg.

Mr. Wood presented report of board of commissioners of public buildings, which report was accepted, and ordered to be spread upon the records.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Knox Co.:

The undersigned commissioners of public buildings appointed under the act

for the removal of the county seat of Knox county, hereby respectfully report:

We have in our possession the following list of property pledged by the authorities of the city of Galesburg, before the election, in aid of the removal of the county seat:

1st. A warranty deed from the city of Galesburg to the county of Knox for a part of lots seven and eight in block thirty-one, as numbered on the original plot of Galesburg, being four and one-half rods off the north side of lots seven and eight, being the premises commonly known as the "fire proof building."

2d. Warranty deed from A. N. Bancroft and wife to Knox county, conveying the west, two-thirds of lot number seven (7), in block forty-five (45), in the southern addition to the town of Galesburg. This lot was intended for a jail lot, but is not so expressed in the deed.

3d. Warranty deed from Knox College to Knox county, for block numbered thirty-nine (39), in the original plot of Galesburg, being the east half of the ground known as the "College Park." This deed is upon the express condition that the ground shall be used as a site for a court house and for no other purpose.

4th. The obligation of the city of Galesburg to furnish suitable rooms for the use of the county Knox, in the city of Galesburg, for court and jury rooms for a period not exceeding ten years, and to pay all necessary expenses incurred in the removal of the county records and property from Knoxville to Galesburg.

5th. Two certificates of deposit for the sum of two thousand dollars each, payable to the order of the commissioners appointed by the board of supervisors of Knox county, for the removal of the county seat. One of said certificates being signed by Weston Arnold, cashier of the Second National Bank of Galesburg, and the other by M. L. Smalley, cashier First National Bank of Galesburg.

6th. An agreement or lease between the owners of the Opera House on the south side the public square in Galesburg, and the city authorities, for the use of the Opera House for county purposes for the term of years signified by the obligations of the city, also the resolution of the city council for the payment of the actual cost of removal.

7th. A lease from C. Brechwald for a room in Concordia block.

We would further report that everything seems to be in readiness on the part of the city of Galesburg, for the removal; and would ask your honorable body to take such action as to the disposition of the above named effects, and as to the time of effecting the actual removal as may seem to you just and proper.

J. M. HOLYOKE,
Chairman of Commissioners.

Knoxville, Jan. 30, 1873.

Mr. Soles offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sheriff and clerks remove their books and papers forthwith to Galesburg, in order to be in readiness to hold circuit court in said city, next Monday.

Mr. Hensley offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board, that the commissioners of public buildings proceed at once to remove the records of the county to Galesburg, so as not to delay the proceedings of February term of court.

Mr. Gale offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on public buildings be directed to proceed at

once, in conjunction with the officers of the county, to remove the county property to Galesburg.

Resolved, That the deeds and abstracts in the hands of the commissioners be filed with the county clerk, and that the money in their hands be paid to the county treasurer, and held by him as a special fund for jail building purposes.

Resolved, That the clerk be directed to record the deeds and contracts received from the committee.

Mr. Hensley accepted the substitute of Mr. Gale, when the substitute was adopted and the resolution passed.

On motion adjourned until Thursday, February 27, 1873.

JAILS OF KNOX COUNTY

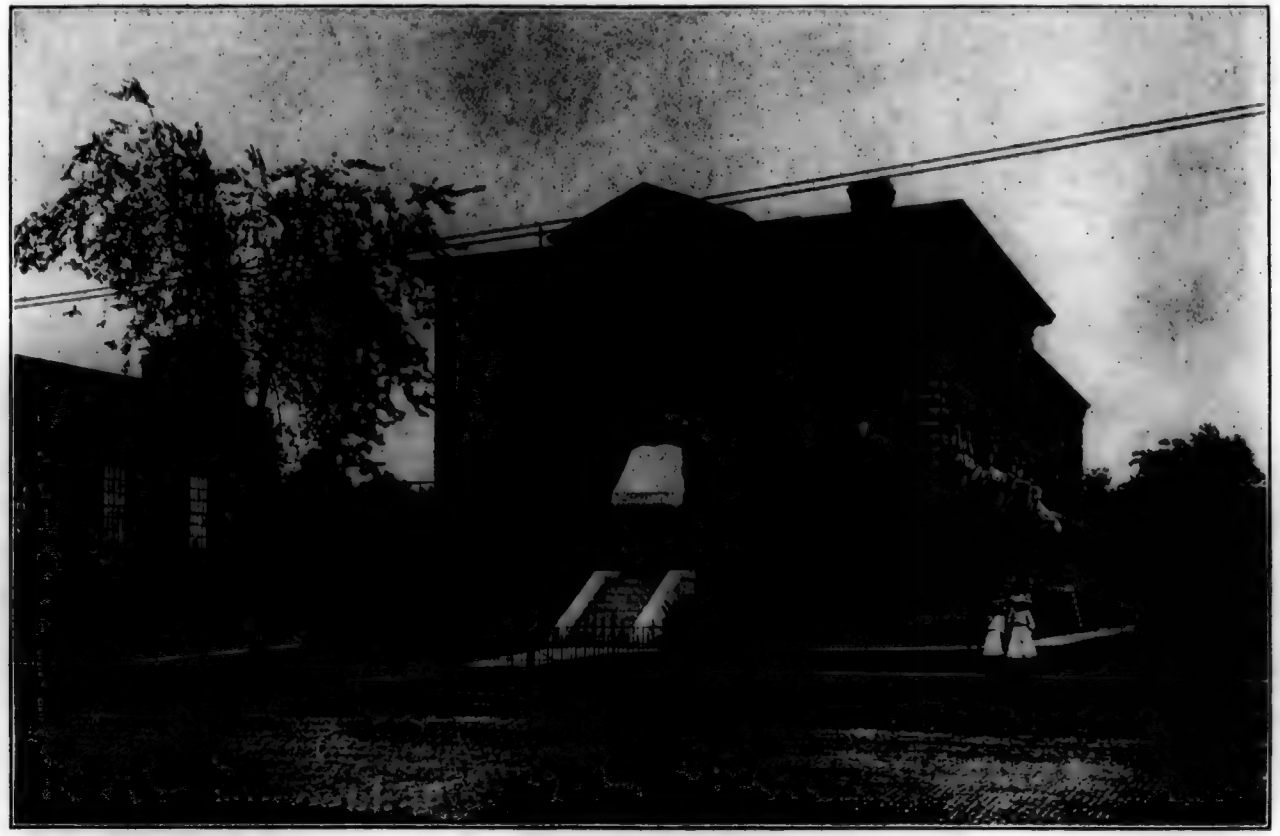
A brief account of the construction of the "Old Log Jail" was given at the close of the chapter on Minor Courts and Permanent Seat of Justice. By 1840 the question of a new jail was again considered. At the December term of that year of the County Commissioners court, the subject was formally acted upon, as shown by the following order:

ORDERED: That the clerk publish in the Peoria Press and Peoria Register notices for plans and specifications and sealed proposals for building a jail in the town of Knoxville to be two stories high, not larger than thirty by fifty feet nor smaller than twenty-five by forty-five feet, to include a dwelling in said building, said plans, specifications and sealed proposals to be received and opened on the 25th day of January, 1841; to be finished two years from the first Monday of March, 1841.

On January 26th, 1841, we find the following order in relation to the construction of the jail, plans and specifications for which were called for at the December term.

ORDERED: That the contract for building a jail in the town of Knoxville be let to Zelotes Cooley, in accordance to plans and specifications by him filed in clerk's office of the court for the sum of eight thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars, provided that he enter into bond with good security approved by the court, and also that both parties agree to the article of agreement or contract to be entered into at regular March term of this court and to be finished in three years from March next, or as the parties can agree, said Zelotes Cooley and this court further agree to exchange the present jail lot for forty feet on the public square and twenty-six feet on North street to make square corner in center of the lot of Lot No. 5, in Block No. 6, on which to locate said jail, provided said Z. Cooley obtains a good title to the same.

Nevertheless, Zelotes Cooley never entered into a contract for the construction of the jail, and it nowhere appears of record that he had anything to do with it. The contract was made with Alvah Wheeler and the records show that all through the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and the beginning of 1845, he was working upon the building. The following entry, made March 5th, 1845, is a summing up of the whole transaction, and Mr. Wheeler is paid for the contract in full, $7,784.



THE COUNTY JAIL

Located on South Cherry Street, between South and Berrien Streets. Erected in 1874. Cost, $40,000. Contains 32 cells on first floor, and 4 on second floor; ten residence rooms in front.

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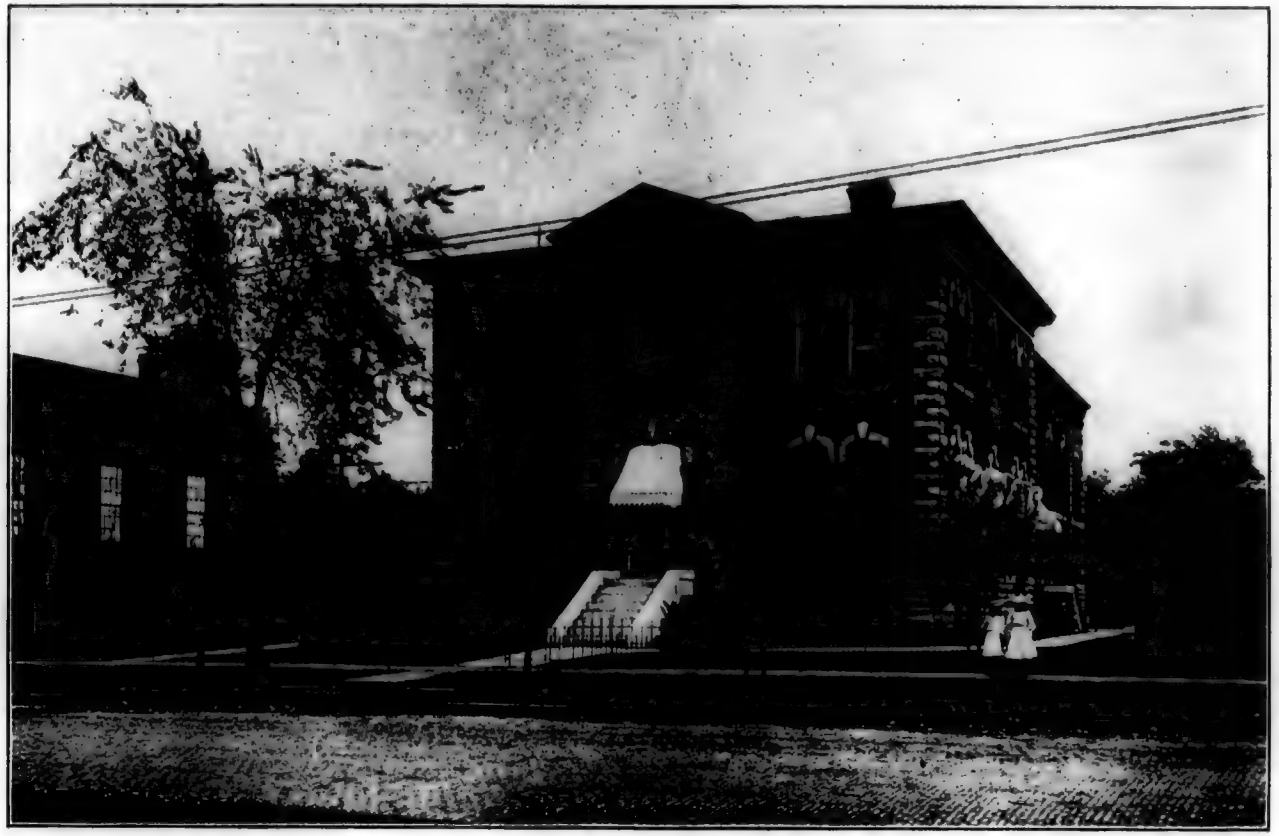
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A. Wheeler, account with county on jail contract.

March 6/41	Amount contract		$7724.00
March 45	doors extra		50.00
March	Casing doors extra		10.00
			$7784.00
March 5/45	Cash paid	$5708.00	
	Deduction on cistern	30.00	5738.00
			$2046.00

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of A. Wheeler for two thousand and forty-six dollars, in full for jail contract.

This jail is still standing on the west side of the public square in the City of Knoxville, and is now in use as a city prison. It would seem, from the following order entered upon the county commissioners' record, that it was not always well cared for.

"ORDERED: That the sheriff clean out the jail and not suffer the cells or debtors' apartments of the same to be used for any purpose whatever except for prisoners." The time was when a clean jail was an exception worthy of note, and not so very long ago either, if we are to credit the statements of the State Boards of Health and Charities. Knox county is to be congratulated on this early action of its commissioners.

The building was pretty thoroughly overhauled in 1863. We prefer, however, to tell the story of this building from the record of the board of supervisors. A movement for betterments began in 1861, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to start a new building. Another unsuccessful attempt to build was made in 1867, all of which will more fully and interestingly appear from the record herein inserted.

At the January meeting, 1861, Supervisor LeBaron offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to build a good jail in Knox county for the more effectual keeping of prisoners, which was seconded and determined in the negative.

The following report, submitted at the May meeting, 1863, shows the condition of the jail.

The undersigned committee on jail repairs, appointed at the last meeting of the board, would respectfully report:

That in pursuance of the duties enjoined upon us, we made a thorough and careful examination of the jail and found the reports of the grand jurors correct in their statements that thorough repairs were absolutely necessary; that the jail was not safe, a mere loophole for the escape of prisoners; that owing to the situation of the vault it was offensive and unclean to such a degree as to endanger the health of the prisoners and also the family having charge of the same.

Your committee examined several plans for the repairs, taking into account the cost and also the security to be gained, and adopted one which has nearly been carried into effect, to-wit: Lining the inner surface of the outer walls below with heavy boiled iron, riveted to 4½-inch iron bars, giving it great

firmness, and affording space for deep countersinking, so that the riveting is perfectly smooth on the inside, and preventing the possibility of removing rivets, and the whole firmly bolted in such manner that the casing could not be removed even by the use of suitable tools, without making much noise, and a great length of time spent thereon. To obviate the stench and enable the jail to be kept clean, your committee has caused holes eight inches in diameter to be cut through the solid rock and iron casings, on an angle of 45 degrees and are now engaged in erecting a brick vault on the outside of the jail twelve feet long by five feet wide, to be drawn in when a suitable distance from the ground and a chimney or flue therefrom to extend above the roof of the building, this arrangement, with close-fitting covers on the iron seats inside of the jail, with little care on the part of the jailor, will render the jail as free from smell as any building unexposed to the sun's rays can be expected to be.

When the iron work is painted white, and the stone work well whitewashed, the rooms will be as light as before the lining was put in.

Your committee would recommend, if deemed necessary by the board to have the additional room, that the upper rooms be similarly incased (the rooms being now utterly worthless for prison purposes). This might be done with much lighter material, and would be sufficiently secure for parties imprisoned or held for minor offenses, thus relieving them from the necessity of being locked up in cells during the night and leaving additional room for the safe keeping of desperate characters, besides enabling the jailer to keep the unfortunate, or those who have perhaps committed a minor offense for the first time, from the contamination of the older and more desperate characters.

Your committee would report expenses incurred so far, as follows:

Bill of Miles Smith for iron, freight, etc	$512.70
Bill of William Armstrong for labor, etc	376.11
Bill of Joseph Schumaker, draying	4.00
Bill of Z. W. Stevens, lime, sand, etc	23.20
Bill of James McCracken for brick	17.50
Bill of Daniel Fox, hauling brick	6.00
Making	$939.51

The additional expense which will have to be incurred to complete the improvements your committee have in contemplation, is estimated at about $50, making the whole expense for repairing the prison department of the jail cost a trifle less than $1000.

We have estimated that the cost of making the repairs to the upper rooms of the jail, contemplated in a former portion of the report, will be about the sum of $700.

Respectfully submitted,

C. ARMS,
JOHN S. WINTER,
Committee.

Your committee would further report that an examination of the dwelling part of the jail building satisfied your committee that considerable repairs were necessary, the plastering and paper dirty and broken, and the fencing broken down, posts rotted, etc. The sheriff called our attention to these matters, but

we were disposed to refer the matter to the board, as further repairs are required, to-wit: Pointing up of brick work, repairs to roof, and the building should be painted and pointed. But the sheriff deemed the immediate repairs so necessary that he proceeded to have the same done and for which bills will be presented.

C. ARMS,
JOHN S. WINTER,
Committee.

On motion of Supervisor Potter said report was accepted and approved.

January, 1866.—Mr. Harden offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That whereas the board of supervisors have examined the condition of the county jail, feel that the frequent escapes of prisoners is entirely chargeable to the culpable negligence of the proper custodians of said jail and recommend that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the causes and apply the proper remedy. Resolution adopted, when the chairman appointed Messrs. Harden, Gray and Arms committee, as provided for by the resolution.

April, 1866.—Mr. Arms from the committee to which was referred the matter of the frequent escape of prisoners from the county jail,

Reported, That your committee appointed to investigate the cause of the frequent escape of prisoners proceeded to obtain such evidence as came within their reach, and report that they referred the matter to the grand jury to take such action upon it as in their wisdom was necessary.

September, 1867.—Mr. Keightley from jail committee presented the following monthly report:

In regard to the requirements of a resolution passed at the last meeting of this board the undersigned, a portion of the committee on jail and jail expenses, would submit the following report:

They visited the jail and examined it thoroughly, and found that the same is unsafe and insecure, and not sufficient to hold prisoners of bad and desperate characters incarcerated therein. That the cells of same are badly ventilated, damp and unhealthy. That in the opinion of this portion of the committee said jail cannot be made safe, secure and comfortable without incurring a very large expense to the county. That a portion of said committee have taken considerable pains, and trouble to see and examine other jails and find the one in Henry county in every and all respects, as to security of prisoners and safety of health, as also its general arrangements, to be such a one as this, or any county in need of a jail, requires. That such a jail could be built by this county, by working in the material of the old jail, for $25,000 or $30,000. That Henry county jail will accommodate thirty prisoners; that our present jail has to be guarded night and day to keep its prisoners from escaping, at a great expense to the county.

This portion of the committee would recommend the building of a new jail, substantially upon the plan of the one in Henry county.

The committee further report, that in their opinion, prisoners cannot be dieted with present prices of provisions for less than 75 cents per day.

H. N. KEIGHTLEY,
H. H. WOOD,

Mr. Vaughn moved that hereafter 62½ cents per day be allowed for dieting

prisoners. Lost. Yeas, Messrs. Meek, Gale, Conger, Newell, Beadle, Hamrick, Swigart, Johnston, Vaughn and Gibbs, 10. Nays, Messrs. Harden, Clay, Whiting, McKee, Dunlap, Wykoff, Sumner, Charles, Keightley, Chambers, Hall, Wood and Shaffer, 13.

Mr. McKee moved that 50 cents per day be allowed in future for dieting prisoners. Lost. Yeas, Messrs. McKee, Dunlap, Sumner, Charles, Hamrick, Wood and Shaffer, 7. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Clay, Gale, Conger, Whiting, Wykoff, Newell, Keightley, Beadle, Swigart, Johnston, Chambers, Hall, Vaughn and Gibbs, 16.

Mr. Harden moved that 75 cents per day be allowed for dieting prisoners. Carried. Yeas, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Clay, Gale, Conger, Whiting, Wykoff, Beadle, Swigart, Johnston, Chambers, Hall and Gibbs, 13. Nays, Messrs. McKee, Charles, Hamrick, Wood, Shaffer and Vaughn, 6.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

January, 1868.—Mr. McKee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board will hereafter allow but fifty cents per day for dieting prisoners while in the county jail. Lost. Yeas, Messrs. Clay, McKee, Dunlap, Wykoff, Newell, Hamrick, Johnston, Shaffer and Vaughn, 9. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Sumner, Beadle, Swigart, Miles, Chambers, Hall, Wood and Gibbs, 14.

In April, 1869, an election was held to decide upon the question of the removal of the county seat from Knoxville to Galesburg. The returns gave the victory to Knoxville, when the matter was taken into court, where it remained until January, 1873, when by the decision of the State Supreme court, the county seat was moved to Galesburg. The decision was read at January special meeting of that year, when by a formal vote of the board of supervisors, the removal was at once made effective. The Knoxville interests soon began to circulate petitions calling for another vote on the question at a special election for that purpose to be held one week after the general election, to be held in the month of November. At the March special meeting, 1873, a movement for the construction of a new county jail was begun. In the interest of Knoxville, Mr. Lewis Andrews had applied to Hon. Thomas F. Tipton, judge of the Circuit court of McLean county, for an injunction restraining the board of supervisors of Knox county from building a jail. No notice had been given to Galesburg parties, and upon an ex-parte hearing, a temporary injunction was granted and served upon the board at this March meeting. Hon. E. P. Williams, of Galesburg, Illinois, was employed by the board of supervisors to look after the matter. Upon a full hearing of the case before the Hon. Henry B. Hopkins, judge of the Circuit court of Peoria county, Illinois, the injunction was dissolved. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court of the state, where the decree of the Circuit court of Peoria county was affirmed.

The steps for the building of the jail at Galesburg will more fully appear from the following record.

An adjourned meeting of the board was held at city of Galesburg, February 27th, 1873.

Present—Hon. A. C. Clay, chairman; members, Messrs. P. H. Smith, M. C. Bates, W. S. Gale, J. M. Morse, B. S. Stanley, H. R. Sanderson, John Junk, Heber Gillis, Daniel Wainwright, Peter Godfrey, George A. Charles, G. G.

Stearns, L. W. Benson, Wm. Swigart, R. W. Miles, H. E. Stevens, J. W. Hensley, Wm. West and John Wilson. John S. Winter, clerk. A. W. Berggren, sheriff.

Mr. Wood presented the following statement from commissioners on public buildings:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

* * * The directions of your honorable board have in all respects been complied with. That the deeds and leases are deposited with the county clerk and are now matters of record; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars, furnished by the city of Galesburg, as aforesaid, is now in the county treasury.

Respectfully,

J. M. HOLYOKE,
Chairman of Committee.

On motion the report was ordered recorded and published.

Mr. Gale, from special committee to procure plans and estimates for a county jail, reported that said committee have examined the jails in the counties of Henry and Peoria, and examined various plans submitted to them; that they have procured from Mr. Quayle, of Peoria, plans modeled after the Peoria jail, with some reduction of size, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of the board.

Mr. Charles moved that the jail committee be directed to report plans and specifications for building a jail in the city of Galesburg which shall not cost to exceed $50,000 and make such report to a meeting of the board to be held two weeks from today.

Mr. Gale offered the following as a substitute:

That the committee be directed to have complete specifications with the plan for a jail filed in the county clerk's office, that the clerk be directed to advertise for proposals to be examined by this board at a meeting two weeks hence, that the committee in the meantime be instructed to further scrutinize the plan with a view of proposing such changes at such meeting as they may find desirable.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Bates proposed amendments, but neither meeting a second.

Mr. Charles offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the clerk of this board be required to have published in the Chicago Times and Chicago Journal, and the weekly papers of this county, the following notice.

NOTICE

Sealed proposals will be received at the county clerk's office up to 10 o'clock A. M. of April 14th, 1873, for a new jail to be built in the city of Galesburg, County of Knox and State of Illinois, according to plans and specifications to be filed in the county clerk's office; to be completed in eight months after the letting of the contract. The board of supervisors reserving the right to reject any and all bids not considered advantageous to the county.

By order of the board.

The yeas and nays being called, resulting: Yeas, Messrs. Wainwright, God-

frey, Charles, Stearns, Miles, Hensley, West and Wilson, 8. Nays, Messrs. Smith, Bates, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Junk, Gillis, Wood, Curtis, Benson, Swigart, Stephens and Ogden, 15. Lost.

The question being upon the substitute of Mr. Gale, it was carried: Yeas, Messrs. Bates, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Junk, Gillis, Wood, Curtis, Benson, Stephens, Ogden and Chairman, 14. Nays, Messrs. Smith, Wainwright, Godfrey, Charles, Stearns, Swigart, Miles, Hensley, West and Wilson, 10. Absent, Messrs. Leighton and Soles, 2.

Mr. Miles moved to amend motion as substituted, by postponing the time for meeting of the board for the examination of proposals, until the second Tuesday in April. Ruled out of order.

The substitute of Mr. Gale was then adopted. Yeas, Messrs. Bates, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Junk, Gillis, Wood, Curtis, Benson, Stephens, Ogden and Chairman, 14. Nays, Messrs. Smith, Wainwright, Godfrey, Charles, Stearns, Swigart, Miles, Hensley, West and Wilson, 10.

On motion of Mr. Ogden the board adjourned for two weeks from today, to meet again at this place.

March Special Meeting.—A March special meeting of the board was held at the city of Galesburg, March 13th, 1873.

Present, same as at last meeting with G. V. Dieterich, H. P. Wood, A. S. Curtis, Wm. A. Leighton, M. B. Ogden and James Soles, added.

Board opened by proclamation.

Mr. Gale moved that the special order, being examination of proposals for building county jail at Galesburg, take precedence of the reading of the minutes of former meeting of the board, and that the board now proceed to open bids for construction of jail. Carried.

The sheriff, by his deputy, served a writ of injunction upon the board of supervisors, and each member thereof present, at the suit of Lewis Andrews, granted by Hon. Thomas F. Tipton, judge of the Circuit court of McLean county, enjoining said board of supervisors from "Letting any contract to build any county jail, or county prison, or any building of any kind or description whatsoever, to be used, or purposed to be used, for the confinement of prisoners, or for any other purpose, for which a county jail or county prison is commonly used, and enjoining and restraining said board of supervisors from taking any further steps whatsoever towards the building of a county jail or county prison."

Mr. Charles moved that the board adjourn until the 14th day of April next. Yeas 9. Nays 14. Excused 1. Absent 1.

Mr. Hazzard, one of the parties having made a bid for building county jail, on behalf of himself and other bidders, asked leave to withdraw their bids from examination. On motion of Mr. Charles the request was granted, when several bids were withdrawn.

Mr. Charles moved that proposals filed by parties not present, be returned to the parties unopened. Lost. Yeas, Messrs. Wainwright, Godfrey, Charles, Stearns, Swigart, Miles, Leighton, West, Wilson and Ogden, 10. Nays, Messrs. Smith, Bates, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Junk, Gillis, Wood, Curtis, Benson, Stephens and Soles, 14.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board will proceed to let the contract for building

a jail, conditioned upon the dissolution of the injunction, *Provided,* the bids when opened shall prove to be satisfactory. Adopted. Yeas, Messrs. Bates, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Junk, Gillis, Wood, Curtis, Benson, Stephens and Soles, 13. Nays, Messrs. Smith, Wainwright, Godfrey, Charles, Stearns, Swigart, Miles, Leighton, West and Wilson, 10. Excused, Mr. Ogden, 1. Absent, Mr. Hensley, 1.

The clerk called attention of the board to the wording of injunction, and his duties.

The board, on motion of Mr. Gale, proceeded to open proposals, received, those previously withdrawn having been returned.

The bids received were as follows:

Bid of Norris & Hinckley	$43,700
Bid of Charles Ulrickson, Peoria	37,150
Bid of Hiram H. Pierce, Peoria	36,000
Bid of Frost Mfg. Co., Galesburg	39,750
Bid of J. P. Chapman, Galesburg	41,346
Bid of Samuel J. Parry, Galesburg	41,000
Bid of A. Wallbaun, Chicago	42,650
Bid of James Hazzard & Son, Peoria	35,500
or for brick and stone work	21,643
Bid of James Sherman, Batavia	39,000
or for masonry	20,000
Bid of F. W. Menke & Co., Quincy, for brick and stone work	22,972
Bid of Johnson & Askew, Macomb, for brick and stone work	28,000

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee to compare the bids offered and to report for the consideration of the board this afternoon the most favorable bid, with contract and bonds, it being understood that the contract and bonds are to be conditioned upon the dissolution of the injunction.

The chair appointed Messrs. Ogden, Miles and Wood said committee.

Mr. Charles presented the following protest, which after being read, was ordered spread upon the records.

"We, the undersigned, supervisors of Knox county, do hereby solemnly protest and remonstrate against any action being taken by the board for the erection of a county jail, or any other county buildings in the city of Galesburg, or for the outlay or expenditure of any of the county funds for such purpose; of the entering into any contracts, or incurring any indebtedness for such purpose; and demand that this protest be spread upon the records of this board, for the following reasons, viz.:

That any such action by this board would be wholly illegal, and in defiance of the injunction issued by a court of competent jurisdiction and duly served, and in contempt of such court; and in violation of our solemn oaths to support and abide by the law.

Because any contract or contracts entered into by this board, with any person or persons, for the erection of a county jail or any other public county building in the city of Galesburg would be wholly illegal and void, and in defiance of said injunction, and in contempt of the court issuing such injunction.

Because a majority of the tax payers and legal voters of this county are

not in favor of the county seat being and remaining in the city of Galesburg, and are opposed to any county buildings being erected in said city, or any indebtedness being incurred, or funds of the county being expended for any such purpose. That at the election held upon the relocation of the county seat, in the year 1869, it was determined by the Supreme court of this state, in adjudicating the effects of such election, that after casting out the entire vote of Knox township, except 311 votes, there was but about 100 majority in favor of removal; whereas it is a well known fact, and admitted by the pleadings in said cause, that there were legally cast in said Knox township about 700 legal votes against removal, there would have been a clear majority against removal of about 200. It, therefore, appearing that the real expression of the voters of the county at that time was against removal, the inference is unavoidable that a majority of the voters of said county were and are opposed to the location of the county seat in the city of Galesburg.

Because the question of a relocation of the county seat is now pending before the people of said county, and due notice has been given to determine the will of the people of said county, whether the county seat shall remain in the city of Galesburg or be removed to the city of Knoxville, by a vote to be taken at an election to be held in said county in November next. Common justice demands that the people of said county should determine at which place they desire their county seat should remain and be located before this board proceed to erect any other county buildings, or incur any indebtedness or expenditure of moneys for such purpose. That the interests of the county will be best subserved by awaiting the final decision of the people of the county. That the erection of county buildings before such question is determined would be unjust to the tax payers and electors of this county, and injurious to the best interests of the citizens.

Because at the time this board was elected by the people it was not known, nor expected, that during the existence of the present board, the county seat would be removed to the city of Galesburg. And further, it was not known that this board would proceed to take any measures towards the erection of any county buildings in said county or incur any indebtedness beyond the ordinary expenses of the county, and that a decent respect for the wishes of the people demands that before this board take any such action the people of the county should have an opportunity to express by their votes whether they are in favor of any public buildings being erected in said county, and whether any such indebtedness should be incurred, or means expended; that the people should at least be allowed through their representatives elected, after due notice of any such expenditure, whether they are in favor of any such proceeding of this board.

Because, if at the election to be held in November next, a majority of the voters of said county should be in favor of relocating the county seat in the city of Knoxville, there are in said city all necessary county buildings (with the exception of some few repairs to the county jail), sufficient to answer the needs of the county, for many years to come; in fact, equal if not better than similar buildings in a majority of the counties of this state.

Because the people of Knox county are grievously oppressed with taxes. That the county is now largely in debt, and to pay off such indebtedness, will

require a large amount of tax to be collected from the tax payers of the county. That the experience of other counties that have incurred large indebtedness in the erection of county buildings, or for other purposes, teaches that the burden of such indebtedness, and payment of consequent large taxes, prostrate the general interests of the county and largely decreases the value of the lands, products and property of such counties, and that the creation of such an indebtedness upon this county at the present time, without first awaiting an expression of the wishes of the tax payers of this county, would justly call forth their severest censure and be in violation of our sworn duty to protect the public good, and faithfully subserve the public welfare.

Because the county is so largely in debt and without any money in the treasury, or present means to discharge such debt, so that to increase any indebtedness would be wholly illegal. That before the board can properly proceed to erect, or cause to be erected, any county buildings in this county a tax must be levied and the necessary funds provided. That such funds do not now exist, and that to proceed to erect any county buildings without such necessary funds being provided, would be wholly unwarranted by law and all contracts entered into for such purposes would be unlawful and of no effect, further than to involve the county in expensive and useless litigation.

Because the promised donations of the city of Galesburg towards the erection of such county buildings, and lands on which to locate the same, are wholly illegal and void, as lately decided by the Supreme court of the state in a similar case, and were and are fraudulently made for the purpose of deceiving the tax payers of this county. And whereas it appears by the decision of our Supreme court that all such donations can be recovered by the city of Galesburg at the expense of the county and entail upon the tax payers of the county an additional binder, it is gross injustice to the tax payers of the county to erect such buildings upon and in consideration of such promises, now known to be void, and of no effect.

And, finally, for the reasons we have suggested and many others which we might urge, justice to ourselves, to our constituents, to the tax payers and the people of the county, all demand that we protest and remonstrate against the unwarranted, hasty and unjust action of this board. Believing, as we do, that the tax payers of this county are already sadly oppressed with the burden of heavy taxes, and that could they be heard, they would express themselves by a very large majority against the unjust and hasty action of this board, and against the unjust and oppressive taxation which it is proposed to inflict upon them. And further, knowing as we do, that the farming and producing interests of the county are suffering grievously from the unjust and excessive extortion of monopolies, in addition to the heavy load of necessary taxation and the decreased value of their products, that they look to us as guardians of their interests and of the county finances, to protect them as far as lies in our power from any unjust oppression, such as is proposed to be inflicted upon them by a majority of this board. We would consider ourselves direlect in our duty did we not in their names present this protest and remonstrance, believing our constituents and the people of the county generally will sustain us and be rejoiced in an action.

We, therefore, respectfully ask the board to consider this remonstrance and to spread the same upon their record.

GEORGE A. CHARLES, DANIEL WAINWRIGHT,
W. S. LEIGHTON, JOHN WILSON,
WILLIAM G. WEST, G. G. STEARNS,
WILLIAM SWIGART, RUFUS W. MILES,
PETER GODFREY.

Mr. Wood from special committee reported as follows:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors:

Your committee, to whom the bids for building county jail and jailor's residence were referred, would report:

That the bid of Messrs. James Hazzard & Son was the lowest offered, being for the sum of thirty-five thousand, five hundred dollars ($35,500), but they not being willing to enter into a contract, or stand to that bid for two weeks, provided the injunction served on the board of supervisors be dissolved in that time, we accept the bid of Hiram Pierce for the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars ($36,000), he agreeing to stand to said bid for said two weeks and execute good and sufficient securities to that effect.

M. B. OGDEN,
H. P. WOOD.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to procure plans for the jail be authorized to close contract with and obtain bonds from Hiram H. Pierce, on the terms of his bid, *Provided,* the injunction obtained against the board shall be dissolved within two weeks from this date.

Mr. Gale also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the same committee be authorized to exchange the lot deeded to the county by A. N. Bancroft for another lot, provided by such exchange a lot equally well situated and large in size and better adapted for a site for a jail can be obtained without any further cost to the county, and to locate the jail on such lot.

Mr. Morse moved that when this board adjourn it adjourn to meet at this place two weeks from today at 10 o'clock A. M. Carried.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That E. P. Williams, Esq., be appointed by the board to apply for a dissolution of the injunction obtained against this board.

While the board of supervisors was awaiting a final decision of the injunction case restraining it from doing anything towards building a jail the second vote on the removal of the county seat was taken, "being an election for and against the removal of the county seat of the County of Knox from Galesburg to Knoxville," held November 11th, 1873. The canvass of votes and certificate of the result was filed with the county clerk and recorded in Vol. D of Supervisors Record, page 283, and is as follows:

Towns or Precincts	For Removal	Against Removal
St. Augustine	46	47
Indian Point	76	119
Cedar	125	205
Galesburg	9	159
City of Galesburg, 1st ward	0	225
City of Galesburg, 2nd ward	0	240
City of Galesburg, 3rd ward	0	259
City of Galesburg, 4th ward	0	370
City of Galesburg, 5th ward	4	298
City of Galesburg, 6th ward	0	234
City of Galesburg, 7th ward	2	283
Henderson	44	229
Rio	100	95
Chestnut	221	10
Orange	245	0
Knox	546	17
Sparta	87	206
Ontario	59	256
Maquon	246	62
Haw Creek	208	15
Persifer	162	4
Copley	150	42
Walnut Grove	125	176
Salem	276	111
Elba	192	1
Truro	135	27
Victoria	167	43
Lynn	84	52
	3309	3785

ABSTRACT OF VOTES

For and against removal of the county seat of Knox county, State of Illinois, from Galesburg, its present location, to the city of Knoxville, in said county, at an election held in said county on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Three.

For removal, received three thousand three hundred and nine (3309) votes.

Against removal, received three thousand seven hundred and eighty-five (3785) votes.

We the undersigned justices of the peace of the county above named were this day taken to the assistance of the county clerk of said county, and the poll books for the aforesaid election were opened and the foregoing abstract made in our presence, at the clerk's office at Galesburg in said county, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1873.

ISAAC MASTIN,
Police Magistrate of City of Knoxville.
G. A. MARSH,
Police Magistrate of City of Galesburg.

State of Illinois, } ss.
Knox County. }

I, John S. Winter, clerk of the county court within and for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the votes cast "for removal" and "against removal" of the county seat of Knox county from the city of Galesburg, its present location, to the city of Knoxville, in said county, at an election held in the different towns, wards and precincts in the County of Knox, in said state, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1873.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at my office in Galesburg, in said county, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1873.

(SEAL) JOHN S. WINTER,
County Clerk.

At the request of one-third of the members of the board a special meeting was called for December 2nd, 1873, when the board took further action upon the question of building a jail, as follows:

December Special Meeting, 1873.—At the special meeting of the board of supervisors of Knox County, pursuant to a call of the county clerk, at the request of one-third of the members of said board, held at the court house in the city of Galesburg, in said county, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1873. Present, Hon. A. C. Clay, Chairman. Supervisors, P. M. Shoop, O. Beadle, W. S. Gale, L. W. Benson, J. M. Morse, G. V. Dieterich, Wm. Swigart, Jas. L. McCornack, B. S. Stanley, Jas. Johnston, H. R. Sanderson, John Sloan, Geo. A. Charles, Jas. H. Nicholson, H. P. Wood, L. D. Shinn and H. J. Vaughn. John S. Winter, Clerk. A. W. Berggren, Sheriff.

Board opened by proclamation.

Mr. Sanderson moved that the business of this meeting be confined to such action as may be necessary for the early construction of a jail for Knox county, and the examination and approval of official bonds.

Messrs. Junk, Wainwright and Robson entered.

Messrs. Campbell and Harlan appointed to fill vacancies admitted to seats in the board.

Mr. Swigart moved to amend, by postponing all action in regard to a county jail, until the board received notice that the injunction pending in the Supreme court is dissolved. Lost. Yeas, Messrs. Wainwright, Harlan, Swigart, McCornack, Nicholson and Shinn, 6. Nays, Messrs. Campbell, Shoop, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Junk, Robson, Charles, Wood, Beadle, Benson, Johnston, Sloan and Vaughn, 16.

The motion of Mr. Sanderson was then adopted.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to take at once the preliminary steps towards building a jail, and to proceed with the building, if an advantageous contract can be made; provided it shall appear that the entire cost of building and all the contingent expenses shall not exceed $20,000 in addition to the amount now in the county treasury as a special jail building fund.

Resolved, That there be appointed at this meeting, a committee of five supervisors, to be called the jail building committee; that it shall be the duty

of such committee to examine and revise the plans and specifications now on file in the clerk's office; that the committee be authorized to make such modifications as seem expedient, not materially increasing the expense or changing the style.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the clerk, under the direction of such committee, to advertise for proposals for building such jail. Such proposals to be opened by the board at its next meeting. The board reserving the right to reject all the proposals, if none be found satisfactory.

Resolved, That the clerk of the board act as clerk of the committee and keep a record of all the proceedings of the committee.

One-half past one o'clock, P. M.—Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The question being on the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Gale, they were adopted.

Mr. Gale moved that the chair appoint the committee provided for by the resolutions, and that the chairman of the board be a member of said committee, and chairman thereof. Withdrawn.

Mr. Sanderson moved that the chair appoint committee of five, provided for by Mr. Gale's resolutions, constituting a jail building committee, and that the chairman of this board be added to such committee, and be chairman thereof. Adopted.

Mr. Sanderson moved to suspend the rule. Carried, when

Mr. Sanderson moved the appointment of a Committee on old county buildings, with George A. Charles as chairman, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board, their condition and the disposition proper to be made of the same. Carried. The chair appointed Messrs. Charles, Beadle, and Harlan such committee.

The chair appointed Messrs. Gale, Charles, Sloan, Wood and Campbell as members of the jail building committee.

At the request of members, the clerk read specifications for building a new jail.

January Meeting, 1874.—There were present at this meeting, Hon. A. C. Clay, chairman. Supervisors, Messrs. W. W. Campbell, H. P. Wood, P. M. Shoop, O. Beadle, W. S. Gale, L. W. Benson, J. M. Morse, Wm. Swigart, B. S. Stanley, R. W. Miles, Daniel Wainwright, James Johnston, Geo. W. Harlan, John Sloan, Geo. A. Charles, J. H. Nicholson, C. K. Harvey, L. D. Shinn, H. J. Vaughn. J. S. Winter, clerk. A. W. Berggren, sheriff.

Board opened by proclamation.

Mr. Clay, from the jail building committee, reported, that they have as directed, examined the plan and specifications for jail in the clerk's office; that they have made some changes which meet with the unanimous approval of the committee.

That they had caused to be advertised a call for sealed proposals; that as there are in attendance several persons interested in such proposals, they recommend that the board proceed at once to examine such proposals. On motion the report of the jail committee was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sanderson, the changes made by the special jail committee in the plans and specifications for building county jail were read, and on motion the amendments and alterations made by the committee were approved by the board.

The clerk opened and read the bids, as follows:

F. C. Smith, Galesburg	$38,300
Hiram H. Pierce, Peoria	36,000
John T. Rhodes, Springfield, Ill	38,000
Hopping & Ridgeley, Springfield, Ill	35,200
Samuel J. Parry, Galesburg, Ill	35,300
Ira R. Stevens, Galesburg, Ill	34,900
J. P. Chapman, Galesburg, Ill	38,200
Geo. P. Adams, cut stone, Joliet, Ill	11,200
Thomas E. Smith, Galesburg, Ill	38,500
W. F. Bushnell, Mendota, Ill	33,000
Wallace Carter, masonry	21,940
Thomas McKee, Galesburg, Ill	35,723
W. S. Bounton, iron work	4,300
Gindle Bros. cut stone, Chicago, Ill	14,500
J. W. Atkinson, galvanized iron and roof, etc., Chicago, Ill	1,780
Norris & Hinckley, Indianapolis, Ind	37,400
A. M. Hill, Galesburg, Ill	39,950
Chas. Ulrickson, Peoria, Ill	35,860
Geo. L. Arnold, Galesburg, Ill	36,700
H. Andrews, Chicago, Ill	31,500
James Shannon, Batavia, Ill	36,750
W. B. Bushnell, Quincy, Ill	35,000
Daniel Collins, (cut stone $15,000) Batavia, Ill	13,000
H. H. Ward, Chicago	19,900
Singer & Talcott Stone Co., cut stone	8,600
Singer & Talcott, Chicago, cut stone amended as per specifications	9,570
A. Walbaum	38,300

On motion of Mr. Sanderson, all bids received were referred to the special jail committee.

Jan. 15, 1874.—The jail building committee to whom was referred the proposals received for building jail, made the following

REPORT

That they have examined the proposals referred to them, and find that the lowest bid for building jail complete, is made by H. Andrews, for the sum of $31,500. Your committee are unable to find any person acquainted with said Andrews, and his bid contains no other reference to his residence or ability to perform the contract, if given to him, than the address of his letter, which is dated "Chicago." Your committe would further report that they have telegraphed to W. F. Bushnell, the next lowest bidder, being for $33,000 to meet the committee tomorrow morning; and if he has had understanding of the modifications made in the plan and specifications, and furnishes good and sufficient bond, your committee are of the opinion the contract should be awarded to him. Galesburg, Jan. 14, 1874.

In the absence of W. F. Bushnell, and the uncertainty when he may be heard from,

Mr. Gale moved that the bid of Ira R. Stevens, for building the jail complete for the sum of ($34,900) thirty four thousand nine hundred dollars, be accepted.

Mr. Junk entered.

On motion the further consideration of Mr. Gale's motion was postponed until half past one o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon session.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present same as in the morning, and Mr. Shoop.

The order of business being Mr. Gale's motion to accept the bid of Ira R. Stevens for building county jail, the motion after some discussion was adopted. Yeas—Messrs. Shoop, Campbell, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Robson, Charles, Harvey, Wood, Miles, Johnston, Sloan, Nicholson, Vaughn, 15.

Nays—Messrs. Junk, Wainwright, and McCornack, 3.

Excused, Mr. Swigart.

Absent, Messrs. Sanderson, Harlan, Beadle, Benson, Shinn, and Soles, 6.

Mr. Stevens appeared before the board, and presented his bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by himself as principal, and by Samuel J. Parry, Samuel Hitchcock, E. P. Breckinridge and George W. Brown as securities, conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract.

Mr. Gale moved that the bond of Ira R. Stevens be approved, and the chairman and clerk be authorized to sign contract on the part of the board with said Stevens for building jail. Adopted.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the special jail building committee continue in charge of the building until the board shall otherwise provide. That the chairman of the committee act as superintendent with such assistance as the committee may provide for.

Mr. Gale presented the following proposition:

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 13, 1874.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Illinois:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby propose and agree to sell to the county my residence in block 45, adjoining the lot donated by the city of Galesburg for a jail lot, for the sum of twenty-six hundred and fifty dollars.

Respectfully,

ABIGAL BURLINGHAM,
HATTIE BURLINGHAM.

And in connection with such proposition offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board accept the proposition of Mrs. Burlingham to sell to the county lot 8, block 45 for the sum of $2,650, and that an order issue to her for that amount, payable upon the delivery of proper conveyance to the county clerk, showing complete chain of title.

Resolved, That the chairman of jail building committee be directed to dispose of the house standing on the lot, to the best advantage.

On motion of Mr. Morse, the board took a recess of half an hour to enable members to examine lots on which it is proposed to build the jail.

On resuming business, Mr. Charles moved to postpone further consideration of the resolutions until tomorrow morning. Carried.

Mr. Beadle, from special committee, in reference to disposal of county buildings at Knoxville, made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

We, your committee, appointed to report what disposition should be made of the county buildings, located in the city of Knoxville, would recommend that they be offered at public auction, and sold to the highest bidder for cash.

O. BEADLE,
G. W. HARLAN,
Committee.

Mr. Charles, of special committee, made the following minority report:

To the Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

We, the undersigned, being appointed a committee at the special meeting of the board, held on the 2d day of December, 1873, "to consider and report to this board what disposition had better be made of the county buildings in the city of Knoxville," do report, that we recommend that the clerk of this board be hereby authorized and required to make a quit-claim deed in consideration of one dollar, to all the county buildings standing on the public square in said city of Knoxville, to the city council of said city. Also to include in said deed, the jail and lot upon which it stands, being the south part of lot No. one, in block No. five, with the exception that the county continues to occupy said jail as long as the county desires; with the privilege at any time to confine insane persons, or others that the county may see proper. Such deed or deeds to be reported to this board for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. CHARLES.

Mr. Sanderson moved that the minority report be accepted by the board and adopted. On which motion the yeas and nays were called, resulting:

Yeas—Messrs. Shoop, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Junk, Robson, Harvey, Charles, Miles, Sloan and Vaughn, 13.

Nays—Messrs. Campbell, Wainwright, Wood, Beadle, Swigart McCornack, Johnston and Nicholson, 8.

Absent—Messrs. Harlan, Benson, Shinn and Soles, 4.

So the motion prevailed.

Jan. 16, 1874.—Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Hon. A. C. Clay, chairman; Supervisors—Messrs. Campbell, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Robson, Wainwright, Harlan, Charles, Harvey, Beadle, Benson, Swigart, Miles, McCornack, Johnston, Sloan, and Nicholson.

The special order being the resolution of Mr. Gale accepting the proposition of Mrs. Burlingham for the sale of lot adjoining jail lot.

Mr. Harvey offered the following substitute:

Whereas, It appears that the lot donated by the city of Galesburg to Knox county, for the location of the county jail is not large enough for that purpose, and it appears that an additional lot must be purchased at a cost of not less than $2,600.00; and it further appearing that a lot suitable for such purpose can be purchased from the city of Galesburg, at a cost of about $1,500.00 and the reconveyance of the lot already donated by the city of Galesburg; be it

Resolved, That a quit-claim deed be made by the board of supervisors to the City of Galesburg for the lot already donated, in consideration of the lot now occupied by said city as a wood lot, on the corner of Simmons and Cedar

streets, to be conveyed to the county by said city, and that the sum of $1,500.00 in addition be paid to said city, in case of the conveyance of said last mentioned lot, provided, that said lot be conveyed by the city of Galesburg to the county within thirty days from this date, and grant to the county the use of the sewer on Broad street for drainage, without costs.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Campbell, further consideration of substitute of Mr. Harvey was postponed until afternoon.

Afternoon session—Mr. Harvey's substitute for resolution of Mr. Gale in reference to purchase of additional jail lot being in order, after further discussion was rejected.

Yeas—Messrs. Dieterich, Sanderson, Junk, Robson, Wainwright, Harvey, Benson, Swigart, McCornack and Nicholson, 10.

Nays—Messrs. Campbell, Gale, Morse, Stanley, Harlan, Charles, Beadle, Miles, Johnston, Sloan and Vaughn, 11.

The question recurring on the passage of Mr. Gale's resolutions, the same were adopted.

Yeas—Messrs. Campbell, Gale, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, Junk, Robson, Harlan, Charles, Beadle, Benson, Miles, McCornack, Johnston, Sloan and Vaughan, 16.

Nays—Messrs. Dieterich, Harlan, Harvey, Swigart and Nicholson, 5.

The clerk presented deeds in accordance with resolutions of yesterday, granting the public buildings in Knoxville to that city, which deeds on motion of Mr. Gale, were approved by the board.

July adjourned meeting, 1874.—Mr. Gale offered the following resolutions and moved that they be laid over until tomorrow morning, or until after disposing of special order:

Resolved, That the jail building committee be authorized to consent, on behalf of the county, to such assessment as may be made against the property of the county by the City of Galesburg, for the drainage of Cherry street, provided such assessment should, in the judgment of the committee, be fair and reasonable, and for the interest of the county.

Resolved, That the jail building committee be authorized to negotiate for the lot owned by Bancroft, between the jail lot and South street, and report to the board, or contract for said lot or part thereof in behalf of the county, if in their judgment the interest of the county may require.

Mr. Gale called up the resolution, authorizing the jail building committee to assent, on the part of the county, to such assessments as might be required, to be levied on county property by the city of Galesburg in constructing a sewer in Cherry street; and the board being advised in relation thereto, the same was adopted.

Action on the second resolution of Mr. Gale's was postponed until tomorrow morning.

July 28, 1874.—Mr. Sumner offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the superintendent of the jail building be directed to build a suitable and substantial fence around the jail lots, the kind of fence and manner of building to be by and under the instruction of the board.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, Messrs. Miles. Dieterich and Campbell were ap-

pointed a committee to obtain plan and specifications for building fence on jail lots, with instructions to report this afternoon.

Mr. Stanley moved that the same committee be instructed to report on the cost of building walk in front of jail lot, and necessary stone walks to front and north doors of jail. Carried.

Mr. Gale called up his resolution in regard to the purchase of additional grounds for jail building.

Mr. Junk moved to lay the matter on the table, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting:

Yeas—Messrs. Junk, Deatherage, Wainwright, Sumner, Eiker, Temple, Johnston, Nicholson, Wilder and Ogden, 10.

Nays—Messrs. Campbell, Gale, Dieterich, Stanley, Sanderson, DeLong, Crane, Donason, Swigart, Miles and Sloan, 11. Lost.

Mr. Sanderson moved to amend by authorizing the jail committee to purchase the south half of the Bancroft lot, at a cost not exceeding six hundred dollars.

Afternoon session.—Mr. Sumner moved to refer the matter of purchase of additional jail lot to a special committee. Lost.

Mr. Sumner then moved to postpone action until the next meeting of the board. Lost.

Mr. Sanderson withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Gale by consent modified the resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That the jail building committee be authorized to ascertain on what terms the lot, or south half of the lot, owned by Bancroft, between the jail lots and South street, can be obtained, and report to the board at its next meeting.

Resolution as modified, adopted.

Mr. Dieterich, from special committee on fence and sidewalks for jail, reported an estimated cost for iron fence in front of jail lots, and close board fence on the other three sides, and also for stone walks to front door, and door of sheriff's office. Report accepted.

Mr. Sanderson moved that the jail building committee be directed to build a tight board fence on the north, east and south sides of jail lot, and a good substantial picket fence in front, and where necessary on said lots. Carried.

September meeting, 1874.—Mr. Gale moved that the jail building committee be instructed to build sidewalk in front of jail lot of Bloomington concrete, similar to the walks now being laid in the public square by the City of Galesburg.

Mr. Swigart moved to amend by substituting stone walks. Lost. Motion of Mr. Gale was then adopted.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the jail building committee be authorized to procure bedsteads and bedding for so many of the cells as it appears to be necessary to use, and such other furniture for the jail rooms and the sheriff's office as is necessary.

Mr. Gale further moved, that the jail building committee be authorized to procure connection for the jail and sheriff's house with the gas main, and to procure suitable gas fixtures for the building. Adopted.

Mr. Gale, from special committee, reported in regard to addition to jail lot: That the committee had failed to obtain any different terms than heretofore reported; and moved that the chairman of the jail building committee be au-

thorized to purchase the Bancroft lot, north of the east end of jail lots for a sum not exceeding $1,500. Lost.

Mr. Sanderson was called to the chair, when

Mr. Clay moved that the jail building committee be authorized to purchase the south four rods of the Bancroft lot, as an addition to the jail lot, at a cost not exceeding $800.00.

Mr. DeLong moved to amend by authorizing the purchase of the whole of the Bancroft lot at a cost not exceeding $1,500.00. Carried. Yeas—Messrs. Shoop, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Deatherage, DeLong, Donason, Swigart, Sloan, Soles and the chairman, 12; Nays—Messrs. Sanderson, Junk, Wainwright, Sumner, Eiker, Temple, Johnston, Nicholson and Wilder, 9. Whereupon the resolution as amended was adopted. Yeas—Messrs. Sharp, Gale, Dieterich, Morse, Stanley, Sanderson, DeLong, Donason, Swigart, Sloan, Soles and the chairman, 12; Nays—Messrs. Junk, Deatherage, Wainwright, Sumner, Eiker, Temple, Johnston, Nicholson and Wilber, 9.

Mr. Clay moved that the jail building committee be authorized to sell on the best possible terms the house on the south half of the Bancroft lot; and to sell the north half of the lot if found to be to the interest of the county to do so. Adopted.

September adjourned meeting, 1874.—The special business of the meeting being the reception of the county jail from the contractors, A. C. Clay, superintendent of construction, made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

As superintendent of construction of jail, under appointment from your honorable body, I would respectfully report:

That the jail and sheriff's house has been completed according to contract, (except building cistern, and connecting drainage, to be done as soon as water in the ground will permit), and the same is now ready for your acceptance.

As superintendent, I have, from time to time, found it necessary to modify and alter original plans, and after consultation in most instances with your special jail committee, have made such alterations and modifications as were deemed beneficial, or tending to greater security of the jail; first, when possible, agreeing with the contractors as to the cost of such changes. The cost of the jail and sheriff's house, including the cistern and drain connections yet to be constructed), is a follows:

Contract price		$34,900.00
Extra to contractor for materials and labor, in alterations, etc		2,452.01
Making		$37,352.01
And I would further report, that the original ground being found too small, an additional lot was bought for		1,800.00
That additional expenditures have been made as follows:		
Committee visiting jails in 1873, allowed at March meeting, 1873	$116.50	
Paid Wm. Quayle, architect, for plans, etc	210.00	
Paid for advertising for contracts	70.10	
Paid Wm. Quayle, for copy of plans	8.00	
Paid committee, for services, (say)	125.00	
Paid Winter, for copy of specifications	10.00	539.60
Making		$39,691.61

Which sum has been paid, except about 15 per cent,. to contractor.

I would further report, that an additional lot, under direction of the board, was bought at $1,500, the north half of which with the buildings on the lot so purchased sold for, say $900, leaving the south half at a cost of $600.00

Necessary fencing, already ordered, will cost 628.00

Stone walks on jail lot, laid under order of the board, as per bill 391.00

Sidewalk is estimated to cost 100.00

Grading of lot, and for sidewalk 75.00

Gas fixtures will cost probably 100.00

Surveyor's bill is 4.00

Making to be provided for $1,898.00

Making the cost of jail building and lots, entire $41,589.61

On which sum there has been paid as follows:

Ira R. Stevens, contractor $31,450.64

Jail lot 1,800.00

Architect, committee, advertising, etc 530.60

Making $33,790.24

Leaving unpaid the sum of ..... $ 7,799.37

I would recommend that you pay the amount due Ira R. Stevens on contract and for extras $37,352.01, less amount paid to him as shown by the report, $31,450.64, and the further sum of $500.00 to be retained until the cistern is built, and connections are made with drainage, as required by contract, being the sum of $5,401.37; and also that provision be made for work yet to be done, such as fencing, sidewalk, gas fixtures, etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. CLAY.

On motion of Mr. Sanderson the report was received.

Mr. Gale moved that the north half of lot last purchased from A. N. Bancroft, be held for sale at $900.00, and asked that the consideration of said motion be postponed until after the board shall visit the jail.

Afternoon session.—Mr. Ogden called up report of A. C. Clay, superintendent of jail, and moved that the report be adopted and that order issue to Ira R. Stevens, contractor, in accordance with the recommendation of report.

Mr. Gale moved to amend by adding:

To be delivered upon the certificate of the superintendent, that the said contractor has given him full satisfaction that all claims of laborers and subcontractors have been fully paid.

Amendment adopted, and motion as amended passed.

Mr. Gale moved that nine hundred dollars be appropriated subject to the order of the superintendent, to be expended in carrying out the other recommendations of the report. Adopted.

Mr. Gale moved that the chairman be authorized to receive deed from A. N. Bancroft for lot purchased, and pay interest on purchase money until the first day of February next, at which time payment shall be made for said lot. Carried.

Mr. Gale called up his motion, made this morning, in regard to the sale of the north end of Bancroft lot.

Mr. Swigart moved to amend by directing the chairman to sell and remove the buildings on said lot, when

On motion of Mr. Gale, action was postponed until the January meeting of the board.

On motion, the sheriff was directed to rent and collect rents of dwelling house on north end of said lot.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the jail building committee be directed to procure survey and plan of drainage for the jail, and go on and contract the same in the mode most satisfactory and economical to the county, unless the City of Galesburg shall take immediate action for the drainage of Cherry street, on terms satisfactory to the committee.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the sheriff be directed to take possession of the jail, and prepare the same for the use of the prisoners, but that no prisoners be removed until the jail is in condition to receive them with safety to health, and sewerage immediately necessary be provided; and that supervisors Morse and Clay be a committee to advise the sheriff as to when the jail can be inhabited with safety.

January meeting, 1875.—Mr. Clay, from jail building committee, made the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Since the last meeting of the board, the contractor of the jail has completed the cistern and made the necessary connections. I accepted it and made an order on the county clerk for balance due him on the jail contract, viz: $500, taking his receipt in full.

I have paid out of fund appropriated for fencing, grading, etc., $782.60, as follows:

Paid Mr. McMakin for 10 mattresses, each $2.00.....$ 20.00
Paid Stevens & Parry for fencing etc., as per bill attached..... 697.73
Paid Monmouth M. & M. Co., for 2,500 paving brick..... 50.00
Paid C. B. & Q. Railroad for freight on brick from Monmouth..... 14.85

And there remains a small bill for hauling brick from depot, which has not been presented for payment.

I would also report that I sold the house on rear end of jail lot for $40.00, the best price I could get.

I would further report that the jail building committee were unable to make any arrangement with the City of Galesburg about the drainage for the jail.

The committee then procured plans and estimates for sewerage for the jail of Mr. Churchill, city engineer, and let the contract for building the sewer to Parry & Stevens at engineer's estimate. I would recommend that provision

be made for their payment, amounting to $1,412.77, and interest from Nov. 1st, 1874 at ten per cent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. CLAY.

On motion the report was approved, and it was ordered that balance of appropriation be cancelled.

On motion of Mr. Gale the clerk was directed to issue an order in favor of Parry & Stevens, in payment for sewerage contract, payable March 1st, 1875, for the sum of $1,412.77, with interest at ten per cent for four months, amounting to $1,459.87.

Mr. Sanderson moved that the sum of $600, being at the rate of $100 per month, be allowed and paid to A. C. Clay, as superintendent in building county jail.

Mr. Gale moved to amend by allowing Mr. Clay supervisor's per diem and mileage for 160 days' service. After some discussion Mr. Sanderson offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the sum of $3.12½ per day for 160 days be allowed and paid to A. C. Clay, superintendent of jail building; and that the further sum of $100, advanced by Mr. Clay to obtain possession of jail lot be refunded to him; and that in payment the clerk issue order to A. C. Clay for the sum of $500 for services, and an order for $100 for money advanced.

Substitute carried and adopted.

September meeting, 1883.—In behalf of the jail committee, Mr. May made a verbal report on the question of heating the jail and repairing the roof. He said the present system of heating is by hot air, and under ordinary circumstances will answer well enough so far as the prison department is concerned, but in very cold weather it is difficult to get up sufficient heat to make the prisoners comfortable and the furnaces have to be run so hard that they require frequent and expensive repairs. To fit the furnace for use this winter will require an outlay of at least $300. But the great objection to the present system of heating consists in the fact that the cells in which the insane are necessarily kept, when confined in jail, are heated by stoves, thus entailing the great risk of the loss of the jail by fire. Your committee find that on several occasions stoves have been taken to pieces or knocked down by insane patients temporarily confined in the jail. Your committee has investigated the question of steam-heating and they are of the opinion that the jail can be better warmed, at a less expense and with absolute safety by the use of steam. We present to the board several propositions ranging in price from $725 to $975. and regarding it a less expensive and at the same time a more efficient system, and removing as it does the danger of fire alluded to, we recommend the substitution of steam heating for the present one. We also recommend that the jail roof be painted and such little repairs made as may be necessary.

On motion of Mr. Gale the report of the committee was accepted and its recommendations concurred in, and the chairman of the board and the chairman of the jail committee were authorized to contract for the change on the most advantageous terms possible.

January meeting, 1884.—Mr. May, of the special committee on heating the jail, read the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

The undersigned, to whom at the last session of this board the matter of heating the county jail by a steam heating apparatus was referred, with power to act, beg leave to report that they immediately entered upon the duties devolved upon them; that having had several conferences with the managers of the Haxton Steam Heating Company, of Kewanee, Ill., they were able to make a contract with them to place their apparatus in the jail building for heating the same with steam, which contract accompanies this report. We further report that we watched the work of introducing the apparatus into the building as it progressed and becoming convinced that it would be to the advantage of the county to have the apparatus extended so as to heat the entire building, we authorized such enlargement of the contract, and we report that in our opinion the entire building is now adequately supplied with steam heating apparatus well adapted to that purpose. We submit our doings aforesaid, together with the bill of $905.84, submitted by the contractors aforesaid, and ask that they be approved and the said bill allowed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. W. MAY,
T. J. HALE,
Special Committee.

On motion of Mr. Greenleaf the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in, and the clerk directed to issue orders therefor.

THE CARE OF PETTY CRIMINALS

In 1883 the agitation began for the employment of such petty criminals, as may be convicted of a crime involving a fine or a fine and jail sentence, in some work for the purpose of making collection of the fine and relieving the prisoners of the monotony and evil effects of languishing in jail. The jail has long and justly been considered as a primary school to the penitentiary and therefore a very damaging judgment to be pronounced against a young or first offender. The seeming better opinion has been held for many years that such offenders should be set to work and even allowed some compensation therefor.

At that time Mr. Robert Mathews introduced the following resolution:

Adjourned meeting August 6, 1883.—*Resolved,* That the judiciary committee be directed to confer with the authorities of the city of Galesburg and report at the next meeting of this board the feasibility and probable cost of some method by which persons convicted of crime and sentenced to the county jail by the proper authorities can be made to work out such fines under proper restraint and direction.

The record does not show that anything was done pursuant to the passage of this resolution.

At the December meeting of the board 1892 Mr. L. A. Lawrence of Yates City introduced the following resolution which was adopted.

December, 1892.—*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Super-*

visors: In view of the great expense of our county in maintaining so many petty criminals in idleness who are sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in our county jail by police, justice and other courts, and believing that a well planned and directed work house or house of correction would reduce such expense to a minimum point or overcome it altogether, Therefore, *Resolved,* That the chairman of this board appoint a committee of three members to examine into the workings of such institutions in other counties and report at the next regular meeting of this board upon the advisability of introducing such an institution into our county.

In conformity with the foregoing the chairman appointed Messrs. Lawrence, Gale and Robson as such committee.

March, 1893.—Mr. Lawrence, of the special committee, appointed at the December meeting of this board to examine into the workings of houses of correction as operated in other counties, read the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

We, the undersigned, committee appointed at the last regular meeting to examine into the workings of houses of correction as operated in other counties with a view of introducing a similar system into this county if found to be practical and advisable, would respectfully report as follows:

We have visited the house of correction at Peoria, which was organized and is operated wholly by the city of Peoria, and from statements made by the superintendent of that institution, covering its workings for a period of thirteen years and from our own observation, we are of the opinion that such an institution is both practical and advisable for the following reasons, viz:

1st. The criminal and vagrant class, or those who prey upon the community at large, are inclined to shun those communities where houses of correction or work houses are located.

2nd. We believe that a criminal while held in custody in default of payment of fine for misdemeanors committed, is better situated both for himself and the public at large if compelled to labor at some useful employment than if permitted to lie in idleness especially if he is to be associated with others of a similar class, for they will then be more than likely engaged in schemes and plans for further and more to be dreaded criminal conduct.

3rd. We believe that a criminal compelled to labor while deprived of his liberty on account of misdemeanors committed, will be more likely to seek and engage in some honest employment after his liberation than he would do were he permitted to remain in useless idleness during his detention.

4th. We believe there will be less effort made in trying to escape from custody by those offenders who are kept busily at work than by those who are simply watered, housed, fed and kept in comfortable idleness with plenty of time at their disposal to plan deeper crimes and means of escape.

5th. We believe that a house of correction, well arranged and conducted, can be made almost if not quite self supporting, and thus relieve the tax payers of the ever present burden of supporting a class of criminal and vagrant idlers.

In other words, we believe such an institution will be the means of enabling the thrifty part of the public to compel those who are ever a menace to peace, order and prosperity, to pay with their own labor the penalty of their misdeeds, while being at the same time reformatory in effects.

But while we are persuaded in the above opinion we are not yet sufficiently informed upon the question whether Knox county separate and apart from the incorporated towns in the county has a sufficient number of offenders to deal with to justify the necessary outlay of money. If we may suppose that all the incorporated towns in the county including the city of Galesburg, would be willing to contract with the county for the keeping of their offenders during their various terms of imprisonment at a sufficient sum per diem to cover cost of dieting, then we think the question practically settled in favor of such an institution; we have not yet that information, but in view of all the conditions of the case your committee would respectfully ask that its work of investigation be continued until the next regular meeting with instructions to confer with the authorities of the city of Galesburg and the other incorporated towns in the county and ascertain, if possible, whether said authorities will co-operate with Knox county in some plan as above suggested to justify the county in the necessary outlay in erecting an institution that promises a better means of handling their and our offenders against the public peace and order, and also to ascertain and report upon the approximate cost of erecting said institution.

L. A. LAWRENCE,
W. SELDEN GALE,
WM. ROBSON,

On motion of Mr. Burkhalter, the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

September, 1893.—Mr. Lawrence, of the committee on workhouse, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Illinois:

We, the undersigned committee, to whom was referred the matter of a continued investigation of the advisability of building a workhouse in Knox county at the March meeting of 1893, respectfully report as follows, viz: On June 29th last we addressed to the authorities of the several cities and villages of Knox county the following circular letter as embodying the information we then desired in the above matter, and asked a prompt reply to the same:

1st. Do you as the representatives of the village of..... believe that a workhouse is a practical and advisable institution to be built in our county?

2nd. Would you, as the representatives of the people of the village of ....., be willing to contract with the authorities of Knox county for the keeping of as many of such offenders as may fall into your hands during their several terms of imprisonment, as by law may be imposed, at an expense to you of not more than thirty-five cents a day for their dieting and cost of transportation to workhouse?

3rd. About how many committals per annum will you probably have, judging from past experience, that would be subject to the workhouse, if one were built?

The above questions can be very readily answered by a "yes" or "no" immediately following the first and second ones, and by the suggested number following the third one, and when signed by the president and clerk of the

village or city, will furnish the board a very substantial basis of action in the matter of building a workhouse as proposed.

By the committee:

L. A. LAWRENCE,
W. SELDEN GALE.
WM. ROBSON.

To that circular letter we have received replies from eight towns as follows:

Names of towns.	Questions.		Annual Commitments
	1st. Commitments.	2nd.	
1. Yates city	Yes.	Yes.	6 to 10.
2. Maquon	No.	No.	None.
3. Abingdon	No.	No.	6 to 10.
4. Wataga	No.	—	Indefinite.
5. Henderson	No.	Yes.	5.
6. Galesburg	Yes.	Yes.	567.
7. Oneida	No.	No.	5.
8. Knoxville (not by Knox county)	Yes.	—	40.

Total number reporting, 8.

Victoria gives no answer.

St. Augustine gives no answer.

Altona gives no answer.

Number not reporting, 3.

Total number of probable committals by the towns reporting, 623.

Number of committals by Knox county annually, estimated from sheriff records (average sentence 30 days), 50.

Total number of probable committals per annum, 673.

From the above it would appear that we might expect an average of at least ten persons per day under sentence and subject to work house labor, with the probability of an increase in the number in proportion to the increase of population and business interests. A majority of the towns of our county do not report favorably upon the proposition to build a workhouse, yet we feel assured that such an institution is practical and needed, and will be appreciated when better understood.

.Two plans present themselves, for carrying into effect the proposed work if favored by this body, viz: To purchase land having a deposit of clay suitable for brick making, and then erect buildings adapted to the safe-keeping and working of those subject to such penalty; or, second, to erect suitable buildings in our present jail yard to the carrying on of such mechanical work as may be best adapted to our times and circumstances, whereby all offenders that may be subject thereto can be usefully employed; and, in order to further develop the matter, we most respectfully recommend that the above plans be investigated by a committee to be named by the honorable chairman, and that the probable cost of site and buildings in each case be estimated and reported at the regular meeting of the board or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By the committee:

L. A. LAWRENCE, W. SELDEN, GALE.

Mr. McCrea moved that the report be accepted and adopted, the roll being called on Mr. McCrea's motion as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Gale, Boydstun, Burkhalter, Nelson, Stanton, Humphrey, Pickrel, Lawrence, Pitman, McCrea and Emery, 11.

Nays—Messrs. Byram, Latimer, Felt, Sisson, Reece, Simpson, Smith, Stephenson, Bearmore, Young, Becker, Hubbell and Seward. 13. Lost.

When on motion of Mr. McCrea the foregoing report was accepted and said committee discharged.

After two such excellent and comprehensive reports on this subject, it seems strange that it would be so unceremoniously dropped. However, at the September meeting, 1904, it was brought up again by the presentation of the following petition:

PETITION FOR WORKHOUSE

September meeting, 1904.—*To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Ill.* Gentlemen: We, the undersigned voters and tax payers of Salem and Elba townships in said county, hereby petition that prompt steps be taken by you for the organization and construction of a workhouse in Knox county, Illinois, whereby those who are found guilty of committing any of the misdemeanors enumerated in the laws, ordinances or statutes of the municipalities of our county or of the state at large may be compelled by their labor to defray the expense of their keeping while under sentence as provided in the criminal code of the statute of Illinois.

We believe that such a provision will have a tendency to lessen the number of misdemeanors committed and reduce the expense of the county in connection with the same.

Said petitions being signed by one hundred forty-six residents of Salem township and nine residents of Elba township.

On motion of Mr. McWilliams the above petitions were made a special order of business for Thursday at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Thursday morning.—The hour of 10:30 having arrived, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, the matter relating to the petition for a workhouse for Knox county was referred to the police committee with instructions to report at the next regular meeting of this board.

Nothing was done and four years went by before anything further appears on the subject.

At the December meeting, 1908, the following appears of record:

December, 1908.—Mr. Barlow read the following report of the special committee on the employment of prisoners, and moved its adoption:

GALESBURG, Ill., November 28, 1908.

To the Honorable Chairman and members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Knox and State of Illinois:

GENTLEMEN—The committee appointed by your honorable body to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the honorable mayor and city council of the city of Galesburg, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee, together with the committee appointed by the city council, met on the evening of November 28th, 1908, and after thoroughly discussing

the question of finding employment for persons held in custody both at the county jail and city prison, we the undersigned committee, would respectfully recommend that the county and city join together in securing a suitable place for a rock pile, whereon those persons held in custody could be made to work. And the product from such labor be used to improve the streets and roads within the city and county.

Signed by the committee.

AMES A. BARLOW, C. A. PALMGREN,
S. M. WHITING, J. P. MCDERMOTT,
O. J. JOHNSON.

Mr. Robson offered as a substitute to the motion of adoption of the report that the consideration thereon be deferred until 1:30 P. M., which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McWilliams the board adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

The hour for consideration of the report of the special committee on the employment of prisoners, on motion of Mr. Barlow, said report was adopted. employment of prisoners having arrived, on motion of Mr. Barlow, said report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hoxworth the special committee on employment of prisoners was continued and directed to report at the next meeting the plan and probable expense to the county to carry out the plan proposed.

It seems that a motion to ascertain the cost of any proposed improvement of this kind was sufficient to postpone action indefinitely. However, at the December meeting 1910 Mr. Barlow brought up the question again in such a way that results were finally obtained.

December, 1910.—Mr. Barlow brought up the question of a rock pile or a workhouse for the prisoners in the county jail, and offered a motion that the chair appoint a new committee of three members of the board to confer with the city authorities of the city of Galesburg on the question of preparing a place for working the prisoners in the county jail.

The time having arrived which was set for the special order of business the resolution presented by the special committee was read, and on motion of Mr. Robson, was adopted.

The chairman then announced that he would appoint Messrs. Barlow, Burnside and Whiting as members of the committee to confer with the city authorities of the city of Galesburg on the matter of the employment of the prisoners in the county jail in some suitable place.

March, 1911.—Mr. Barlow, of the special committee on employment of prisoners, presented the following report, which on motion of Mr. Clark, was adopted and its recommendation concurred in:

GALESBURG, Ill., March 22, 1911.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of securing a suitable place wherein the convicts held in our county jail from time to time might be required to crack rock or perform other kinds of manual labor, wish to make the following report:

We had a meeting with the chairman of the committee appointed by the city council to co-operate with us on the above proposition, and we find that they are quite anxious to take hold with us and help to secure a suitable place for

same. Therefore your committee would recommend that they be given power to get options on what they consider to be suitable property, acting jointly with the committee appointed by the city council with a view of each, the county and city, bearing one-half the expense incurred in procuring such a site and improvement of same, and report their findings at the April meeting of said Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed: AMES A. BARLOW,
S. M. WHITING,
T. E. BURNSIDE,
Committee.

September, 1911.—The following report of the special committee on workhouse was presented and read, which, upon motion of Mr. Robson, was approved and its recommendations concurred in:

To the Honorable Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your special committee appointed by this board to confer with authorities of the city of Galesburg in regard to the matter of the establishing of a workhouse, beg leave to report that in conjunction with a committee appointed by the city council of the city of Galesburg purchased a parcel of ground described as the west four rods of lots one (1) and two (2) in the subdivision of original lot one (1) in block forty-five (45) in the city of Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, said tract or lot being adjacent to the property on which the county jail is located, for the sum of three thousand dollars ($3000.00), one-half of which purchase price is to be paid by Knox county. The deed for said property has been executed and delivered and has, by your joint committee, been placed in the custody and keeping of the city clerk of the city of Galesburg. Your committee would further report that they have entered into a joint agreement with the committee of the city council of the city of Galesburg, placing the control and management of the premises above referred to for rental purposes in the hands of Frank F. Seaman, sheriff, or his successors in office, which said agreement is presented with this report and we recommend that it appear herewith in the record of the proceedings of this board.

Your committee would recommend that their action as above reported, be approved by this board, and we would further recommend that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00) be included on the county tax levy for the purpose of payment of the portion of the purchase price of said workhouse premises to be borne by the county.

We would further recommend that the county clerk be authorized to issue a county clerk's order for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty-seven dollars, payable to the undersigned members of the special committee, in payment of the note for the money advanced for the purchase price of said workhouse lot, which was signed by your committee, together with the interest due on said note to this date.

We would further recommend that the sum of two hundred fifty ($250.00) dollars also be included in the county tax levy for the purpose of making the necessary improvements on said premises.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. E. BURNSIDE,
W. H. PANKEY,
A. I. SARGENT.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this 24th day of June, A. D. 1911, by and between the county of Knox, party of the first part, and the city of Galesburg, Illinois, party of the second part,

Witnesseth: That it is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, each being an owner in common of an undivided one-half (½) interest in the west four (4) rods of Lots one (1) and two (2) in the subdivision of original Lot one (1) in Block forty-five (45) in the city of Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, that the control and management of said premises, for rental purposes shall be placed in the hands of F. F. Seaman, sheriff, or his successor in office and that the said F. F. Seaman or his successor, shall be and is hereby empowered as agent of both parties hereto to execute and sign all the necessary papers or instruments incident to the leasing said premises, and is empowered to sign same and when so signed such papers shall have the same force and virtue as though signed by the parties hereto; but this authority shall not extend to the making of deeds or incumbrances against said land or the execution of instruments for such purposes; and the said F. F. Seaman or his successor is hereby authorized and employed to collect all rents and profits from said property and to apply the same to the proper care and maintenance of said premises and any sums remaining in his hands after such expenses shall at the end of each six months be paid over by him, one-half to each of the parties hereto, at the same time rendering to each of said parties an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures by him as such agent.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written. Two pages, executed in duplicate.

COUNTY OF KNOX, IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

By T. E. BURNSIDE, (SEAL)
A. I. SARGENT, (SEAL)
and W. H. PANKEY. (SEAL)

CITY OF GALESBURG, ILLINOIS

By J. F. GRETTA, (SEAL)
and H. O. CHAMBERS. (SEAL)

Mr. Robson offered a motion, which prevailed, that the present special committee on workhouse be retained with power to carry out the recommendations contained in their report.

December, 1911.—Mr. Burnside of the special committee on workhouse presented the following report, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Robson was accepted by the board and its recommendations concurred in:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Illinois:

GENTLEMEN: Your special committee appointed by the board of supervisors on jail yard beg leave to submit the following report:

Together with the special committee of the city council of the city of Galesburg we have improved said property by placing a new fence and shed on jail yard, and also by making some needed repairs on the house. Since acquiring title and improving said property there has been a legal question raised as to the sentencing of prisoners to labor. We have requested the state's attorney to furnish a resolution in relation to the matter, which is herewith attached.

We also beg leave to submit bills incurred in the improvement of said

property owned jointly by Knox county and the city of Galesburg, amounting to $422.93, of which said amount Knox county is to pay one-half, to-wit, $211.47, which your committee recommended be allowed and the clerk be directed to issue an order to Frank F. Seaman, sheriff, for the purpose of paying Knox county's share of said expense.

T. E. BURNSIDE,
W. H. PANKEY,
A. I. SARGENT.

The following communication and resolution presented with and referred to in the foregoing report of the special committee on workhouse, were also read, whereupon on motion of Mr. DuVon the resolution as submitted was adopted:

GALESBURG, Ill., December 13th, 1911.

Mr. Burnside, Supervisor:

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to your request to draft a resolution providing that the prisoners confined in the county jail be required to labor for the benefit of the county during the term of their imprisonment in the jail yard provided for that purpose by the county board, I have drafted the following resolution.

The question is involved in considerable doubt, and the various provisions of the statute are somewhat conflicting in regard thereto, and in the absence of a judicial decision on that particular question, I have used as nearly as possible the language of the statute in the resolution. I do not, in submitting the resolution, desire to be understood officially as stating that it will be upheld by the courts upon a test, but that it is merely drawn at your request in compliance, as nearly as may be, with the present arrangement that the board has provided, regarding the employment of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOUTELLE,
State's Attorney.

Be it

Resolved, by the board of supervisors of Knox county, Illinois, That any person convicted in any court of this state, in Knox county, Illinois, having jurisdiction, of a crime or misdemeanor, the punishment of which is confinement in the county jail, may be sentenced by the court, in which such conviction is had, to labor for the benefit of the county during the term of such imprisonment, in the jail yard of the Knox county jail, provided for that purpose by the said Knox county board of supervisors.

Mr. Pankey thereupon offered a motion that F. F. Seaman, sheriff, be authorized and directed to turn over the county's portion, being one-half, of the rent money received for the house at the jail yard, which portion amounts to $22.50, into the county treasury, which motion prevailed.

ALMSHOUSE AND POOR-FARM.

There is nothing more interesting to the people of a county than the construction of its public buildings. It is so natural for people to criticise a

building that they begin to do it from the time the grade and marking stakes are drawn and keep it up until it is completed. This is true even of private residences and it is especially true of public buildings after the wants of the county are such as to demand imposing and costly structures.

In connection with the building of an almshouse and the purchase and support of a poor-farm, another question arises which involves the policy of how best to care for the poor. It would seem that such aid must be rendered in one of three ways. First, if the family has a small home, to give such family a little aid to supplement such partial support as may be obtained from the home place; second, if the person or family is entirely destitute they must be farmed out—so to speak—to the lowest bidder in the township where they reside and the expense borne by the township; or, third, the destitute persons must be sent to county almshouse and poor-farm. All three of these plans may be pursued, to a certain extent, at the same time. A person at the almshouse is openly a charge upon the county, which fact is very humiliating to a proud person, and such person will remain in his home town until absolutely compelled to join the great army of the poor. From the organization of the county, in 1830, to the adoption of township organization, in 1853, the county commissioners were voting money out of county funds for the support of the poor. Numerous instances appear of record where the poor person was farmed out to the lowest bidder for some definite time. Upon the adoption of township organization each township had a representative in the county board and the question became at once a pertinent one, "What can this representative do for the care of the poor in his own township?"

Probably the real question of how best to care for the poor came up for the first time for discussion immediately after the adoption of township organization. Is it better to have a good, comfortable poorhouse, supplied with every convenience for making the poor comfortable and somewhat happy, or shall we continue the old practice of farming them out to be kept by the man who would do it the cheapest and furnish food and care according to the price. From the immediate steps taken by the board looking to the establishment of a poorhouse and farm it is reasonable to suppose that the old idea that you must make the lot of the poor as hard as possible to avoid all inducements to the people to become paupers was passing away. The conflict of these two policies will be noticed pretty much all the way through by a study of the resolutions offered.

The first steps taken toward the erection of a poorhouse was the appointment of a committee at the December meeting, 1853, of the board of supervisors, when the following motion, offered by W. Selden Gale, was passed:

On motion of W. Selden Gale it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to make the necessary inquiries in regard to the propriety of purchasing a farm for the purpose of a county poorhouse and the expense of maintaining paupers on any plan, and to get all the information that they can obtain in the matter and report to the next meeting of this board. W. Selden Gale, Peter Frans and William M. Clark were appointed said committee.

The following motions were passed for the purpose of obtaining information as to the cost of the care of paupers in the county of Knox for the benefit of the committee above provided for.

Moved by William M. Clark and seconded by George W. Manley that the overseers of the poor be directed to advertise by putting up three written notices ten days in their respective towns that they will let the keeping of the town paupers to the lowest responsible bidder, provided the bid be satisfactory to the overseer. Provided further, that the pauper may be removed at the discretion of the overseer.

On motion it is

ORDERED: That the clerk make out the expense of keeping the county paupers for the last 4 years for the committee appointed to inquire into the pauper matters yesterday.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasury in favor of James Bunce for three dollars for medical attendance rendered a Swede woman, a pauper in the town of Galesburg.

It has been a custom of the commissioners of the County court for years prior to this time to advertise in this manner for the lowest bidder for keeping the poor people of the county, and the custom was so common that nothing was thought of it. It would seem that a little reflection upon the subject would convince any one that the lowest bidder plan was the best plan by which a poor person could be cared for and made *most uncomfortable* of all, yet public work and public policy seems to dictate that way of letting contracts. However, if people are driven to offer and perform duties of that kind at the lowest possible cost, they will generally get even by making the provisions and care as cheap as possible.

The committee on poorhouse were again instructed at the May meeting, 1855, to look further into the matter to ascertain a favorable place to purchase land and the best plans for a building.

On motion it is

ORDERED: That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain where is best to purchase land for a poorhouse and the best plan of building and the probable and best means of paying for the same and report to this board at their September annual meeting. Committee on the above,

GEORGE A. CHARLES,
THOMAS GILBERT,
THOMAS B. ROSS.

The further action of the board at the September meeting was taken in the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That George A. Charles, Thomas Gilbert and T. J. Hale be appointed a committee with authority to purchase the W. ½ of the SW. ¼ of Section 21, Township Eleven north of Range 2 east, for the sum of three thousand dollars, for a county farm, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the owner, T. J. Bestor, and said committee, or some other farm which to them shall seem best, in a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars.

On January 16th, 1856, at a meeting of the board the following action was taken in regard to the poor-farm.

ORDERED: That George A. Charles, Thomas Gilbert and R. W. Miles be appointed a committee to take charge of the poor-farm and they are authorized to take full charge of the same and to rent it on such terms as to them shall seem best for the interests of the county and the poor.

The farm was paid for the same day.

ORDERED: That the clerk issue an order on the treasury to the committee on the poor-farm for the sum of three thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment of said farm and they are authorized to pay for the same and receive a deed therefor in accordance with the contract for the purchase of the same.

May Special Meeting, 1856.—*Resolved,* That George A. Charles be appointed superintendent of the county farm with authority to make such contracts from time to time as to him shall seem most for the interests of the county and the welfare of the paupers, to make suitable repairs and necessary improvements and to employ any such assistance or medical services as may be necessary, and make report to this board from time to time.

January Special Meeting, 1857.—Rental of the poor-farm.

ON MOTION it is ordered that the county poor-farm be rented to Henry G. Colgin for the term of one year from the 1st day of April next at the sum of two hundred dollars—the said Colgin to take charge of and keep all the paupers of the county at the sum of two dollars per week, furnishing all necessary provisions and doing all washing for said paupers.

Poor-Farm for 1858.—January, 1858. *Resolved,* That George A. Charles, W. S. Gale and J. M. Holyoke be appointed a committee to hire a superintendent of the poor-farm for the coming year and that they be allowed to procure stock and farming tools to cultivate said farm and make such other arrangements as they may deem best, and report to the next meeting of the board.

Rule for care of paupers. *Resolved,* That all paupers should be brought to the poor-farm, except in such cases as the removal is inexpedient or improper, and that in all cases of bills presented to this board by overseers of the poor for relief, they be expected to give reasons for their non-removal to the poor-house.

May, 1858.—Resolution on poor-farm offered by Supervisor Charles.

Resolved, That this board deem it inexpedient for the county to any longer support the paupers under the system now in practice, and

Resolved, That each town hereafter support its own paupers, and further

Resolved, That the clerk cause a notice to be published in the newspapers of Knoxville and Galesburg, of a public sale of the county poor-farm, to take place on the second day of the next September term of this board, said sale to be made for one-third cash in hand, the balance in one and two years, possession given the first of April next, and further

Resolved, That the paupers that are at the said farm on the said first day of April next, be taken to the respective towns from which they came, and be supported by said towns respectively.

Which resolution, on motion of Supervisor Miles, was laid over for further consideration until tomorrow.

May, 1858.—Supervisor Charles called up resolution in relation to sale of poor-farm when Supervisor Gale made a motion to postpone action until September meeting, to which Supervisor Miles offered an amendment that action be indefinitely postponed, which amendment was adopted.

January, 1859.—Supervisor Nelson presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board of supervisors of Knox county deem it necessary

to dispose of Knox county poor-farm, and that there be a committee appointed by the present board of supervisors to make the necessary preparations to dispose of said farm, and that the proceeds of the said farm be placed in the county treasury; and futhermore, in pursuance of "An act passed by the legislature of the State of Illinois during its session of the year 1857" that each town of the said county of Knox, make provisions to cancel all demands that may arise in case of paupers residing in the same, and that after the 1st day of April next, every pauper on said farm shall be removed to the town from whence they came.

Resolution laid on the table.

Supervisor Nelson then offered the following resolution as a substitute for the one presented by him yesterday and which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the respective towns in the county of Knox be required to support the paupers residing in the same in accordance with an act provided by the legislature of the state of Illinois for the counties of Ogle and Knox, approved February 16th, 1857, and that the paupers that may be at the poor-farm on the first day of April, 1859, shall be sent to the towns from whence they came at the expense of the county; and that a committee be appointed by the chairman of the board of supervisors to have charge and the leasing of said poor-farm, for the next year, from the first day of April next, and that the rent of said farm shall be paid in cash at such rates fixed by said committee, and the same when collected be paid into the treasury of the county to be used for county purposes, and furthermore, that Rufus W. Miles, our representative in the legislature, is hereby requested by the board of supervisors of Knox county to take the steps to repeal said act "Approved February 16th, 1857."

Supervisor Gale moved that action on resolution be referred until board gets through with other business. Lost.

Supervisor Gale moved that the whole subject be deferred to a committee to report at next meeting of the board, all information of expenses of paupers outside and in county poorhouse, and the expense of the different systems of managing the poorhouse.

Supervisor Martin offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That at the town meetings in the spring of 1859 the following question be submitted to the voters of Knox county:

"Shall the paupers of the county be supported by the county, or by the towns to which they belong?" After discussion Mr. Martin withdrew his substitute, whereupon Mr. Gale withdrew his motion, and offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report at a meeting of the board to be held on the first Tuesday of March next on the subject of pauperism, and the cost of the different systems of managing the same, presenting in tabular form the comparative expense, by reference to cost incurred in supporting paupers in former years.

On which resolution the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted:

Yeas, Messrs. Gale, Brown, Martin, Charles and Stuckey, 5. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Kelly, Nelson, Titus, Routh, LeBarron, Hamrick, Godfrey, Benson, McCornack, Knable, Tucker and Jarnagin, 13. Substitute lost.

The question recurring on the adoption of resolution of Supervisor Nelson, the yeas and nays were called, resulting:

Yeas, Messrs. Meek, Kelly, Nelson, Titus, Martin, LeBarron, Hamrick, Godfrey, Benson, Knable, Tucker and Jarnagin, 12. Nays, Messrs. Gale, Brown, Routh, Holyoke and Stuckey, 5. Resolution adopted.

The following resolution is given for the purpose of showing the development of the sentiment in Knox county upon the subject of the care of the poor.

Supervisor Charles offered the following resolution which was on motion adopted:

Resolved, That whereas Dr. J. W. Spaulding and Dr. Taylor of Galesburg have each of them appealed from the decisions of this board to the circuit court of Knox county in cases of obstetrics where one is allowed five dollars and the other nineteen 50/100 dollars, both being pauper cases, and whereas this board have by a preceding resolution ordered that each town hereafter takes care of its own paupers, which will in the future prevent any further account between this board and the medical faculty of Galesburg, and

Whereas, Under these considerations and to stop all further litigation at the expense of the county, therefore,

Resolved, That this board allow these bills, or such part, as have not been allowed heretofore, which in the case of Spaulding is five dollars and Taylor's six 50/100 dollars, said Spaulding and Taylor paying all costs heretofore made in said cases, and that the orders be so expressed by the clerk when issued that it may be known that said orders are issued according to the spirit of these resolutions.

The chair then named Messrs. Charles, Martin and Benson committee under resolution of Supervisor Nelson in reference to paupers and poor-farm passed yesterday.

January Meeting, 1860.—Supervisor Gale offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take charge of the paupers of the county, said committee to be authorized to superintend the poor-farm, and provide for taking charge of the poor; to employ physicians on contract, at Knoxville and Galesburg and elsewhere where the interests of the county may require; to receive from the poor masters of the county reports of individuals in their charge and direct that such person be supported outside of the poorhouse or returned to the poorhouse, as may be for the interest of the county. That no expenses be paid on any pauper outside the poorhouse more than twenty-four hours before notice sent to the committee nor after orders in the case made by the committee, except on the order of the committee.

On which resolution the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting: Yeas, Messrs. Stevens, Gale, Charles, Hammond, Manley and Jones, 6. Nays, Messrs. Meek, McKee, Robertson, Martin, Routh, Swigart, McCornack, Stuckey, Knable and Tucker, 10. Lost.

Supervisor Charles offered the following:

Resolved, That this board deem it expedient to keep the paupers of this county at the county poorhouse, and all expenses arising from the bringing of paupers to said poor-farm; and expenses accruing at said farm be paid from the county treasury, and further,

Resolved, That this county will pay no expense arising for taking care of paupers outside of said farm.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted: Yeas, Messrs. Stevens, Gale, Routh, Charles, Hammond, Manley, McCornack, Stuckey and Jones, 9. Nays, Messrs. Meek, McKee, Robertson, Martin, Swigart, Knable and Tucker, 7. Adopted.

Supervisor McKee moved that the foregoing resolution take effect on the 15th day of April next. Carried.

And the same day, for the purpose of more effectually carrying into operation the foregoing resolution, the following was introduced and passed:

Supervisor Charles offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That there be a committee of three appointed to take charge of the poor-farm, and make the necessary arrangements and contracts as to them may seem best and proper to receive and take care of the county paupers from the 15th of April next.

On motion the supervisor of Knox township, the chairman of the board and the county clerk were appointed said committee.

At the January meeting, 1861, there appears the first systematic report from the committee on the poor-farm, which on motion of Supervisor Gale, was received and ordered to be spread upon the records. This report is signed by George A. Charles, J. M. Holyoke and John S. Winter, as a committee that had been appointed to take charge of this farm. It shows the entire expense of the farm up to that time had been $789.57. No objections to or criticism upon said report seem to have been made. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the cost was satisfactory to the board.

The following report, submitted at the May meeting, 1863, is given in full for the purpose of showing a little of the conditions under which the board of supervisors had been laboring. Upon the one hand was the poor of the county, then increasing in number the same as today, as well as here and there an insane person, all of these people needing care and such care as can come only from the very best surroundings. On the other hand, was the apparently excessive cost of maintaining a poor-farm, well equipped with buildings and apparatus, and it appears from resolutions of the board herein contained that a strong effort had been made to throw these people wholly upon the townships, abandon the idea of a central home, sell the farm that had been purchased for the purposes of a home and the county thereby relieve itself of what was thought by some members of the board an intolerable and unnecessary expense. This report led, as will be seen from subsequent actions of the board, to the construction of one of the finest and most commodious almshouses in the State of Illinois and one that will stand inspection from almost any point of view.

REPORT

The committee on poor-farm would respectfully report, that in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the board they have purchased from F. Andrews, overseer of the poor-farm, his stock thereon (horses excepted), to-wit: 4 cows, 3 two-year-old cattle and 3 yearlings, for the sum

of one hundred and thirty ($130.00) dollars. We find that the farm can well sustain that amount of stock or more, and that hereafter the increase thereon will aid materially in furnishing provisions for the inmates of the institution.

We have renewed the contract with Mr. Andrews as overseer for another year, at the same rate as was paid during last year, to-wit, $525.00. And here we would state that we have made frequent visits to the poor-farm, at such times as suited our convenience, and would say that we have always found the house clean and neat, the inmates contented and happy as persons situated as they are can be, and the gradual improvement of the farm, with the good order in which the fences are kept, and the property taken care of in our estimation, speaks well for the management of our overseer, and the care and industry of the matron.

The regular number of inmates is nine, of which five are insane, two idiotic and two claim the sympathy and support of the public from age and infirmity. Another case which has caused some trouble is Gustavus Anderson, returned from the insane asylum as incurable, but who after his return we found, with the present accommodations that it was impossible to keep, as, unless he was closely confined or imprisoned, he would continually escape. For some time past he had been in Galesburg, and bills will be presented from that town for his support. Your committee, with full knowledge of the capacity of the poor-house, know that the overseer could not keep him without employing someone to watch him. And your committee would urge upon the board, the propriety of constructing some good and suitable building for keeping the insane of the county, which we find to be the class of paupers which now, as they will hereafter, form the principal portion of those needing aid from the county authorities, such buildings require to be built of brick, and heated by furnace that fires may not originate therefrom, and their erection would be a credit to our county. We cannot pass this matter and justify our consciences without referring to a case now in the poor-farm. A girl known as Crazy Hannah, who has been confined in a small room over three years, unsafe to permit to go out and breathe the fresh air of Heaven, compelled to live within four close walls, until her destiny is fulfilled; during all the cold days and nights of winter that poor, demented girl cannot approach the fire, between her and it, at a safe distance from her hands, has to be placed strong iron bars lest she should set fire to the building. With all the "modern improvements" for heating buildings suitable for persons in her condition, are we as citizens of Knox county doing our duty to the unfortunate of our county?

By our direction the overseer has purchased young fruit trees, and set them out, so that in a few years the farm will be abundantly supplied with fruit.

A large garden has been made this season, which will furnish the inmates of the poor-farm good and wholesome living and be conducive to their health.

In conclusion, let the committee ask that the board, in a body, proceed to the farm, examine its condition and see what is required to make it such a poor-farm as the County of Knox should have, so that its members may act understandingly.

The following is a report of bills of articles purchased by the overseer for the four months just closed:

Thomas Muir, dry goods		$ 24.83
Thomas Higgins, meat bill		19.35
James Hogg, clothing		5.00
C. L. Stewart & Co., shoes		6.60
Eads & Price, dry goods		16.63
J. W. Carns, clothing		7.50
Miles Smith, hardware, nails, etc		10.09
R. N. Wallace, groceries		7.65
A. Thompson, groceries		17.71
W. G. Jones. lumber		1.30
W. Y. Miller, fruit trees		10.30
Eiker & Bro., flour		12.50
B. Booth, blacksmithing		7.55
F. Andrews, cash for molasses	$ 5.00	
80 gal. soap at 20c	16.00	21.00
Making		$168.01

For which your committee ask that orders may be passed in payment to the parties named and would also ask that an order issue in favor of F. Andrews for $130, the purchase price of the stock, bought under direction of the board, by us.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. WINTER,
C. ARMS,
Committee.

Which report on motion of Supervisor Mathews was accepted and approved. Whereupon the Clerk was instructed to issue orders in payment to the parties named for the sums specified in the report.

At the same term the board passed the following resolution:

Supervisor Mathews moved that a committee of three be appointed to obtain information as to the plans and cost of erecting such a building on the poor-farm for the safe and comfortable keeping of the insane of the county as is contemplated in the report of the committee on the poor-farm, and required by the county, and report at the September meeting of this board. Adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Davis, Arms and Winter said committee.

May Meeting, 1864.—Supervisor Nelson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the first day of June, A. D. 1864, that all persons becoming chargeable as paupers remaining in the different towns of Knox county, and the same being sick, in such a manner as to be unable to be removed to the county poor-farm during such sickness, the same being certified to by the overseer of the poor and attending physician; all such bills that are reasonable attending such sickness, together with a reasonable bill for a physician, be allowed and paid by the board of supervisors of Knox county, when said bills shall be presented.

On which resolution the yeas and nays were called resulting: Yeas, Messrs. Finch, Stewart, Nelson and Heflin, 4. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Lowrie, Newell, Hagey, Arms, Holyoke, LeBarron, Potter, Pickrell, McCornack, Stuckey, Knable, Nicholson, Shaffer, Lyons and Gibbs, 16.

At the September special meeting, held January, 1865, the committee on poor-farm closed their report with the following appeal for something to be done to relieve the deplorable conditions at the poorhouse.

Your committee do not feel willing to let this meeting pass without calling the serious attention of this Board to the condition of these poor, unfortunate beings whom God has committed to our especial care—a trust that your committee feel this honorable board has not discharged. There is but one very poor building for the poor master's family and the paupers, having six rooms below and two small chambers, a hall running through the building divides the lower rooms, two rooms and a small store room on one side are occupied by the family. On the other side, the two larger rooms are used during the day by the paupers and the small room has been fitted up as a grated cell for Crazy Hannah, a grated partition separating her from the stove.

At night the paupers, many of whom are idiotic or insane, are locked up in the two small chambers, and this with the present class of inmates, has to be done irrespective of numbers, and almost of the condition of the paupers. From this brief statement it will be seen how illy adapted the premises are to purposes of a poorhouse, even when all are in health; but when any are sick it is impossible to make them comfortable, and especially is this so when, as in the case of the man with the frozen feet, it becomes as a loathsome pesthouse, not only to the paupers but to the poor master and his family, the stench from the gangrened foot filling every part of the building, and sickening the inmates.

In view of these facts, your committee most earnestly call upon this board to take some steps to make such improvements that it may no longer with truth be said, "That the poorhouse is a disgrace to Knox county."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. W. Miles,
John S. Winter,
Cephas Arms,
Committee.

On motion of Supervisor Stewart, it was ordered that an appropriation not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars be made to the committee on the poor-farm, to build a suitable dwelling for the poor master, and to make such repairs on the present building as may be needed to make it comfortable for the paupers.

April, 1865.—Report of poor-farm committee:

Mr. Arms from committee on poor-farm made the following report, which was on motion accepted and approved, and the clerk directed to issue orders to the parties named in accordance with said report:

Your poor-farm committee report that they have renewed the contract with Mr. Andrews as overseer of the poor-farm for the present year on the same terms as last year, viz.: $600; that the paupers, twelve in number, have been made as comfortable, your committee believes, as the circumstances of the case would admit.

We have contracted for the erection of a building on the farm for the overseer's family in accordance with the action of the board at its January meeting, which is now in process of erection, and when completed will give the



KNOX COUNTY ALMSHOUSE

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whole of the main building for the accommodation of the paupers. We have audited the several bills presented for articles furnished to the poor-farm, and recommend that orders issue in favor of the persons, aggregating $587.98.

R. W. Miles,
John S. Winter,
Cephas Arms,
Committee.

September, 1865.—The undersigned committee on the poor-farm would respectfully report:

That in compliance with the order of the board we have built upon the poor-farm a dwelling house 18x30 feet in size, one and one-half stories high with a good cellar under the whole building, and that the same has been done in a substantial manner; that we have had both ends of the poorhouse new sided, and made other repairs to said building as we deemed necessary; that the entire cost of said new building, and repairs on the old house, amount to $1487.12. We would further state that owing to the number of flies we did not think it best to finish painting the buildings until fall.

January, 1866.—The clerk then read a circular from the superintendent of the Illinois hospital for the insane, when Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the poor-farm have discretion to provide for the support of insane paupers in the state hospital for the insane.

On motion of Mr. Gale it was ordered that the poor-farm committee be instructed to examine and report what action is necessary for the proper care and support of the incurable insane of the county.

Mr. Gale then presented the following resolution:

That this board will pay the expense incurred by the poor-farm committee, in preparing report and plans for the improvement of the poorhouse and premises to be made for the care of the insane, and full compensation for the time spent by the members of the committee.

That the said committee be authorized to make temporary provision for the care of the insane so far as the present arrangements of the poorhouse are insufficient.

April, 1866.—Mr. Gale offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the question relating to the construction of a poorhouse be referred to a committee to consist of the poor-farm committee and two other supervisors—Messrs. Beadle and Harden.

That the committee be instructed to re-examine the subject, and to consider the propriety of so modifying the proposed plans as to require the erection of a building suitable to the present wants of the county and capable of economical extension as the wants of the county increase.

That the committee also consider the necessity or propriety of purchasing an addition to the poor-farm, and also the advantages of a re-location on other grounds.

That this committee report at the next meeting, or at a special meeting to be called for the purpose by advice of such committee.

May, 1866.—On motion it was ordered that a special meeting of this board be held on the last Tuesday of May, being the 29th day of said month.

May Special, 1866.—Mr. Rhea offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is due to humanity that we should look well to the comfort and welfare of our fellow beings whose misfortune it is to be thrown upon the charity of our county, therefore

Resolved, That this board adopt the plan on exhibition in the clerk's office, drawn by W. W. Boyington of Chicago, for a poorhouse, and that we erect the following portions of said plan: the middle or steward's apartments, with the right wing of said plan, and that the balance of said plan be built and completed as soon as the demands require, any resolution of the board to the contrary; and that there be a building committee of three appointed to let and make a contract for said portions of plan mentioned above, and that the entire job be let to the same party, the said party giving bonds and security in double the cost of said building for the faithful performance of their duties and for further security to the county, the county shall retain one-third of the entire costs of said building until it is inspected and approved.

Mr. Gale offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the committee appointed at the last meeting to whom was referred the questions relating to the construction of a poorhouse, be authorized to purchase the northwest quarter of Section 24, 11 N. 1 east, at a price not exceeding $7,600, if a perfect title can be had, and that the same committee be authorized to proceed to the erection on said grounds of a poorhouse on the plan recommended by the poor-farm committee at the last meeting, so much to be finished this season as is needed for present use.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Conger presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to erect the poorhouse be authorized to borrow money on the credit of the county to such extent as may be necessary to meet their expenditures. On motion of Mr. Sanderson it was ordered that the clerk be added to said committee.

June Special Meeting, 1866.—The chairman directed the clerk to read the call under which this meeting is held, which is as follows:

"To James J. Egan, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, State of Illinois:

"The undersigned being one-third of the members of the board of supervisors of Knox county, do request that a special meeting of said board will be held, to convene on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1866, at the court house in the City of Knoxville, to re-examine the matter of the location or re-location of the poor-farm. Dated this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1866.

"Rufus W. Miles,	"Wm. B. Kellar,
"G. W. Heagy,	"J. M. Combs,
"A. Ebright,	"E. B. Rhea,
"Cephas Arms,	"J. A. Adams,

"Reuben Heflin."

Mr. Rhea, moved that the action had at the adjourned meeting on the 29th day of May last be reconsidered, on which motion the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting: Yeas, Messrs. Heflin, Newell, Heagy, Arms, Ebright, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Stuckey, Rhea, Adams, Thompson and Chairman, 13.

Nays, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Beadle and Vaughn, 9. Absent, Mr. Gibbs. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gale, and by consent, the report of a part of the poor-farm committee was read.

Report of Messrs. L. E. Conger, E. S. Harden and Orin Beadle, members of the poor-farm committee.

The undersigned members of the committee authorized to purchase a poor-farm, and erect a poorhouse, beg leave respectfully to report:

The members of the committee then present met at the close of the last meeting of the board, and agreed to meet at the council room in the city of Galesburg, on the Friday following, Mr. Conger informing the committee that he had the refusal of the land proposed to be purchased, for the next day only. It was, as we understood, agreed that Mr. Conger should close the purchase at once, conditioned on the soundness of the title, and that A. M. Craig, Esq., should examine the records, and report to Mr. Conger as early as practicable the next day.

We considered the action of the board decisive as to the selection of the location, and understood the desire of the board to be that the work should be commenced with the least possible delay. Upon the next day, Mr. Conger learned that one of the persons of whom the land was to be purchased had expressed regret at having offered it at that price, and that another person was about to attempt to purchase. As there were four different owners of the land and either one of them might destroy the value of the purchase to the county by refusing to comply, and the power to enforce compliance with the agreement giving refusal was questionable, he thought no time ought to be lost in fastening the purchase.

Not expecting to get Mr. Craig's report until noon, he called for advice on Messrs. Douglas and Arnold, who had formerly owned the land. Mr. Arnold assured him that Mr. Craig could not report otherwise than that the title was complete of record; that Judge Douglas and himself had carefully perfected the title. He also exhibited the title deeds and expressed perfect confidence in the title.

Mr. Conger therefore ordered the preparation of the necessary papers, and notified the owners that he took the land, provided the examination showed good title.

Mr. Craig not arriving as expected, Mr. Conger proceeded to complete the purchase, and take the deeds. While so engaged, Mr. Craig arrived and submitted a full abstract of title, reported the title so far as appeared of record, *perfect,* and expressed the opinion that it was a safe title to buy. At the same time Mr. Conger received letters from Messrs. Miles and Arms, members of the committee, and from Mr. Egan, assuming to be a member of the committee, advising that the interest of the county might be promoted by a delay. These gentlemen gave no reason for their advice. Mr. Conger thought he saw no danger to the interests of the county in delay, and thought he had gone too far with the owners of the land, honorably to recede, and while some might be willing to release him others might not. At the same time Mr. Dunlap, supervisor from Henderson, informed him that he had just seen Mr. Miles; that Mr. Miles told him he desired delay because the citizens of Knoxville,

disappointed by the action of the board, in locating the poorhouse, were disposed to endeavor to raise by subscription means to purchase or aid in purchasing a farm, if the board would re-consider the location, and that he intended to join with such supervisors as were willing to call a special meeting for the purpose.

The committee had already given a great deal of attention to the selection of the site, and Mr. Conger was convinced no other location that the board would accept could be obtained in the vicinity of either Galesburg or Knoxville for less than from $2000 to $4000 advance on the price of the land already selected, that none equally desirable could be had at that rate even. That to throw away the chance already secured, in the hopes that after the chance was gone, the citizens of Knoxville would contribute $6000 or $8000 for the purpose of controlling the location seemed to him a very unbusinesslike transaction. It seemed to him quite likely that those who desired to control the location might find it the cheapest way to purchase one of the four interests in the land in question, and thus defeat any attempt to secure it again, and compel the county to make a location elsewhere, on less favorable terms. In these views Mr. Dunlap entirely concurred.

On Friday, the time set for the meeting of the committee, there were present, Messrs. Harden, Beadle and Conger. After waiting until afternoon for the arrival of the other members of the committee they proceeded to receive statement from Mr. Conger of his action and examined the land.

In the absence of the gentleman who was understood to be chairman of the committee, Mr. Harden was appointed temporary chairman. Mr. Conger's action was approved and the deeds ordered to be placed on record.

We have explained our action and motives the more fully that we wish to show that we have not intended to show any lack of courtesy towards the other members of the committee, or in any wise to take any advantage of power temporarily placed in our hands by our associates in the board and tie up the hands of the board, or in any way embarrass its free action.

If the opinions of other members of the committee have not had due weight with us, it is because they did not give us an opportunity for consultation with them. We did no more than we thought the exigencies of the case required and believe that had the committee been full its members would have concurred; that under the circumstances we could not do less. What we have done has been done in good faith, and we believe for the interest of the county, and we expect to be sustained by the board. We are more than ever satisfied with the location. The land is of first quality, and possesses the diversified surface desirable in a farm, both for beauty and utility.

Near the center of the tract it affords a beautiful site for building, commanding a view of the whole farm, and of the county for miles around. Near enough to the highway, but sufficiently removed for desirable privacy.

In full view of all the railroads, a handsome building will be a conspicuous ornament to the county.

We are assured that there will be every facility given by the railroad company, both for delivering of building materials on the ground, and hereafter landing inmates upon the premises at a platform to be erected near the track, also for the delivery of fuel and other heavy supplies. Its proximity to a station

where extra engines are kept constantly heated will enable the railroad to give many such facilities, without expense, that could not well be given the same distance from other stations.

Situated nearly midway between the western portion of the City of Galesburg and the City of Knoxville those large centers of population could not be better accommodated, and its nearness to the point where all the railroads converge gives it peculiar advantages in accommodating the county towns.

We believe the greatest value of the poorhouse will be as a hospital and that suitable provisions of ambulance, easy chairs and the proper use of the facilities of the railroad, very sick persons can be removed from any place in the county without danger, and that once there, they can be well cared for at an expense below the cost of medical attendance alone in the country towns.

To carry out such arrangements we consider a location on the railroad indispensable, and we regard it as a great advantage that the superintendent shall receive his mail at Galesburg, from which point he can communicate with the authorities of the several towns with promptness, and can in most cases know the situation, and remove the patient in 24 to 48 hours less time than if the location was at another point.

In conclusion we recommend that the committee be instructed to proceed with the construction of the building with the least delay, consistent with the proper economy of the work.

In the purchase of the land, the amount expended was $7600.00.

E. S. HARDEN,
O. BEADLE,
L. F. CONGER,
Committee.

Mr. Miles from committee on poor-farm, made a verbal report of the action of the remainder of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Conger and by consent the abstract of title made by Hon. A. M. Craig on the northwest quarter of Section 24, in Township 11 N. 1 E. was read.

On motion of Mr. Arms, it was voted that the board immediately on convening in the afternoon, will hear a report on the title of said land from Mr. Sanford.

On motion of Mr. Heagy, adjourned until half past one o'clock P. M. Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolutions as a substitute for Mr. Gale's resolution, passed at the adjourned meeting, May 29, last.

Resolved, That the purchase of the northwest quarter of Section 24, 11 N. 1 E. made by the committee of the poor-farm be and the same is hereby ratified and approved. And, be it further

Resolved, That the committee on the poor-farm hereafter consist of Messrs. R. W. Miles, C. Arms and L. E. Conger, and that in case the piece of land, of about 32 acres south of the poor-farm, owned by John Eads, be donated to the county free of costs, and that the piece of ground west of the poor farm of about 36 acres, owned by W. Y. Miller, can be purchased for $35 per acre, and a good defensible title can be had, then and in that case, the aforesaid committee be and they are hereby instructed to purchase said land of said Miller, and

to commence the construction of a poorhouse as soon as possible on the grounds of the present poor-farm; the same to be constructed after the plans and specifications of W. W. Boyington, now in the hands of the poor-farm committee, save and except one of the wings, the committee to determine which one to be left off. And the committee are hereby empowered to borrow money on the credit of the county for the construction of said building, and the purchase of the land of said Miller, and that already purchased by the poor-farm committee, to the amount of forty thousand dollars, and no more, without further authority from this board, and that the committee retain 20 per cent. of the contract price in their hands for the faithful completion of the work. And, be it further

Resolved, That in case a good and sufficient title to the above mentioned land, satisfactory to the members of the committee, cannot be had, on the conditions above specified, then and in that case, the committee be and is hereby authorized to commence the construction of a poorhouse on the same conditions above specified, on the land now purchased by the committee, that is the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 11 N. 1 E.

Which substitute was accepted by the board by the following votes: Yeas, Messrs. Heflin, Newell, Heagy, Arms, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Stuckey, Rhea, Adams, Thompson, Vaughn and Chairman, 13. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Ebright and Beadle, 9.

Mr. Gale offered the following as a substitute for the substitute of Mr. Vaughn.

Resolved, That when this board adjourn it adjourn for five weeks.

That the purchase of the northwest quarter of Section 24, in Township 11 N. 1 E. be confirmed.

That the supervisor from Indian Point, Victoria, Truro, Henderson and Sparta be appointed a committee to report upon the best location for a poorhouse, taking into account convenience to the county, expense of site, cost of buildings and future running expenses.

Mr. Combs moved to amend by striking out the names of the committee and that the chair appoint said committee. Amendment lost by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Heflin, Newell, Heagy, Arms, Combs, Kellar, Rhea, Adams, Thompson and Vaughn, 10. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Ebright, Beadle, Johnston and Stuckey, 11.

Mr. Arms moved to amend Mr. Gale's resolution by adding Messrs. Combs and Kellar to the committee named, which amendment was carried by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Heflin, Newell, Heagy, Arms, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Stuckey, Rhea, Adams, Thompson, Vaughn and Chairman, 13. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Ebright and Beadle, 9.

The question recurring on the acceptance of the substitute of Mr. Gale as amended, it was accepted by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Heflin, Newell, Beadle and Stuckey, 11. Nays, Messrs. Heagy, Arms, Ebright, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Rhea, Adams, Thompson, Vaughn and Mr. Chairman, 10.

On motion of Mr. Stuckey adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The chairman announced that the substitute of Mr. Gale under considera-

tion yesterday evening, was in order, when Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolutions as a substitute therefor:

Resolved, That the purchase of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 11 N. 1 E. made by Messrs. L. E. Conger, O. Beadle and E. S. Harden, members of the poor-farm committee, be and the same is hereby ratified and approved. And, it is further

Resolved, That the committee on the poor-farm hereafter consist of Messrs. R. W. Miles, C. Arms and L. E. Conger, and that in case the piece of land of about 32 acres, south of and adjoining the poor-farm, owned by John Eads, and the piece of land west of and adjoining the poor-farm, of about 36 acres, owned by William Y. Miller, be donated, and a deed of the same made to the county free of cost; then, and in that case, the aforesaid committee be and they are hereby instructed and empowered to commence the construction of a poorhouse as soon as possible, on the grounds of the present poor-farm; the same to be constructed after the plans and specifications of W. W. Boyington, now in the hands of the poor-farm committee, save and except one of the wings, extending from the steward's department; the committee to determine which one to be left off, and the said committee are hereby empowered to borrow money on the credit of the county for the construction of said building, and for the payment of the aforesaid northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 11 N. 1 E. to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and no more, without further authority from this board, and that the committee retain 20 per cent of the contract price in their hands for the faithful completion of the work. And, be it further

Resolved, That in case a good and sufficient title to the above described lands, adjoining the present poor-farm, cannot be had on the above mentioned conditions, and satisfactory to the aforesaid committee; then and in that case the committee be and it is hereby instructed and authorized to commence immediately the construction of a poorhouse on the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 11 N. 1 E. in the same manner, and on the same conditions as above specified. And, it is further

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore passed by this board, and inconsistent with this resolution, in regard to the construction of a poorhouse, be and they are hereby rescinded.

Mr. Rhea offered the following amendment:

Whereas, there have been deeds executed to Knox county of the N. W. 24, 11 N. 1 E. under instructions of Mr. L. E. Conger, a member of the poor-farm committee under protest of one-half of said committee, therefore

Resolved, That Knox county quit claim to the said L. E. Conger, all claims in said tract of land as the record does show a title to said land contrary to instructions, and the action of said members of committee are hereby rescinded. And that the contractors of said buildings be required to give security in double the amount of costs of buildings.

A question of order being raised on the amendment, the chairman decided the amendment out of order.

And the question being on the acceptance of Mr. Vaughn's substitute the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting: Yeas, Messrs. Newell, Heagy, Arms, Ebright, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Stuckey, Rhea, Adams, Thompson, Vaughn

and Mr. Chairman, 13. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Heflin, Beadle and Gibbs, 10. Substitute accepted.

A motion to adjourn was then offered, on which the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Heflin, Beadle, Combs and Gibbs, 11. Nays, Messrs. Newell, Heagy, Arms, Ebright, Kellar, Johnston, Stuckey, Rhea, Adams, Thompson, Vaughn and Mr. Chairman, 12. Lost.

Mr. Ebright moved that a committee of five be appointed to receive proposals from the several points desiring to secure the location of the poor-farm, and report at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Adopted. The chairman appointed Messrs. Ebright, Stuckey, Conger, Vaughn and Rhea, said committee.

On motion adjourned until half past one o'clock.

Mr. Ebright from committee on receiving proposals from towns for the location of poor-farm, reported the following proposals:

1st. I, John Eads, do hereby agree to convey by deed, for the purpose of, and as a poor-farm for Knox county, state of Illinois, to the board of supervisors of said county, my land lying east of the city of Knoxville, in said county, bounded on the north by the Peoria road leading east from Knoxville, on the west and south, by the road leading from Maquon to Knoxville, being about 117 acres and parts of the S. E. quarter of Sec. 27 and N. E. 34 in township 11 N., range 2 east in said county, for the sum of $17 per acre, provided said board will erect, or cause to be erected on said land the poorhouse now in contemplation of erection.

2nd. I, Cephas Arms, supervisor of the town of Knox, do hereby offer the donation of 33 acres, lying south of and adjoining the poor-farm, owned by John Eads, and about 36 acres adjoining, and lying west of the poor-farm, owned by Wm. Y. Miller, for poor-farm purposes to the board of supervisors of Knox county, Ill., provided said board will erect or cause to be erected on said poor-farm the poorhouse now in contemplation of erection, and do guarantee the conveyance of said lands to the said board on the above conditions.

3rd. I will see that the county have paid into the treasury within ten days $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a poorhouse on Boyington's plan, on N. W. 24, 11 N. 1. E. W. SELDEN GALE.

4th. The town of Lynn will donate to the county of Knox, the S. W. quarter of section 10, 13 N. 4 E. with a clear title, for the purpose of erecting a county poorhouse upon it.

JOSEPH D. GIBBS,
Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Sanderson it was voted that the report of the committee be accepted.

The question being on the adoption of Mr. Vaughn's resolution, Mr. Sanderson moved to substitute therefor the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board confirm the purchase of the northwest quarter of section 24, town 11 N. 1 E.

The yeas and nays being demanded, resulted: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Heflin, Ebright, Beadle, Stuckey, Thompson, Vaughn and Gibbs, 14. Nays—Messrs. Newell, Heagy, Arms, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Rhea, Adams and Chairman, 9. Substitute accepted, when on motion said resolution was adopted.



CITY WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Located on West Main Street, near Santa Fe tracks. Present water plant established in 1890. Electric light plant established in 1900. Cost of entire plant estimated at $350,000.

and Mr. Chairman, 13. Nays, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Heflin, Beadle and Gibbs, 10. Substitute accepted.

A motion to adjourn was then offered, on which the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas, Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Heflin, Beadle, Combs and Gibbs, 11. Nays, Messrs. Newell, Heagy, Arms, Ebright, Kellar, Johnston, Stuckey, Rhea, Adams, Thompson, Vaughn and Mr. Chairman, 12. Lost.

Mr. Ebright moved that a committee of five be appointed to receive proposals from the several points desiring to secure the location of the poor-farm, and report at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Adopted. The chairman appointed Messrs. Ebright, Stuckey, Conger, Vaughn and Rhea, said committee.

On motion adjourned until half past one o'clock.

Mr. Ebright from committee on receiving proposals from towns for the location of poor-farm, reported the following proposals:

1st. I, John Eads, do hereby agree to convey by deed, for the purpose of, and as a poor-farm for Knox county, state of Illinois, to the board of supervisors of said county, my land lying east of the city of Knoxville, in said county, bounded on the north by the Peoria road leading east from Knoxville, on the west and south, by the road leading from Maquon to Knoxville, being about 117 acres and parts of the S. E. quarter of Sec. 27 and N. E. 34 in township 11 N., range 2 east in said county, for the sum of $17 per acre, provided said board will erect, or cause to be erected on said land the poorhouse now in contemplation of erection.

2nd. I, Cephas Arms, supervisor of the town of Knox, do hereby offer the donation of 33 acres, lying south of and adjoining the poor-farm, owned by John Eads, and about 36 acres adjoining, and lying west of the poor-farm, owned by Wm. Y. Miller, for poor-farm purposes to the board of supervisors of Knox county, Ill., provided said board will erect or cause to be erected on said poor-farm the poorhouse now in contemplation of erection, and do guarantee the conveyance of said lands to the said board on the above conditions.

3rd. I will see that the county have paid into the treasury within ten days $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a poorhouse on Boyington's plan, on N. W. 24, 11 N. 1. E. W. SELDEN GALE.

4th. The town of Lynn will donate to the county of Knox, the S. W. quarter of section 10, 13 N. 4 E. with a clear title, for the purpose of erecting a county poorhouse upon it.

JOSEPH D. GIBBS,
Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Sanderson it was voted that the report of the committee be accepted.

The question being on the adoption of Mr. Vaughn's resolution, Mr. Sanderson moved to substitute therefor the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board confirm the purchase of the northwest quarter of section 24, town 11 N. 1 E.

The yeas and nays being demanded, resulted: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Heflin, Ebright, Beadle, Stuckey, Thompson, Vaughn and Gibbs, 14. Nays—Messrs. Newell, Heagy, Arms, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Rhea, Adams and Chairman, 9. Substitute accepted, when on motion said resolution was adopted.



CITY WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Located on West Main Street, near Santa Fe tracks. Present water plant established in 1890. Electric light plant established in 1900. Cost of entire plant estimated at $350,000.

Mr. Arms offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposition of the town of Knox, donating lands in addition to the present poor-farm, upon the conditions specified, be accepted.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the poorhouse building committee be directed to proceed to erect on the northwest quarter of section 24, 11 north 1 east, the center and one wing of the plan for poorhouse adopted at last meeting, provided the sum of $10,000 shall be paid into the county treasury within ten days by the authorities of Galesburg, as a donation for the purpose.

That the said committee be authorized to borrow money for the purpose of such erection and payment of land, to an amount not exceeding $15,000.

Mr. Arms withdrew his resolution, when Mr. Rhea offered the following substitute for Mr. Gale's resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the poor-farm hereafter consist of Messrs. R. W. Miles, C. Arms and L. E. Conger; and that in case the piece of land of about 32 acres, south of and adjoining the poor-farm, owned by John Eads, and the piece of land west of and adjoining the poor-farm, of about 36 acres, owned by W. Y. Miller, be donated and a deed of the same made to the county, free of costs; then and in that case, the aforesaid committee be, and they are hereby instructed and empowered to commence the construction of a poorhouse as soon as possible, on the grounds of the present poor-farm—the same to be constructed after the plans and specifications of W. W. Boyington, now in the hands of the poor-farm committee, save and except one of the wings extending from the steward's department—the committee to determine which one to be left off. And the said committee are hereby empowered to borrow money on the credit of the county for the construction of the said building, and for the payment of the (purchase money of the) northwest quarter of section 24, town 11 N. 1 E. to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and no more, without further authority from this board. And that the committee retain twenty per cent of the contract price in their hands for the faithful completion of the work. And be it further

Resolved, That in case a good and sufficient title to the above described lands adjoining the present poor-farm, cannot be had on the above mentioned conditions, and satisfactory to the aforesaid committee, then and in that case, the committee be, and it is hereby instructed and authorized to commence immediately the construction of a poorhouse, on the N. W. quarter of Section 24, T. 11 N. 1 E. in the same manner and on the same conditions as above specified, And be it further

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore passed by this board, and inconsistent with this resolution in regard to the construction of a poorhouse, be, and they are hereby rescinded.

On the adoption of which substitute, the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. Heflin, Newell, Heagy, Arms, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Stuckey, Rhea, Adams, Thompson, Vaughn and Mr. Chairman, 13. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Ebright, Beadle and Gibbs, 10. Adopted.

And the question being shall the resolution pass, the yeas and nays were called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Heflin,

Newell, Heagy, Arms, Ebright, Combs, Kellar, Johnston, Stuckey, Rhea, Adams, Thompson, Vaughn and Mr. Chairman, 14. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Gale, Conger, Clay, Sanderson, Dunlap, Beadle and Gibbs, 9.

On motion adjourned.

January, 1867—The poor-farm committee reported that by their estimates it will require about $15,000 additional to complete the building and properly stock and improve said farm.

REPORT OF POOR-FARM COMMITTEE

JANUARY, 7th, 1867.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

As the poor-farm committee made no written report at the Sept. meeting, we will briefly state that at the special meeting in June 1866, your committee was directed (provided the titles to certain parcels of land adjoining the old poor-farm, proposed to be donated to Knox county by the citizens of Knoxville, were good and sufficient titles) to accept of the deeds, and proceed to erect one wing and the center building of the poorhouse according to plans and specifications of W. W. Boyington. Your committee consulted Messrs. Sanford and Craig as to the titles to said land. They pronounced the titles good. Your committee accepted the deeds and immediately advertised for proposals for erecting the building. Upon opening the bids, the bid of Mr. Wm. Armstrong was decided to be the lowest and best bid, and the contract was immediately drawn up and signed accordingly. Mr. Armstrong contracts that for the sum of $26,900.00 he will erect and complete the building ready for use, warming apparatus included, subject to the approval of W. W. Boyington. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Armstrong will not be able to complete the building according to the time of the contract, but your committee believe that Mr. Armstrong has faithfully tried to comply with the terms of the contract not only as to time, but in material and workmanship of the building. Your committee was also authorized to borrow $20,000 to be expended on the building and for paying for the N. W. quarter of section 24, 11 N. 2 E. An itemized statement attached shows the amount of expenditures to be $16,769.99.

April, 1867.—Mr. Gale moved that when this board adjourned, that it be until called together by the poor-farm committee. Carried. Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Clay, Gale, Conger, Sanderson, Whiting, Wyckoff, Beadle, Miles, Johnston, Chambers, Hall, Vaughn and Gibbs, 15. Nays—Messrs. McKee, Sumner, Charles, Keightley, Hanrick, Swigart and Shaffer, 7. Excused, Messrs. Dunlap and Wood, 2.

September, 1867.—Mr. Miles offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the buildings heretofore known and called the Knox county poorhouse, be hereafter known and called the Knox county almshouse.

REPORT OF POOR-FARM COMMITTEE

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

The committee on poor-farm and building would report as follows:

That since the last meeting of the board they have borrowed money to the amount of		$19,578.00
Amount previously borrowed		28,550.00
Total amount borrowed		$48,128.00
The amount expended by the committee since the commencement of the poorhouse in July, 1866, is—(Sundry items)	$47,239.04	
		$47,239.04
Amount paid by committee on the original contract	$26,900.00	
Amount allowed by W. W. Boyington for extra work and heating apparatus	5,650.82	
Money expended for Galesburg farm	8,201.83	
Amount paid on notes prin. and int	1,500.00	
Range and fixtures	450.95	
Grates and mantles	217.00	
W. W. Boyington	690.55	
Making a total of		$43,611.15
Leaving a balance not accounted for of		3,627.89
		$47,239.04

This balance of $3,627.89 has been expended by the committee in stocking the farm, tiles and drain, wagons, harness, plows, furniture, expenses of insane at Jacksonville, etc., etc. All of which is shown in the report of the committee in separate items in the payment of the amount $47,239.04.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Miles,
L. E. Conger,
Geo. A. Charles.

January 13, 1868.—Called meeting.—Mr. Gale moved that Messrs. Conger and Whiting be appointed a committee to sell such portion of the Galesburg poor-farm as lies north of the railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Gale then moved that the sale made by the committee of such portion of the Galesburg poor-farm (N. W. 24, 11 N., 1 E.) that lies south of the railroad be approved and confirmed. Adopted.

July Meeting, 1876.—The almshouse committee presents the following further report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

Your committee on almshouse and paupers would respectfully present the following:

Whereas, The present ventilation of the Knox county almshouse has been declared by the secretary of the state board of charities, to be wholly insufficient to secure wholesome air for the inmates, and

Whereas, Your committee by careful examination find the accommodation for the insane wholly inadequate, all the cells being filled, and there are several still running at large on the premises, for whose safety and the safety of others, cells should be provided; and there are also quite a number at the insane hospitals that are liable to be returned at any time; and

Whereas, The laundry accommodations were originally designed to be in the east wing of the originally planned building, but are now in the west basement designed for cellars, and is not only wholly inadequate for the purpose, but the dampness arising from it is injurious to the building, and endangers the health of the inmates; and

Whereas, The heating apparatus in said building has entirely given out, and must be renewed at great expense before another winter; and

Whereas, Under the present arrangements it is impossible for the superintendent to keep the sexes properly separated, which is absolutely necessary in order to sustain the moral character of the institution; and

Whereas, Labor and material are at this time unusually cheap, therefore your committee would earnestly recommend, that the board of supervisors take immediate steps to add to the present building the east wing contemplated in the original design of said building, the plans and specifications of which your committee understand are in the hands of the county clerk, and also to adopt a proper plan for heating and ventilation of the whole building upon the most approved and economical plan. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. EIKER,
G. V. DIETERICH,
J. S. CHAMBERS,
WM. G. WEST,
S. S. STUCKEY,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Holyoke, the matter was referred to almshouse committee, with instructions to report fully at the adjourned meeting of the board, the probable cost of the contemplated improvement, and expense of necessary heating and ventilation.

July Adjourned Meeting, 1876.—Mr. Eiker, from almshouse committee, presented the following special report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

Your committee on almshouse and paupers, to whom was referred the matter reported by them at the July meeting, would report that they have attended to the duty assigned to them, and herewith present the original plans and specifications, from which the present building was erected, together with drawings by Messrs. Parry & Stevens, presenting the changes which your committee would recommend. From them you will readily see that, although we have added 8 feet in length and 2 feet in width to the east wing, yet it will not detract from the original design nor materially increase the expense. In the present building we have but 8 insane cells. In the new wing we get 19, together with all the laundry and baking accommodations, the want of which has so long been felt. To heat and ventilate the entire building, your committee would recommend that the boiler be situated outside of the west end of the building; that a chimney be erected for boiler purposes, from which the best of ventilation can be secured for that part of the building now erected. For the new part, ventilation can readily be obtained from the large chimney shown in the plan.

The estimated cost of building complete in all parts, exclusive of heating apparatus and fixtures, as furnished us by Messrs. Parry & Stevens, will be about $15,000, and as furnished us by W. O. Thomas, of Macomb, $13,425, the

latter party omitting several points which would increase his estimate. For heating and ventilating, the estimated cost is as follows: For boiler-house, setting boiler, and smoke-stack, 45 feet high, with sheet iron flue, same height, $620; for heating apparatus, including boiler and all necessary fixtures to insure the heating of the whole building, $2,339.68, the latter estimate from Frost Manufacturing Company, making the estimates, including all complete, amount to $17,959.68.

Your committee are of the opinion that the estimates presented are liberal, and that the cost of contemplated improvement would not exceed estimates, but competition in bidding for contract would materially reduce them. For reasons given in our former report, and correspondence furnished us by the clerk, from our insane asylums, your committee feel the urgent necessity of putting the building under contract at once, as we are informed that it can be completed by January 1, 1877.

And we therefore would recommend that the plans and specifications, as presented, be adopted, and that provision be made for the amount of money necessary, at a low rate of interest, until our present tax can be levied and collected, and that the clerk be directed to advertise for sealed proposals for building and heating, separate or combined, according to plan and specifications, for the space of 15 days.

D. M. Eiker,
J. S. Chambers,
G. V. Dieterich,
S. S. Stuckey,
William G. West.

On motion adjourned until half past one o'clock.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The order of business being the special report of the committee on almshouse and paupers.

Mr. Felt moved that the special report of the committee be accepted, adopted, and its recommendations concurred in. Carried, and the clerk directed to advertise for proposals as contemplated by the report.

Mr. Eiker presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That when this board adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday, August 21st, for the purpose of opening bids for building addition to almshouse, and the transaction of other business connected therewith, as may be deemed necessary.

The yeas and nays being called, the resolution was adopted:

Yeas—Messrs. Campbell, Felt, Gale, Brown, Chambers, Sisson, McFarland, Barnett, Eiker, Woodmansee, Temple, Stuckey, Sloan, West and Mr. Chairman, 15.

Nays—Messrs. Bates, Deatherage, Holyoke, Curtis, Swigart, England, Tucker and Gaines, 8.

August Special Meeting, 1876.—Mr. Dieterich, from committee on almshouse, made the following report:

Galesburg, Aug. 21st, 1876.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee, to whom was submitted the duty of comparing bids made,

for adding on an east wing of the Knox county almshouse, and the heating apparatus necessary to the completion of old and the contemplated new building herewith report that, we have had the various bids under consideration, and if we are to decide in favor of the bids made, on the basis of the plans and specifications upon which the bids were made, we have decided in favor of Stevens & Parry, whose bid is $16,250; but a bid has been presented by Parry & Stevens, amounting to $17,400, which includes the largest sized boiler that any of the bidders have named, and qualifies all and everything that may be needed to the full completion of building and heating apparatus, including all changes that may be conceived necessary for comfort and convenience, during the progress of the building, without extra charge. We submit to the board the two propositions, and ask that they consider and decide which of the two propositions had best be accepted. As for ourselves, we recommend this latter proposition, and think it will be cheaper and more satisfactory, in the conclusion, than the first.

D. M. EIKER,
G. V. DIETERICH,
J. S. CHAMBERS,
S. S. STUCKEY,
WM. G. WEST.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Holyoke offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. Parry & Stevens be and are hereby awarded the contract for the construction of the east wing and other improvements at the Knox county almshouse, they having, in our judgment, made the lowest and best bid for the same.

Resolved, That the almshouse committee be authorized and directed to draw a contract with Messrs. Parry & Stevens, which shall specify all the materials to be furnished and all the work to be performed; that no alterations or additions be made which shall increase the expense above the contract price; and that said committee be empowered to bind the county to pay the contract price of $17,400 in monthly payments, not exceeding 85 per cent. on the work done and the materials furnished during the month preceding.

Mr. Gale moved that the almshouse committee be authorized to employ Zelotes Cooley, Esq., as superintendent of building.

Mr. Dieterich moved to amend by substituting the name of Mr. D. M. Eiker, in place of Mr. Cooley. Lost.

Yeas—Messrs. Campbell, Felt, Dieterich, Chambers, Barnett, Woodmansee, Stuckey, Soles and Mr. Chairman, 9.

Nays—Messrs. Gale, Brown, Sisson, Deatherage, McFarland, Holyoke, Curtis, England, Swigart, Temple, Sloan, West, Tucker and Gaines, 14.

The motion of Mr. Gale was then adopted.

It being intimated that Mr. Cooley might not accept the position of superintendent.

Mr. Holyoke moved, that if the committee cannot employ Mr. Cooley, that they employ some other competent person as superintendent, who is not a member of the committee. Adopted.

January Meeting, 1877.—Part of report of almshouse committee.

We expected to be able to report the fact that the east wing, which is under contract for building, had been completed and ready for use. In this we have been disappointed, but in accordance with the expectations of the builders, it will be ready for delivery in two weeks hence, and we suggest that Mr. Cooley examine the premises thoroughly before accepting the keys.

During the process of putting up the new part of the building, it was discovered that some necessary repairs should be applied to the old building, in order to protect it from decay, which has been done by order of the committee, after carefully weighing the importance of making the repairs.

Respectfully submitted,

D. M. EIKER,
G. V. DIETERICH,
WM. G. WEST,
J. S. CHAMBERS,
S. S. STUCKEY.

On motion the report of committee was accepted and its recommendations concurred in, and the clerk directed to issue orders in payment.

April Meeting, 1877.—The following, taken from the report of the almshouse committee submitted April 23rd, 1877, describes quite fully the conditions then existing in regard to the almshouse which had recently been constructed:

From the exhibit herewith made of cost per week for each inmate since our last meeting, a disparity between this and former reports upon the same, seems startling, and if not cognizant of the causes of accountability for this disparity, you might bring accusations of unnecessary extravagance having been indulged in, in furnishing supplies for the place. If, however, we deduct from the footing of the bill, all that pertains to furnishing materials for the full equipment of the premises, and include the improvements that were actually necessary to be done, in order to protect the old part of the house from decay, our exhibit per capita will not exceed the average of our former reports.

Your committee further report, that during the process of putting up the new wing of the building, the fact was made manifest that the original specifications did not contemplate all that was necessary for adapting the premise to comfort and convenience. Several changes and improvements were suggested by Mrs. Cleveland, accepted by the committee, and executed by the contractors, without additional expense to the county, but at considerable expense to the contractors.

Your committee further submit, that the county of Knox has now a building, ample in capacity for accommodating all of the pauper element, that will be likely at any time to need county charity; and at the same time accommodate a due proportion of those who are afflicted with lunacy or idiocy.

The surrender of the new wing to the superintendent whom you appointed to supervise the work, and character of the material used in the construction of the building, and from whom you will have a report, created the impression of disparity in appearance between the old and the new, that it stimulated Mrs. Cleveland to give the old part a thorough renovating in order that harmony should be obtained at once, instead of deferring this part of the work to May, the usual period for cleaning up and making repairs, always needed when this

duty is performed; and the expenses for which usually amount to three, and sometimes four hundred dollars, and has always been reported at our July meeting. This work being done, the expense of it is included in this report. The premises are in commendable order, and our worthy matron will shirk no duty incumbent upon her, to keep them continuously in praiseworthy condition.

In conclusion we submit that, in accordance with your instructions, we insured the almshouse for the term of five years from the 15th day of January last, to the amount of $30,000, and the furniture within the house to the extent of $3,000, at two per cent. for the term or period of five years.

D. M. EIKER,
G. V. DIETERICH,
WM. G. WEST.

The foregoing report, having been amended by the committee to conform to resolution of Mr. Gale, adopted yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Gale, the report of the committee, as recorded, was accepted, and the clerk ordered to issue orders in payment of allowances made.

The almshouse committee presented the following report of Mr. Z. Cooley, superintendent of building east wing of almshouse:

State of Illinois, } ss.
Knox County. }

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of said County:

The undersigned, who was appointed to superintend the building of the addition to the Knox county almshouse, respectfully reports to your honorable body, that the contractors, Messrs. Parry & Stevens, have erected and completed said building in all respects as required by their contract, in accordance with the plans and specifications, to the satisfaction of the undersigned in all respects, except the plastering; which is owing to the very unfavorable weather at the time when it was done, and when it had to be done in order that the contractors might complete their building within the time they were required to do so by their contract; and that the county might have the use of the building during the past winter. The undersigned did not think that he ought to require the contractors to delay their work until favorable weather for so doing, and which there was then no prospect of until another season. Then the reason that said plastering is not entirely satisfactory to the undersigned, is not that the material used and the workmanship furnished was not good and sufficient, but for the reason that at the time it was done and required to be done, it was impossible to do or make a first-class job. The undersigned would further report that upon an examination of said plastering during the past week, he found it to be in a better condition than he had expected. That an expenditure of from eight to ten dollars, whenever in the future the house required cleaning and renovating, would remove most of the defects that now appear upon some of the walls. The undersigned would further report that he has granted to the contractors, Messrs. Parry & Stevens, to apply upon their said contract, certificates for the sum of $17,300. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Z. COOLEY.

On motion of Mr. Eiker, the report of Mr. Cooley was accepted, and the clerk directed to issue an order in favor of Parry & Stevens for the sum of

one hundred dollars, in full payment of contract for building east wing of almshouse.

Mr. Holyoke offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the almshouse committee in all the expenses incurred by the county in the renovation and repair of the old building, and the furnishing of both old and new; and inasmuch as everything about the almshouse is in first-rate order, we instruct the almshouse committee to rest upon the laurels already won, and incur no more expenses at the almshouse, except for subsistence and hired help; until the next meeting of the board, unless absolutely necessary.

April Meeting, 1878.—Mr. Temple offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the almshouse committee be instructed when making their report and pauper bills submitted to them, to report for payment only that class of bills which by the rules heretofore and at present in force become properly county charges.

Mr. Sellon moved to amend rule in force relating to pauper claims by adding the following clause:

"Except in case where temporary, or partial support can be furnished by the county at less expense than if removed to the almshouse."

Mr. McKee moved to lay proposed addition to the rule on the table. Lost.

Yeas—Messrs. McKee, Sisson, Bair, Sumner, Higgins, Sloan and Tucker, 7.

Nays—Messrs. Butler, Latimer, Gale (W. S.), Dieterich, Nelson, Hale, McFarland, Eiker, Robson, Stephenson, Benson, Aldrich, Temple, Multer, West, Gaines and Sellon, 17.

The motion of Mr. Sellon was then adopted, and it was ordered that the rule as amended be published with the proceedings of the board.

The rule as amended reads:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the several overseers of the poor in this county to remove to the almshouse all persons requiring relief from the county, except in the following cases:

Persons having some contagious disease.

Persons whose health will be endangered by removal.

Persons not residents of the county requiring only slight aid.

Cases, where temporary or partial support can be furnished by the county, at less expense than if removed to the almshouse.

And that the county will not be responsible for relief given outside of almshouse, except in above cases.

July Meeting, 1878.—Mr. Hale offered the following resolution:

That a committee of three be appointed to devise some means of adequate protection from fire for the Knox county almshouse property and report to the next regular meeting of this board.

That before the next regular meeting of this board the superintendent of the Knox county almshouse be instructed to discontinue the practice of smoking tobacco by the inmates of said institution.

That before the next regular meeting of the board the superintendent of the Knox county almshouse, be instructed to discontinue the habitual use of opium in any form by the inmates of said institution.

On motion referred to committee on almshouse and paupers.

September Meeting, 1878.—Mr. Hale from special committee in regard to securing almshouse property from damage of fire, by permission, presented the following report:

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 10, 1878.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

Your special committee, appointed at the last regular session of this board, to devise some means of adequate protection from fire for the Knox county almshouse property beg leave to report that they have given some consideration to the subject matter referred to them.

They report that they find the premises at present almost wholly without means of extinguishment of a fire if one should occur. They recommend that water tanks of suitable size, and adapted to the purpose designed, be placed in the attics of the two wings of the building, and elsewhere if found necessary, to be kept constantly filled with water, and with necessary reels of hose on each floor and with convenient means of attachment with the standing pipes, as a tolerable means of extinguishment of fires in case of their occurrence. They recommend that your committee (or such other committee as you shall appoint), be authorized to employ Zelotes Cooley, Esq., or some other competent person, to prepare and submit a plan in detail for carrying out the foregoing recommendations, with an estimate of the probable cost, to be submitted to this board, at its next regular session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. J. HALE,
D. M. EIKER,
D. W. ALDRICH.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Eiker from committee on almshouse read report of county physician, and on motion of Mr. Hale said report was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the board.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Illinois.

GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully report for the information of the people of the county that there are at present 106 inmates in the Knox county almshouse. Of this number 25 are insane. The capacity of the house for the proper care of this class of persons is limited by the number of properly prepared rooms. Of these there are only 23. While some of this class may, with safety, be permitted to enjoy the free range of the common wards in the day time, there is not one that can be trusted at liberty during the night. Common humanity requires that this class be restricted in their liberty as little as possible, compatible with their safety, the safety of the house and the safety of others. When it is considered what devices such persons will resort to for the purpose of greater freedom of action, it is not to be wondered at that escapes will occur. They do occur at asylums, where every safeguard known to hospital management is in force, and the wonder is they do not occur more frequently from our almshouse, where the means for the absolute safety of the inmates is so limited. This class is progressively increasing in number. They are being sent back from the insane hospital as incurable; the County court continues to send them till arrangements are made for their reception at the asylum, which reception generally turns on the demand that some of the county's representatives at the

asylum be removed back to the county almshouse. This interchange of recently insane for incurable insane has been going on between the almshouse and insane asylum for now these several years. The records of Knox county do not show a return at all commensurate with the expense of hospital treatment. Of the numerous cases sent to the state hospitals, how many have returned cured? The gentlemen of the board can each answer for himself and for his own township. The function of the state asylums, it seems, is principally the safe care of the insane, and this care should not be limited by the mere fact that a "county's quota" is full, any more than the care of the almshouse should be limited by the mere fact that one or two townships furnish the larger number of inmates, some townships not being represented at all. This is a reason, we understand, that the asylum authorities give for not promptly receiving those recently adjudged insane. If now Knox county's quota is more than full at the asylum, the capacity of the almshouse is more than exhausted, and other provisions must soon be provided for this unfortunate class of our citizens; and no apology is needed if I present in this connection some statistics bearing upon the expense of furnishing the protection.

From a paper read by Dr. Wilbur of New York before the American Social Science Association in September, 1877, it appears that the cost of the building alone of twenty insane asylums in the United States was $19,506,000. Number of insane provided for by these twenty asylums, 9,875. Furniture and other appliances are not included in the above estimate. The per capita cost is more than $2,000. But one Illinois asylum was included in the above estimate. The cost of it was put down at $534,000 with a capacity of 450, making it $1,186.66 per capita. Estimating the cost of the Knox county almshouse at $50,000, with an average family of 75, the cost per capita is only $666. Showing a very decided economy in the county taking care of its own incurable insane. Whether it is generally known or not, there has been between ten and twelve million dollars uselessly expended in the construction of state hospitals, of such a character that one-half of the insane of the country might be luxuriously taken care of while the other half are insecurely kept in almshouses. And here I might state that it is the judgment of those qualified to give an opinion in the case, that the insane and sane paupers should not be kept together; that is, separate buildings should be provided for each.

In addition to the 25 insane in the almshouse there are 25 idiots. These patients, when the idiocy does not depend upon epilepsy, might very well be kept with the sane poor. Since the last annual meeting (September, 1877) there have been but five deaths:

Intemperance and old age.....90 years
Epilepsy .....70 years
Bright's disease .....49 years
Consumption .....35 years
Cholera infantum and congenital syphilis..... 3 months

There has been in the same time three births. The superintendent has provided a register and library fund book for the use of visitors who may feel disposed to contribute anything towards providing reading matter for the family. This fund has already secured the regular reception of several magazines and enabled the superintendent to purchase quite a number of useful and enter-

taining books for the family. The Library is indebted to Mr. Cephas Arms of Knoxville for some twenty or twenty-five volumes, Judge Douglas and daughter of Galesburg have the thanks of the family for numerous volumes of the "Ladies Repository." The First National bank of Knoxville has continued its contribution of files of the Chicago dailies. For all these favors the family desires, through me, to extend its thanks.

It remains for me to report on the resolution of the board, at its last meeting, in respect to the discontinuance of the habitual use of opium in any form by the inmates of the almshouse. Before the passage of the resolution I had made several attempts to reduce the amount used. Every reduction I made was ascribed by the patients to some "grudge" the superintendent or physician had against them, so I availed myself of a semi-permission, on the part of some members of the board, to continue the usual allowance, till the present meeting with the full understanding of the patients that it would then positively and abruptly stop. Any subterfuge on the part of the habitual opium eater, in order to obtain the drug, is considered honorable and here, as the last supply has run short, certain plans have been resorted to. One of the patients, after boasting that he was cured, was caught at the medicine case helping himself from the laudanum bottle. He states that he has had no morphine from the county for six weeks. To your physician's personal knowledge he has had two drachm bottles of morphine in this time, his full amount.

We can see no more reason why opium intoxication should be permitted at the almshouse than alcoholic intoxication; and we are thankful to the board that it has assumed the responsibility of forbidding its continuance, in this way relieving us of unjust censure on the part of the patients.

Respectfully,

M. A. McCLELLAND.

Mr. Gale presented a resolution directing the almshouse committee to advertise for supplies for that institution. Referred to committee on almshouse and paupers.

January, 1879.—Mr. Hale, from special committee to whom was referred the subject of protection to the almshouse from fire, presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

Your committee, heretofore appointed to inquire into and report upon the practicability and expense of providing some adequate protection from loss and casualty from fire in the Knox county almshouse and by subsequent resolution, authorized to employ Zelotes Cooley, Esq., to examine the several plans proposed, and report the result, with the probable expense of the plan recommended, beg leave to submit the following report from Mr. Cooley, in compliance with the foregoing resolution, towit:

State of Illinois, }
Knox County. } ss.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Illinois.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the matter of providing some suitable plan for the protection of the county almshouse from destruction by fire, respectfully report: That he made an examination of the building for that purpose, and after considering the matter would recommend that the two water tanks now in the building be used for that purpose, with an additional tank, to

be placed as near the center of the building as can be, with a capacity equal to the other two tanks in the building, all these tanks I would connect by suitable pipes running from each tank to the basement story of the building, connecting with a horizontal pipe running east and west from the west tank to the east one; from the horizontal pipe I would have three stand pipes, one in each wing of the building, and the other near the center east and west, running up through both stories, making three places in each story for discharging the water. It would require something like one hundred and twenty-five feet of hose pipe for each story. From such information as I have been able to obtain, I think that the cost of the works complete, would be about three hundred dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

Z. COOLEY.

Your committee have examined the plan submitted in the foregoing report and deem it practicable, and the probable expenses reasonable; and recommend that the said plan be adopted, and that the undersigned committee be authorized and instructed to superintend the construction and erection of said improvement, with such authority to make purchases, and employ assistants and perform other acts as shall be necessary in the execution of the duty imposed upon them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. J. HALE,
D. W. ALDRICH,
D. M. EIKER.

Messrs. Eiker, Higgins, Temple, West and Gaines entered.

On motion of Mr. W. S. Gale the report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Butler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in place and stead of all rules now in force in this board relating to pauper claims, the following be adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the several overseers of the poor in this county to remove to the almshouse all persons requiring relief from the county, except in the following cases:

1st. Persons having some contagious disease.

2nd. Persons too sick to be removed.

And that the county will not be responsible for relief given outside of the almshouse, except in the above cases, and then only when the relief has been ordered by the overseer of the poor of the town where the relief is given.

The yeas and nays being demanded, resulted:

Yeas—Messrs. Butler, Latimer, Gale (G. W.), Gale (W. S.), Dieterich, Nelson, Sisson, McFarland, Sumner, Eiker, Higgins, Robson, Stephenson, Benson, Aldrich, Wyman, Temple, Andrews, Corey, West, Tucker, Gaines and Sellon 23.

Nays—None.

Resolution adopted.

April Meeting, 1879.—Mr. Hale from special committee on protection to the almshouse from fire presented the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County.

The undersigned committee heretofore appointed to contract for and super-

intend the construction of an approved plan for protection from fire in the Knox county almshouse, beg leave to report:

That acting under the authority conferred upon them they employed the Haxtun Steam Heating Company of Kewanee, Ill., to construct and place in the said building such an apparatus as was approved by the said board, at the January meeting, 1879, by contract accompanying this report, for the sum of $335; that the said contractors have constructed and placed the said apparatus in the said building, but that up to this date it has not been perfected so as to be accepted by the committee. They recommend that the sum of $338.41 (of which sum $3.41 is for extra materials not covered by the contract) be appropriated to the payment for said improvements, to be paid over to the contractors when the said work and apparatus shall be complete and perfect according to contract and accepted by this committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. J. HALE,
D. M. EIKER,
D. W. ALDRICH,
Committee.

On motion the report of the committee was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Eiker moved to amend rules governing aid rendered to paupers by adding an additional exception, as follows:

3rd. Persons not resident in the town where aided.

Amendment adopted.

The rules as amended read:

Resolved, That in place and stead of all rules now in force in this board relating to pauper claims the following be adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the several overseers of the poor in this county to remove to the almshouse all persons requiring relief from the county, except in the following cases:

1st. Persons having some contagious disease.

2nd. Persons too sick to be removed.

3rd. Persons not resident in the town where aided.

And that the county will not be responsible for relief given outside of the almshouse, except in the above cases, and then onlv when the relief has been ordered by the overseer of the poor of the town where the relief is given.

July Meeting, 1879.—Communication of Mrs. L. J. Cleveland.

To the Honorable Almshouse Committee and Board of Supervisors.

GENTLEMEN:—Your superintendent would respectfully submit the following report. Since your last meeting there have been 1371½ individual weeks board furnished at a cost of $1.09, not including improvements and repairs; and $1.57 including all expenses incurred in operating the institution and farm. At present there are 103 inmates, 59 males and 44 females. Of this number 25 are over 60 years of age, 14 over 70 and 4 over 80, and 12 children under 10. Of the above number 29 are insane, 22 idiotic. There have been no births and but one death, which was that of the oldest member of the family. We are under obligation to Rev. Mr. Waddle and Deacon Arms for conducting the funeral services.

Through the kindness of the Presbyterian clergy and laymen, and the Swedish clergy of Knoxville, the inmates have the advantage of religious instruction almost every sabbath, and generous benefactors have furnished them with a sufficient supply of reading matter.

The usual amount of repairing, plastering, kalsomining, painting and papering, with the addition of replacing three stone window cappings, has been done; also considerable cane matting has been furnished. However, it requires constant renewing and repairing to preserve the building, and keep the institution in a good condition. Unfortunately the house is not properly constructed to care for and treat insane patients. Those who are safe to be at liberty have free range of the wards and yard during the day; those that are not safe to be so left are taken out three times a day by an attendant and exercised. Constant attention is given to cleanliness, patients being bathed as often as necessary. This is not all that ought to be done, but all that can be done with the present arrangements. There are a few of the patients who are very destructive, and for the purpose of restraining them at such times we use Fisher's patent leather muffs, otherwise they would destroy all within their reach.

In respect to the purchasing of supplies the same course has been pursued as heretofore; bids have been solicited from numerous dealers, and the purchases have been made from those who furnished the best goods for the least money.

Believing a visit by the board to the institution would be advantageous to the citizens of the county I extend a cordial invitation to your honorable body to visit the house and farm during the present meeting.

Respectfully,

MRS. L. J. CLEVELAND.

Communication of M. A. McClelland.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County.

GENTLEMEN:—During the past three months there have been eighteen admissions to the almshouse. With the exception of four children, all of these have been more or less sick. One, a tramp, was dangerously so, and is not likely to recover. Repeated attacks of pleurisy have resulted in the exudation of pus in the pleural cavity. Two of the recent admissions have left the house; the others remain. One, coming in with a corneal ulcer and purulent inflammation of the eyes, was sent—as soon as she could be got ready—to the state eye and ear infirmary. The corneal ulceration had commenced but ten days before her admission, and, being over center of pupil, there seemed a probability that, after healing, there would be such an amount of opacity left that permanent blindness and permanent pauperism would follow. This seemed a sufficient reason for sending her to Chicago. While your physician is perhaps as competent as any other general practitioner in the county to treat diseases of the eye, he does not pretend to the skill possessed by the surgeons in charge of the state hospital for diseases of the eye and ear. Inasmuch as the only cost for treatment at the state hospital is the railroad fare to and from Chicago, I would strongly recommend that such patients be sent direct from several towns, rather than sending them to the almshouse, as being much cheaper, and also affording the patient a better chance for recovery, from early treatment. An affidavit from the patient as to his being a pauper, and a certificate from the supervisor that the patient is one, is all that is necessary to insure admission to the hosptial. The return ticket

should be sent to the superintendent, so that, in case of fire or any epidemic disease occuring, the patient may be promptly returned to the county. A complete change of clothing is also required. The patient above referred to was treated last winter, as an out-door patient; but from that attack and a prior one she had entirely recovered.

Of the recent admissions, one is alleged to be insane; yet no steps have been taken to have him so pronounced by the legally constituted authorities. He is being held by the superintendent at the risk of those who brought him to the almshouse. There is probably no doubt as to his condition, but this should have been determined before he was sent to the house.

There is another case—a man about 30 years of age—sent in January last to the house, to wait for admission to the insane hospital. If it falls within the jurisdiction of the sheriff to convey such parties to the asylum, he had better keep them under his own control and observation till such transference is made. The patient might, in this way, get the benefit of earlier treatment, which is most valuable in insanity as in other diseases.

Within the past few weeks there has come into the hands of your physician the report of the state board of public charities (Report for 1878), which would make rather valuable reading for many citizens of the county, whose deductions as to the relative cost and manner of keeping paupers in various parts of the state are quite at variance with the facts. In respect to one county that has been held up as a model for us the report says: "This county has never treated its insane well. Two of the present inmates, who are insane, have been shut up for seventeen years. One was kept for many years in chains. They are not properly cared for in respect to cleanliness." It falls within the province of the superintendent and the honorable almshouse committee to report how such patients are kept in Knox county. I might say, however, that the "model" county—although five townships smaller, and with 500 less population (census of 1870) than Knox county—had, from the 1st day of October, 1877, to the 30th day of September, 1878, 17,645 days' board at the different state institutions, while Knox county had but 13,823—a difference of 3,822 days' board. The outdoor relief also varies greatly. At a late meeting of the board of supervisors there were 641 persons aided from the county treasury. The farm in this county contains nearly 200 acres, and the family averages below eighty. When, therefore, comparisons are made for the purpose of putting the management of the Knox county charities in an unfavorable light, it would be nothing more than justice to make the comparison a complete one by taking some pains to learn all the facts bearing upon the case.

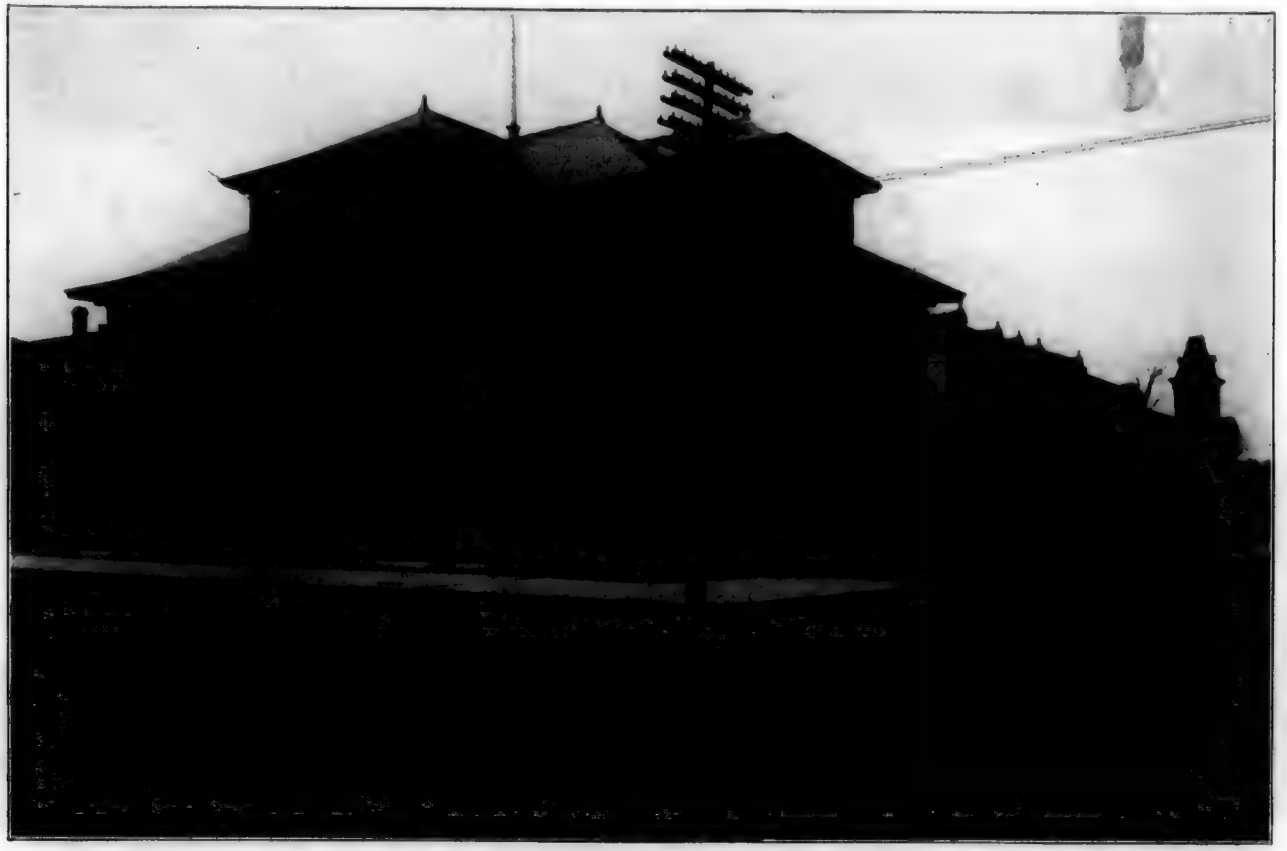
Respectfully,

M. A. McCLELLAND.

September Meeting, 1880.—Mr. Gale (G. W.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That upon certificate of the chairman of the almshouse committee that the work has been completed and accepted by the committee, the clerk be directed to issue orders in favor of Merrill & Wilber for $110, being the balance due them for work, repairing basement and building coal house at almshouse.

Mr. Gale (G. W.) offered the following resolution:



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Located on corner of South Cherry and Simmons Streets. Built in 1893-4. Cost, $115,000.

should be sent to the superintendent, so that, in case of fire or any epidemic disease occuring, the patient may be promptly returned to the county. A complete change of clothing is also required. The patient above referred to was treated last winter, as an out-door patient; but from that attack and a prior one she had entirely recovered.

Of the recent admissions, one is alleged to be insane; yet no steps have been taken to have him so pronounced by the legally constituted authorities. He is being held by the superintendent at the risk of those who brought him to the almshouse. There is probably no doubt as to his condition, but this should have been determined before he was sent to the house.

There is another case—a man about 30 years of age—sent in January last to the house, to wait for admission to the insane hospital. If it falls within the jurisdiction of the sheriff to convey such parties to the asylum, he had better keep them under his own control and observation till such transference is made. The patient might, in this way, get the benefit of earlier treatment, which is most valuable in insanity as in other diseases.

Within the past few weeks there has come into the hands of your physician the report of the state board of public charities (Report for 1878), which would make rather valuable reading for many citizens of the county, whose deductions as to the relative cost and manner of keeping paupers in various parts of the state are quite at variance with the facts. In respect to one county that has been held up as a model for us the report says: "This county has never treated its insane well. Two of the present inmates, who are insane, have been shut up for seventeen years. One was kept for many years in chains. They are not properly cared for in respect to cleanliness." It falls within the province of the superintendent and the honorable almshouse committee to report how such patients are kept in Knox county. I might say, however, that the "model" county—although five townships smaller, and with 500 less population (census of 1870) than Knox county—had, from the 1st day of October, 1877, to the 30th day of September, 1878, 17,645 days' board at the different state institutions, while Knox county had but 13,823—a difference of 3,822 days' board. The outdoor relief also varies greatly. At a late meeting of the board of supervisors there were 641 persons aided from the county treasury. The farm in this county contains nearly 200 acres, and the family averages below eighty. When, therefore, comparisons are made for the purpose of putting the management of the Knox county charities in an unfavorable light, it would be nothing more than justice to make the comparison a complete one by taking some pains to learn all the facts bearing upon the case.

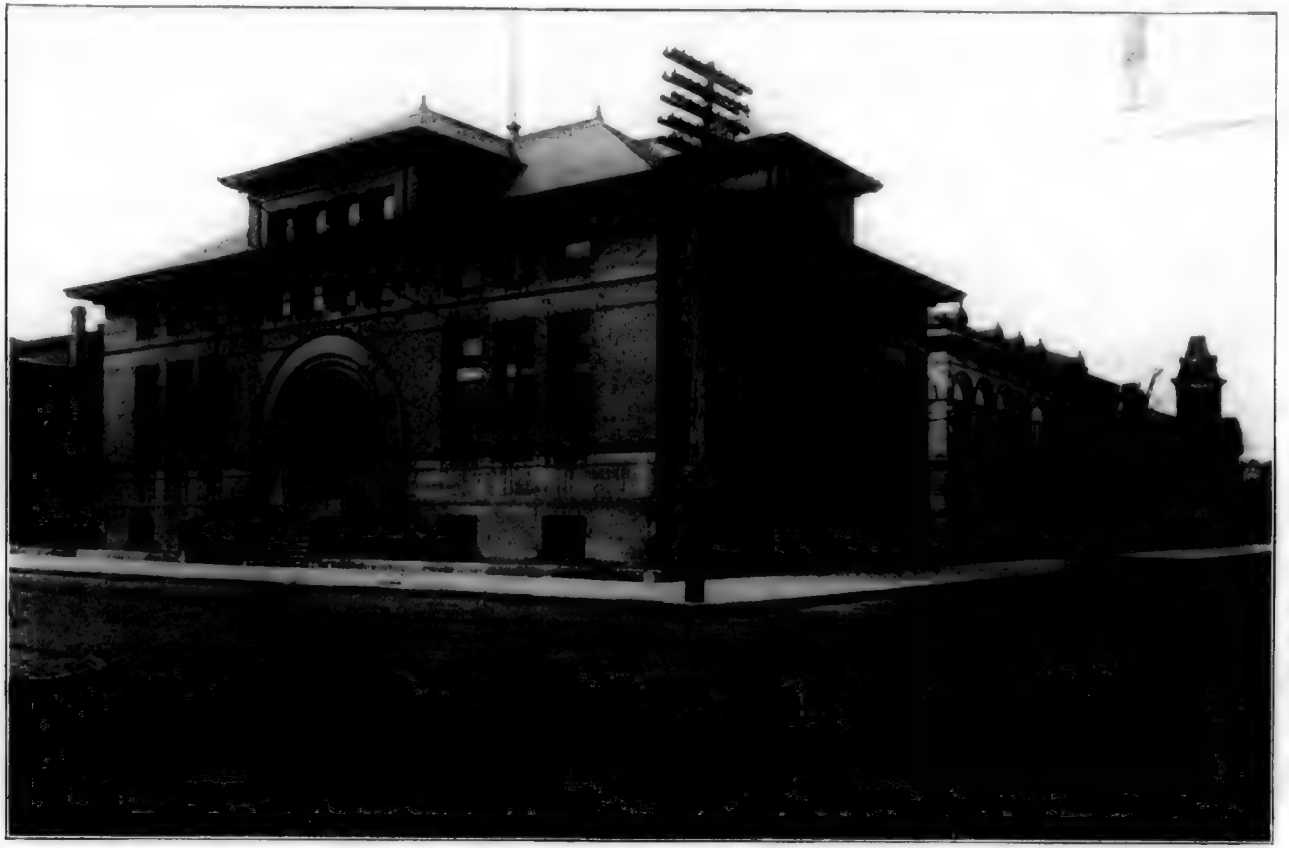
Respectfully,

M. A. McCLELLAND.

September Meeting, 1880.—Mr. Gale (G. W.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That upon certificate of the chairman of the almshouse committee that the work has been completed and accepted by the committee, the clerk be directed to issue orders in favor of Merrill & Wilber for $110, being the balance due them for work, repairing basement and building coal house at almshouse.

Mr. Gale (G. W.) offered the following resolution:



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Located on corner of South Cherry and Simmons Streets. Built in 1893-4. Cost, $115,000.

Resolved, That the purchase of tobacco by the county for use by the inmates of the almshouse and jail be discontinued.

Yeas and nays being called:

Yeas—Messrs. Boydston, Kimball, Gale (G. W.), Gale (W. S.), Dieterich, McKee, Morse, Rankin, May, Stephenson, Rebstock, Corey and Tucker, 13.

Nays—Messrs. McFarland, Simpson, Woodmansee, Leighton, Mathews, Sansbury and Todd, 7. Carried.

January Meeting, 1882.—Mr. Robson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in place and stead of all orders now in force relating to pauper claims, the following be adopted:

Resolved, That the county will not be responsible for relief given to persons having contagious diseases.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the several overseers of the poor of the county to remove to the almshouse all persons requiring relief from the county, except in the following cases:

1st. Persons not resident in the town where aided.

2nd. Persons too sick to be removed.

And the county will not be responsible for relief given outside the almshouse, except in the above cases, and then only when relief has been ordered by the overseer of the poor in the town where the relief is given.

Mr. May moved that the overseer of the poor of the city of Galesburg shall receive from the county a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum for his services. Adopted.

Adjourned Meeting, August 6, 1883.—Mr. Charles read the following report of the committee on almshouse and paupers on almshouse proper:

We desire to call attention to the fact that we have not sufficient accommodation for our insane at the county almshouse and would recommend the appointment of a committee to take the matter into consideration and report at our next meeting.

WM. ROBSON,
A. G. CHARLES,
J. A. FREDRICKS,
M. B. HARDEN,
D. GREENLEAF.

Mr. Gale moved that the report be adopted and its recommendations concurred in, except the last clause pertaining to increased accommodations at the almshouse. Carried.

Mr. Gale moved that the matter pertaining to the increased accommodations at the almshouse be referred to the committee on almshouse and paupers.

Mr. Charles moved to amend by adding Mr. Hale and Mr. Gale to the committee.

The motion as amended was adopted.

September Meeting, 1883.—A communication from the state board of public charities in regard to increased accommodation for the insane was read and referred to same committee.

Mr. Charles read the following report of the committee to whom was referred the matter of providing increased accommodations for the insane:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

Your special committee, to whom was referred the matter of increased accommodations for the insane at the almshouse, beg leave to report that after inquiry, we find there are in the almshouse thirty-three insane patients. With the exception of three or four they are easily managed. We learn that the state, acting under a bill appropriating nearly $500,000, is now making accommodations for about fourteen hundred patients in addition to those already provided for, which will allow our county an additional quota of about sixteen.

Your committee are of opinion that when the accommodations above referred to are completed there will be ample room at our almshouse for all that may remain.

We, therefore, recommend that no action be taken at the present in the matter of making further accommodations for the insane.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. CHARLES, M. B. HARDEN,
J. A. FREDRICKS, T. J. HALE,
W. SELDEN GALE.

On motion of Mr. Eiker, said report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in.

January, 1890.—The hour for the consideration of the report of the special committee on care of the insane having arrived, the report was called up, and on motion of Mr. Simpson the report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in by the board.

The following is the report:

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, JANUARY TERM, 1890.

The committee appointed to consider the provision to be made for the insane beg leave to report:

In making their investigation they have visited the state institutions at Jacksonville and Kankakee and the county houses in neighboring counties, where provision has recently been made for the county insane. After advising with the superintendents of these institutions, examining buildings and equipment, and giving attention to the methods of management, they consulted Mr. I. A. Coleman, the architect of the state buildings now in progress of construction, and after conference and consultation with him on the ground at the almshouse, employed him to furnish plans and estimates of cost, which they herewith submit. The plans are for a building three stories in height, to correspond with the present almshouse building, attached to the west wing by a corridor adapted to use in connection with the almshouse, under the same superintendent, using in common the present offices, kitchen, laundry and heating apparatus—to accommodate forty patients and to be constructed as nearly fire-proof as possible with reasonable outlay.

The committee find it impossible to determine with any certainty the number of patients the county will be called upon to provide for. It has been the declared policy of the state to provide for all the insane, others as well as those who are a public charge. The provision made by the state has never been quite adequate, and the additions made from time to time have been exceeded by the increase in applicants. This county has always been obliged to care for some of the insane

poor, and has also sheltered some who were not paupers, but who could neither get admittance into the state asylums nor be properly cared for at home.

Six years ago some provision to be made by the county seemed imperative, but about that time the state institutions were very much enlarged, the quota of this county was increased and as some counties were slow in calling for the accommodations they were entitled to, this county was permitted to send patients in excess of its quota, and was for the time relieved. At the present time all the state institutions appear to be crowded and this county is called on to remove all its patients in excess of its quota.

Provision has been made for an increase of capacity of three asylums of 300 each, an addition of nearly 25 per cent to the present capacity of all the asylums. This will not be available before 1891. In the meantime the census for 1890 will afford a new basis for apportionment, and the advantage this county might gain will be to a large extent neutralized by the excessive comparative growth of Cook county.

While Knox county is one of the few that has, since the last census, materially added to its population, it is quite certain its growth has been in a less ratio than that of the whole state, Cook county included.

If the number of the insane continues to increase with the increase of population (and for years past the increase of insane seems relatively greater), there will be an increased pressure, only to be relieved by additional provision to be made by the state, except so far as some relief may be had by change of basis of apportionment.

The apportionment is now made among counties according to population. It may hereafter be fixed according to the number of insane. If, as seems to be the case, the insane in this county are usually numerous compared with the population, we may realize some greater increase of quota in the next apportionment.

That such change of basis will be made is not certain. Nor is it certain the state will continue to extend its asylums. The opinion may prevail that it is better to leave the several counties to provide each for itself for any further increase. And it may be well to say that after what the committee have learned of the methods of management in the state asylums and the county houses, their opinions on this subject are modified, and they believe, that, while as a general rule, a more careful management of public funds may be expected from county boards than from state officials, yet in the provision for and care of the insane the best results are to be hoped for when the institution is sufficiently large to afford and secure the highest education and talent in the management and the most thoroughly trained and competent assistants, and when the outlay in construction and equipment will be in the hands of those who have made the matter a special study.

But the opinion of this committee or this board on this subject will not control the action of the state, and the most it is worth is as an indication of the conclusions to which others, with opportunity for investigation, may be likely to arrive.

In estimating the wants of this county in new constructions we do not think it worth while to take into account the small provision not existing in the almshouse and jail.

That in the jail is needed for temporary detention of persons on their way elsewhere. That in the almshouse does not permit the seclusion of the patients from non-insane inmates, or the special care patients might have associated with the other insane and put to the use of paupers, it is a small margin for increase in their number.

The number of Knox county insane now in public institutions is: At Jacksonville, 46; Kankakee, 11; almshouse, 18; jail, 4; in all, 79. Our present quota in the state institutions is 46, and we are entitled to place these only at Jacksonville, leaving to be provided for by this county, 33. This number to be cared for by the county will be decreased in the distribution of the provision now being made by the state.

It may possibly be further reduced by a change in basis of apportionment. And if the state should extend its provision for the insane to meet the further increase of population, either by enlarging the asylums or the building of new ones, there may never be anything more than a temporary increase and the building may stand only partially occupied and useful as a guarantee against inconvenience caused by a sudden increase of population in this county or some delay in state action in making provision to meet the increase of population in the state. But if no further provision be made by the state and the county be called on to take care of its own increase or meet the diminution of its quota consequent on increase of population in other parts of the state, it will not be many years that a house for 40 patients will exceed the wants of the county.

The committee believe no time should be lost in making whatever provision the board thinks best to make, and they recommend that a committee be authorized to settle upon plans substantially conforming to those furnished by Mr. Coleman; that they be authorized to employ an architect to make complete working plans and prepare proper specifications, to advertise for building contracts, to let contracts and to proceed with the building as rapidly as can be made profitable.

They think by prompt action the contract may be let by the middle of February and the work begun as soon as the materials can be had and the weather will permit work.

W. Selden Gale.
Wm. Robson,
H. M. Sisson,
J. S. Simpson,
James Rebstock.

Moved by Mr. Rearick that the proposed building committee consist of three members. Carried.

Supervisor George entered.

Moved by Mr. Robson that the expenditures of the committee in the construction of the proposed building be limited to $25,000. Carried.

Moved by Mr. O'Connor that the committee be instructed to adopt a plan of construction practically fireproof. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gale that the motion fixing the number of the committee at three be reconsidered. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gale the number of the committee was increased to five.

Pending committee work, on motion of Mr. O'Connor the board adjourned to 1:30 P. M.

One Thirty P. M.—Board called to order by the chairman. Present, same as this forenoon.

The chairman announced the appointment of the following named members to compose the building committee: Messrs. Gale, Simpson, Robson, Sisson and Rebstock.

April, 1890.—Moved by Mr. Simpson that the chairman appoint a committee of five on almshouse annex. Carried.

Mr. Robson then called for the reading of the contract with Mr. Munson for the construction of the almshouse annex.

Moved by Mr. Robson that the questions presented by the options in the contract lie over until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The chairman announced the appointment of the following committee on annex to the almshouse.

Messrs. Robson, Sisson, Simpson, Rebstock and Boydstun.

Mr. Robson called up the matters in the contract for the construction of the annex to the almshouse. He stated that the committee advertised for bids to be opened February 15th, but that they received no bids which they accepted and so advertised again for March 18th, when they obtained a larger number of competitors. The committee had contracted with Mr. P. O. Munson of Galesburg, to put up the annex according to plans and specifications furnished by Mr. I. C. Coleman, architect, using thorough fireproof construction except as to the roof, which would be wood covered with slate, the building to be finished in southern pine and all for $24,000; for $24,300 if finished in white oak; for $26,459 if the building is finished inside with white oak and with iron roof construction. This committee desire instruction from the board as to which option they should accept.

Moved by Mr. Becker that the committee be directed to accept the $24,000 bid with pine and wood roof construction.

Moved by Mr. Simpson, as a substitute, that the committee be directed to accept the $26,459 bid with oak and iron roof construction.

The ayes and nays being called resulted as follows:

Ayes—McWilliams, Austin, Boydstun, Rearick, Burkhalter, Peter Nelson, Nels Nelson, Sisson, Clark, Simpson, Smith, Robson, Boynton, Rebstock, Whiting, Mason, Emery, 17.

Nays—Wilson, Heflin, Stephenson, Young, Becker, Baird, Seward, McCrea, 8.

The substitute prevailed.

Mr. Simpson stated that owing to the necessity for an increase in the facilities for the care of the insane the board at the September meeting authorized the almshouse committee to make such temporary arrangements as were best until the January meeting. That at the January meeting it became apparent that more room would be required than the county could provide at once, there being eleven patients at Kankakee, which had been ordered to be removed. Accordingly he visited Peoria county for the purpose of making arrangements for the temporary use of a part of their vacancies in the state hospital for the insane at Jacksonville. The county board of Peoria county being in session at the time gave Knox county permission to use 12 vacancies until such time as we could provide more

room or until such vacancies might be wanted for their own necessities. Mr. Simpson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board are due and are hereby tendered to the county board of Peoria county for their courtesy in permitting us to use a portion of their quota of insane at the hospital at Jacksonville.

July, 1890.—Mr. Robson reported that the contractor was making reasonable progress in the work of constructing the annex to the almshouse.

September, 1890.—Clerk's statement:

There will yet be expended on the annex to the almshouse about $17,000. If the board is to pursue the same policy in paying for the annex to the almshouse that was adopted in paying for the courthouse, it would seem that a levy of $52,000 would pay for the building and run the county until tax collections are made in the winter of 1892. Some arrangement, however, should be made for the payment of county orders this fall, as the estimates on the building soon to be made will speedily consume what funds are now on hand.

January, 1891.—Wm. Robson, chairman of the building committee, read the following report, and at his request the consideration of the same was made a special order for 11 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

Your committee on building had hoped that they could have reported the completion of the annex to the almshouse at the present meeting. This cannot be done. The contractor says he will finish the building within three weeks. It seems to your committee that the work can be done in that time. We would report the amounts paid to the contractor, Mr. Munson, on the following dates, also the amount of the contract price, and the amount unpaid on said contract and the amount your committee would recommend be allowed said contractor Munson for work done not included in contract:

Amount of contract		$26,459.00
1st estimate, May 14, 1890	$ 1,435.44	
2nd estimate, June 19, 1890	2,935.60	
3rd estimate, July 16, 1890	2,739.36	
4th estimate, August 18, 1890	1,589.52	
5th estimate, September 5, 1890	4,745.82	
6th estimate, October 16, 1890	1,228.48	
7th estimate, November 26, 1890	2,530.64	
Total	$17,204.86	
Balance unpaid on contract		$9,554.14

Amount estimated for work not in contract, $379.48, itemized as follows:

Excavating extra depth in foundation	$ 23.50
22,510 brick in foundation and partitions at $10.50 per M	236.35
11 yards plastering at 30c	3.30
Mason work, cutting stone door sills	2.80
2,044½ ft. channel iron at 4c per ft	81.78
O. C. Housel, extra on wood work, paid by Munson	31.75
	$379.48

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the report of the building

committee, Mr. Robson, chairman of said committee, made explanation of the extra expense incurred by the contractor in making substantial foundation and other necessary changes not in contract. Thereupon Mr. Nels Nelson moved that said committee be authorized to make final settlement with the contractor when the building is completed, and to accept the same. Carried.

Mr. Rebstock moved that the almshouse committee be authorized to procure the necessary furniture and furnishings required for the annex. Carried.

April, 1891.—Mr. Robson read the following report of the building committee:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

Your committee on building would respectfully report that the annex to the almshouse is ready for occupancy and that there has been paid for Mr. I. C. Coleman, architect, $324.50, the balance due him on the completion of the building, and that there has been paid to Mr. Munson, contractor, the sum of $26,704.86, leaving unpaid the sum of $133.62, to be paid when he has finished all work according to contract. The weather having been such that he has not been able to finish grading, etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. ROBSON,
J. S. SIMPSON,
H. M. SISSON,
W. A. BOYDSTUN,
JAMES REBSTOCK.

March Meeting, 1896.—Mr. Robson of the almshouse committee read the following and moved that the same be adopted as the rules of the almshouse. Carried.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ALMSHOUSE

KNOXVILLE, ILLINOIS, January 1, 1894.

1. The superintendent shall have complete control over the inmates, but this privilege must be exercised in a humane and consistent manner, resorting to restraint only when necessary to establish and keep a prevailing good order.

2. All patients to be carefully examined on admission, and all moneys and effects of value found in their possession, to be taken by the superintendent and referred to the almshouse committee, who shall direct what disposition shall be made of them. When patients conclude to leave the premises, their persons, packages, trunks, etc., may be searched by the superintendent.

3. All letters to and from the inmates of the institution to pass through the superintendent's hands and if thought necessary, to be examined and treated with reference to keeping good order in family.

4. Patients, under no circumstances, to leave the premises on a visit to Knoxville or elsewhere, without permission.

5. Patients are forbidden to abuse each other, and whoever wilfully does so will thereby become a proper subject for the superintendent's interference.

6. Inmates coming to the premises in an intoxicated condition, will be considered vagrants, and may be immediately discharged from the house.

7. Patients who are able shall, when called upon, assist to wait upon the sick, and thus render themselves as useful as possible. And if able shall help upon the farm, when needed.

8. Patients must not wilfully waste or destroy anything about the premises, but rather aid in caring for all material used here.

9. All clothing and other effects belonging to patients in the house, which are not appropriated for funeral purposes, shall be kept and used by surviving patients.

10. Visitors are requested to refrain from talking with insane patients, except relatives; but under no consideration to commit themselves to promises of future favor.

11. It shall be the duty of the physician to carefully scrutinize patients who come under his care; and administer medicines to each as may seem to him best adapted to their needs, and he may consistently prescribe exercises for them for the promotion of their health.

WM. ROBSON,
J. S. SIMPSON,
R. A. LOWER,
K. R. MARKS,
F. T. ALBERT,
Committee.

April Meeting, 1898.—Mr. Simpson of the almshouse committee read the following report in relation to the matter of the care of the insane at the almshouse:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on almshouse and paupers have at different times during the past year called your attention to the crowded condition of the insane department at the almshouse, showing that while it was constructed to care for 40 patients, we have, during the greater part of the year, been caring for from 65 to 67. As to whether insanity is on the increase among us we must leave to those who are able to make that careful and discriminating investigation necessary to determine.

The state has from time to time built new asylums and has frequently increased their capacity by adding new buildings, but has never yet succeeded in keeping up to the demand from increased applicants for admission, notwithstanding the growing sentiment that the state should take care of all insane, those who are a public charge, as well as those who are not. In January, 1890, when it became necessary to build the present annex, the number of Knox county's insane was 79, and were cared for as follows: At Jacksonville, 46; at Kankakee, 11; at almshouse, 18; at jail, 4; we find that at the present time the number of Knox county's insane in public institutions are as follows: At Jacksonville, 56; at Kankakee, 3; at almshouse, 64; making 123 in all. Your committee had hoped, on completion of the new Western hospital for insane, that in the apportionment to be made in connection therewith we would be allowed such increased ratio as would afford us such relief as would enable us, with our present buildings, to care for what we might have until such time as the asylum for the incurable insane at Peoria might be completed. The district for the western hospital has been made, the quota for each county assigned, and the same approved by the governor, and we find that we are allowed accommodation for 9 more patients, i. e., 62 in place of 53, and we

have been notified that on the removal of our patients from Jacksonville to Rock Island that the 3 at Kankakee must also be removed.

There is but little prospect for the completion of the asylum for the incurable insane in less than from 2 to 3 years and we can expect to have but little relief from it when completed. This will leave 64 patients for Knox county to care for after we obtain the relief afforded by the completion of the Western hospital, which will be some time next month.

The present building for insane, known as the annex to the Knox county almshouse, is occupied by both males and females, the males occupying the basement and first floors; the females occupying the second floor; 14 of the latter have to be furnished with sleeping room on this floor in the west wing of the men's department of the almshouse proper. In the men's department there is one room with 10 beds in it, another with 4, and another with 3. This is not recognized as the proper way to room this class of patients, unless a watchman is within hearing distance all the time at night.

Your committee believes that no time should be lost in making some additional provision for the care of this unfortunate class of people in our county. That an addition as nearly fireproof in construction as practicable be built on the east side of the present building and connected therewith by corridors, to be used in caring for the insane women committed to the county's care, and would recommend that a committee be authorized to settle on plans substantially conforming to those shown to the board by your committee; that they be authorized to employ an architect to make complete working plans and prepare proper specifications; to advertise for building contracts; to let contracts, and to proceed with the building as rapidly as it can profitably be done. The cost of said building not to exceed $.....

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. ROBSON,
J. S. SIMPSON,
K. R. MARKS,
F. T. ALBERT,
HUGH SLOAN,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hubbell the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Rebstock the chairman was authorized and directed to appoint a committee of five (one of whom shall be the chairman of the board) to carry out the recommendations contained in the foregoing report.

July Meeting, 1898.—Mr. Simpson, from the building committee, read the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

The committee provided for at the last meeting to act as a building committee in the construction of a new building at the almshouse for the use of insane would respectfully report, that they met on April 23 and consulted several architects of the city of Galesburg, and arranged with each of them to submit plans best suited for the purpose for which the proposed annex was to be built. April 28 your committee met for the purpose of examining the plans offered by the different architects and after careful examination selected those

prepared by Messrs. Gotschalk & Beadle, as best suited for the proposed annex and entered into an agreement with said Gotschalk & Beadle to make all drawings, details, working plans and specifications, assist in letting contract, act as supervising architect when called upon by the building committee during the construction of said building for the sum of $150, and if the committee desire the further services of an architect in preparing plans for a laundry building, said Gotschalk & Beadle agree to furnish said plans and specifications without further expense to the county. After said plans and specifications had been prepared and approved your committee advertised for bids for the construction of the annex in accordance with said plans and specifications. Said bids were opened June 6, 1898, as follows:

P. T. Olson	$20,773
Munson & Tingleaf	19,600
Peter McL. Davidson	23,200
O. C. Housel	24,773
Sweeny & Ream	20,900

(The above bids were exclusive of the heating.)

Munson and Tingleaf being the lowest bidders were awarded the contract at their bid of 19,600 dollars.

Your committee entered into contract with said parties for construction of said annex, they filing a bond in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful completion of said building, said contract and bond being on file with the clerk of the board.

As soon as the work of construction commenced your committee employed Mr. A. C. Phillipson, of Galesburg, as superintendent of material and construction at a salary of $2.00 per day.

Your committee met at the almshouse on July 8th and after inspecting the work done and material on hand made their first estimate of cost of work done and material on the grounds.

Amounting to	$1,613.50
Less 15 per cent	242.02
Leaving amount due on their first estimate of	1,371.48

For which amount they would ask that the clerk be directed to issue an order in payment thereof.

And would ask that the clerk be instructed to issue orders once each month in payment of estimate made by your committee in accordance with the contract made with Messrs. Munson & Tingleaf.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. Simpson,
Wm. Robson,
J. L. Burkhalter,
J. R. Young,
James Rebstock,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Becker, the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

September Meeting, 1898.—Mr. Burkhalter, of the building committee, read the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on the building of the new annex to the Knox county almshouse would respectfully report that the construction of the building is progressing at about the rate such buildings usually do. Some delay was caused waiting for iron when the building was ready for the beams for the first floor, and when your committee was in session at the almshouse on the 9th inst. word was received from the yards furnishing the brick for the outside of the walls that they could not furnish any more of the brick contracted for till a new kiln could be made. This of course must cause additional delay, in all other respects the work is progressing very satisfactorily to your committee.

Your committee met at the almshouse on August 9th and made their second estimate of work done and material furnished and on the grounds and found the amount due the contractors at that time to be $1863.24.

They also met on September 9th and made their third monthly estimate and found the amount due the contractors at that time to be $1551.80, and requested the clerk to issue orders in payment of these amounts as authorized to do at the July meeting of the board. At the last meeting of the board your committee reported that we had employed Mr. A. C. Phillipson as superintendent of construction but we neglected to ask that provision be made for payment for his services.

At the meeting of your committee on August 9th and September 9th, we gave him an order on the clerk for the amount due him, and the clerk having honored the same we would ask your approval of our action and would ask that the clerk be authorized to issue orders in payment for his services as superintendent of construction once per month on the order of the committee.

Your committee would further report that the steam heating in the old building which was constructed on what is known as the two pipe system has not worked well for some time and should be improved, and knowing that it was necessary to run new mains from the present boiler room to the new building believed it would be economy for the county to have it changed to what is now used and known as the "one pipe system," requested bids for the plumbing and heating in new building, also for changing the piping in old building to that system. Said bids were opened at the almshouse August 9th, 1898, as follows:

Allen Myers & Co., of Rock Island, for heating new building and changing old building $3,020.00
Nailon Bros., Peoria, same 3,000.00
O'Connor Bros., Peoria, plumbing new building..... 2,100.00
Galesburg Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing and heating in new building using 2000 feet of radiation therein and changing old building... 4,730.00
C. S. Telford, plumbing and heating in new building as per plans and specifications so as to furnish 70 degrees inside when 20 degrees outside, and changing old building 4,827.75

The slight difference between the last two bids caused the sub-committee investigating the matter, considerable anxiety as to which of the bids was really the lowest. A call on the different firms showed that while one was figuring for 2000 feet of radiation, the other was figuring for 2312. Owing to the fact that nearly all the radiation in the new building must be in the halls

or corridors, it is evident that something in excess of the usual amount must be used; considerable more than if the radiators could be placed in the rooms. The best information we could find from parties not interested in either firm, assured us that in view of the indirect way of heating, and the amount of windows it was even doubtful if 2312 feet was enough, certainly not any more than was required. Your committee therefore believing Mr. Telford to be the lowest bidder have awarded him the work, and entered into a contract with him for the faithful performance thereof. The contract and bond being placed on file with the county clerk.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. SIMPSON,
WM. ROBSON,
J. L. BURKHALTER,
JAMES REBSTOCK,
J. E. YOUNG,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Marks, the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

December Meeting, 1898.—Mr. Burkhalter of the building committee, read the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on the construction of the new annex to the Knox county almshouse, would respectfully report that the construction of the building is making some progress but on account of the inclement and cold weather, and the many difficulties encountered in obtaining suitable brick and other material, specified under the contract, the progress has not been as speedy as your committee has hoped for or expected, but with fair weather the conditions are such now that we may reasonably hope for more speedy progress towards completion of the annex.

On November 29th, 1898, your committee met at the almshouse and made their 5th monthly estimate of materials furnished and work done on the annex, which showed an aggregate of $10,406.99 expended on the building, from which amount your committee have deducted 15 per cent. (as provided for under the contract), viz., $1,561.05, leaving due and payable to the contractors $8,845.94, which amount has under the direction of your committee been paid to the contractors Munson & Tingleaf by county clerk's orders.

On September 27th, 1898, your committee met at the almshouse to receive and open proposals for the erection of a laundry building at the almshouse as provided for at the July meeting of the board, at which meeting three bids were received, from F. W. Hawk, D. H. Fink and P. O. Munson, varying materially in amounts or figures. F. W. Hawk being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract for the erection and completion of the laundry building for the sum of $1,600.00 to be paid for on the completion of the building provided the weather and other conditions were such that the building be finished by December 10th, 1898. But if, after a proper effort on the part of contractor, the building could not be finished by that date, a payment should be made equal to 75 per cent. of the amount of work done and material furnished on the ground. The first estimate was made December 9th, 1898, and shows the amount of labor and material

furnished and on the ground to be $1,114.26, of which your committee retain as provided under the contract, 25 per cent. ($278.56), leaving amount due and payable to the contractor $835.70, for which amount we recommend that county clerk's order be issued to F. W. Hawk for the use of A. M. Parmenter and E. L. Lacey in payment of the first estimate.

In the matter of the bill of the Frost Manufacturing Co. for new boiler and tank for the laundry building, $321.00, we find the same correct and recommend that a county order be issued for the amount.

In the matter of the bill of Gottschalk & Beadle, architects, for one-half of the contract price for services as architects for the construction of the new annex and the laundry building at the almshouse, your committee would recommend that a county order be issued to Gottschalk & Beadle for $75.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. SIMPSON,
J. L. BURKHALTER,
WM. ROBSON,
J. R. YOUNG,
JAMES REBSTOCK,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Becker, the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

April Meeting, 1899.—Mr. Simpson of the building committee read the following report in relation to the building of the annex to the almshouse.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your building committee would respectfully report that they had hoped that they might have been able to report that the new annex to the almshouse was completed or nearly so, but owing to the length of time it has taken the plastering to dry, the work of finishing has been greatly delayed. With favorable weather we think it can be completed some time in the coming month.

During the process of construction your committee thought it best to substitute hollow tile for floor and ceilings and mackolite for partitions in place of expanded metal, which had been contracted for. For making this exchange the contractor agreed to deduct the sum of $200.00. We would submit the following statement of amounts paid the contractors to the present time, also the contract price:

Amount of contract		$19,600.00
Deduction for exchange from expanded metal to hollow tile and mackolite fire proofing		200.00
		$19,400.00
1st. estimate July 7	$1,371.48	
2d. estimate Aug. 7	1,863.24	
3rd. estimate September 9	1,551.80	
4th estimate October 14	2,175.42	
5th estimate November 29	1,884.00	
6th estimate January 26	4,076.91	
7th estimate March 30	2,329.94	
Balance due on contract		$ 4,147.21

The following amounts we would recommend be allowed the contractors for extra work done, not called for in the contract, but thought to be necessary by your committee.

Door and entrance to basement	$30.00
Extra support for guttering	18.00
Moving partition and filling opening	6.25
Door under stairway and labor	5.25
Other extras, carpenter work, etc	12.00
Total	$71.50

Making a balance that would be due the contractors at the completion of the building of $4,218.71

Your committee would also recommend that upon the satisfactory completion of the building they be authorized to accept the same and make a final settlement with Messrs. Munson & Tingleaf, the contractors, and that upon the order of your committee the clerk be authorized to issue an order in payment thereof.

Your committee would further recommend that they be authorized to accept the new laundry building upon its completion, and make final settlement with F. W. Hawk, contractor, and that the clerk be authorized to issue an order in final payment of same on the order of the committee.

Your committee would further report that the specifications for the plumbing for the new building provide for a hot water heater of 40 gallons capacity. Your committee believing this entirely too small, would recommend that they be authorized to arrange with the contractors for one from 175 to 200 gallons.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. Simpson,
J. L. Burkhalter,
J. R. Young,
James Rebstock,
J. F. Latimer,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

December Meeting, 1900.—Mr. Gault of the almshouse committee presented a statement in regard to the construction of a cement walk and the recommendation in relation thereto was adopted.

Your committee would also report that in accordance with the instructions of the board at its last meeting we have had completed a cement walk leading from the almshouse to the road at a cost of 17 cents a foot for 2394 feet, amounting to $406.98 with the contractors' written guarantee attached to their bill reading as follows: "We guarantee this cement walk for the period of 5 years from date, should any defects show up during this period of time which are caused by the action of frost or the elements, or from defective material or workmanship, we agree to replace such walk at our expense." Signed Terry & Lewis, Oct. 18th, 1900.

We recommend the payment of the bill.

Terry & Lewis, 2394 feet cement walk at 17c per foot $406.98

And the almshouse committee also presented the following recommendation in regard to water supply, which was adopted:

Whereas, The present water supply at the almshouse is insufficient for the ordinary use of the almshouse, and is totally inadequate for fire protection. Therefore, we would ask that we be authorized to arrange for sufficient supply of water, either by digging new well or by contract with the city of Knoxville, as upon further investigation seems to us best.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. L. FAY,
F. T. ALBERT,
I. B. GAULT,
GEO. W. GALE,
S. MCWILLIAMS,
Committee.

September Meeting, 1901.—Mr. Gale of the same committee read a special report in relation to the extension of water mains to the almshouse and on his motion the same was adopted and its recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee who were directed to secure from the city of Knoxville, if possible, connection with the city water service so as to afford better fire protection, and water service for the almshouse—would report, that they have made with the city of Knoxville, the contract herewith presented, to-wit:

It is hereby agreed by and between the county of Knox, represented by the almshouse committee of the board of supervisors of Knox county and state of Illinois, and the city of Knoxville, a municipal corporation situated in said county and state that the city will extend its present water system so as to give water service to the almshouse in said city of Knoxville: That the city will at once lay a four (4) inch main pipe of standard weight from the end of their present system in front of St. Mary's school in said city to the northwest corner of Douglas and Market streets, there to connect with a pipe to be laid by the county, extending from that point to the almshouse and grounds and connecting with such hydrants in and about the premises as the said committee shall direct and provide. After the completion of such work the city of Knoxville will at all times furnish all water desired by said county for fire protection, house use and other purposes, the same as furnished other water customers and citizens of Knoxville.

For such service the county shall pay to the city quarterly a meter rate for the water used at the rate of two (2) cents per 100 gallons for an amount between 1000 and 3000 gallons per day, and one and three-fourths (1¾) cents per 100 gallons for an amount equal to 3000 gallons per day or more.

The county is to furnish a four inch meter and all connections and place same at a suitable place on the line of pipe and all work done on this line shall be under the supervision of the superintendent of water works of the said city.

Dated this 19th day of July, A. D. 1901.

(Seal) CITY OF KNOXVILLE,
By Jesse Pickrel, *Mayor.*

(Seal) KNOX COUNTY ALMSHOUSE COMMITTEE,
By. O. L. Fay, *Chairman.*

Also that to carry out this agreement they had plans and specifications for the proposed work made by John McAuley, the city engineer of Galesburg, and advertised for bids for the performance of the work according to such plans.

That upon opening the bids B. O. Krotter was found to be the lowest bidder, and contract entered into with him for such work for the sum of $1,639.30. A copy of said contract together with the bond for its faithful performance and the plans of the proposed work are now on file in the office of the county clerk.

Your committee would also ask that upon the proper certificate of the almshouse committee the county clerk be directed to issue county orders in payment of such amounts as may be found due for work done, according to the terms of such contract.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. L. FAY,
F. T. ALBERT,
I. B. GAULT,
GEO. W. GALE,
S. MCWILLIAMS,
Committee.

December Meeting, 1901.—The following mentioned is contained in the report of the almshouse and poor-farm committee presented by Mr. Gale at the December meeting 1901:

Your committee would also report that the pipe has been laid and connections made with the water works of the city of Knoxville so that the almshouse is now provided with the water service and fire protection we were directed to secure.

March Meeting, 1903.—The following communication was read and referred to the almshouse committee:

GILSON, ILL., March 14, 1903.

To the Board of Supervisors:

YOUR HONORABLE BODY.—Upon receiving information that you were wanting to purchase more land for the benefit and use of the Knox county almshouse, I take pleasure in announcing that the estate of Amos B. Palmer, deceased, is for sale, lying north and west of county farm containing 133⅓ acres, more or less; 80 acres of which is under cultivation, balance consisting of two pastures, one at the north and one at the south of said 133⅓ acres, with an abundance of water in both, and a never failing well at the house, a good young orchard and other fruit also a good house of 8 rooms, good barn, cribs and sheds, a good new windmill and tank. We can give you immediate possession. Price $11,000. Terms one half cash, balance on two years time, for first mortgage, with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum if desired.

I further state that said estate is free from all incumbrance and can give a clear title.

Any information desired will be promptly attended to.

Hoping this may meet your approval, I remain yours very sincerely, awaiting an early reply.

ORLO S. PALMER,
Executor, Gilson, Ill.

The following is contained in a report of the almshouse committee made by Mr. Butt at the March meeting 1903:



THE AUDITORIUM

Located on the corner of North Broad and Ferris Streets. Erected in 1890. Seating capacity, 1,300.

Also that to carry out this agreement they had plans and specifications for the proposed work made by John McAuley, the city engineer of Galesburg, and advertised for bids for the performance of the work according to such plans.

That upon opening the bids B. O. Krotter was found to be the lowest bidder, and contract entered into with him for such work for the sum of $1,639.30. A copy of said contract together with the bond for its faithful performance and the plans of the proposed work are now on file in the office of the county clerk.

Your committee would also ask that upon the proper certificate of the almshouse committee the county clerk be directed to issue county orders in payment of such amounts as may be found due for work done, according to the terms of such contract.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. L. FAY,
F. T. ALBERT,
I. B. GAULT,
GEO. W. GALE,
S. MCWILLIAMS,
Committee.

December Meeting, 1901.—The following mentioned is contained in the report of the almshouse and poor-farm committee presented by Mr. Gale at the December meeting 1901:

Your committee would also report that the pipe has been laid and connections made with the water works of the city of Knoxville so that the almshouse is now provided with the water service and fire protection we were directed to secure.

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I further state that said estate is free from all incumbrance and can give a clear title.

Any information desired will be promptly attended to.

Hoping this may meet your approval, I remain yours very sincerely, awaiting an early reply.

ORLO S. PALMER,
Executor, Gilson, Ill.

The following is contained in a report of the almshouse committee made by Mr. Butt at the March meeting 1903:



THE AUDITORIUM

Located on the corner of North Broad and Ferris Streets. Erected in 1890. Seating capacity, 1,300.

In regard to a communication from Orlo S. Palmer, administrator of the estate of Amos B. Palmer offering the Palmer farm of 133⅓ acres to the county for the sum of $11,000.00, we would respectfully refer to the open board for your consideration.

The proposition of Orlo S. Palmer for the sale of land to Knox county referred to the almshouse committee and referred back to the open board, was, on motion of Mr. Gale, not accepted.

September Meeting, 1904.—Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was, on his motion, made a special order of business for Thursday at 11 a. m.

Resolved, That the almshouse committee be directed to prepare the south rooms on the lower floor of the west wing of the almshouse for use as a ward for contagious diseases and arrange for the care of all patients brought there suffering from such diseases.

And, that after said committee shall have so arranged and shall notify the several supervisors and poor masters of the county that they are prepared to care for such cases; all persons suffering from contagious diseases who shall become county charges shall, whenever possible, be by the several supervisors and poor masters removed to the almshouse for care, and that in such cases the county will not be responsible or pay any bills for aid rendered outside of the almshouse, except the expense of removal to the almshouse, and care of patients before such removal can be made.

Thursday Morning.—The hour having arrived for the special order of business relating to resolution of Mr. Gale, of the almshouse committee offered on Tuesday, Mr. Gale moved the adoption of said resolution whereupon a roll was demanded, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—McWilliams, Latimer, Gale, Sisson, Geer, Swanson, Burkhalter, George, Junk, Butt, Young, Farwell, Oberholtzer, Cardiff, 14.

Nays—Cowan, Epperson, Clark, Robson, Fredericks, Woods, McDowell, Sawyer, Sloan, Elliott, 10.

Motion carried.

December, 1904.—The hour having arrived for action on the motion of Mr. Butt of yesterday, which was set for a special order of business for 2 p. m. today, in the matter of rescinding the action of the board at the September meeting in relation to providing certain rooms in the almshouse for the care of patients having contagious diseases, the same was, on motion of Mr. Cowan, laid on the table.

December Meeting, 1906.—Mr. McWilliams of the almshouse committee read the following special report:

The committee which were appointed to meet with the city of Galesburg in regard to a pest-house will report that they find that Knox county has paid on smallpox cases for doctor bills, nurses and groceries, approximately the sum of $3,805.66 for the six years ending September, 1906.

And the committee would recommend that the chair appoint a committee of three to meet with a like committee of aldermen of the city of Galesburg to further investigate the advisability of building an isolated hospital for contagious diseases and report to the board at the March meeting before entering into any contract whatsoever. S. McWILLIAMS.

Mr. McWilliams moved the adoption of the foregoing report, which was seconded.

After some discussion, Mr. Gale moved as an amendment that the chair appoint a committee of three to act with a like number from the city council of the city of Galesburg to make temporary provision for the care of cases of contagious diseases now on hand and that may arise, which amendment was adopted.

Whereupon the chair appointed as said committee of three, Supervisors McWilliams, Gale and Butt. Mr. Gale stated that he would be unable to serve on said committee, whereupon the chair substituted Supervisor Farwell in his stead.

March Meeting, 1907.—Mr. Butt of the special committee appointed at the December meeting of the board read the following report, and on motion of Mr. Davison the same was adopted:

GALESBURG, Ill., March 21, 1907.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee of three, which was appointed at the December meeting to meet with a like number from the city council of the city of Galesburg, to make temporary provision for the care of cases of contagious diseases that were then on hand, and that might arise, would beg leave to make the following report:

The committee representing the board of supervisors, with a like committee representing the city council, met on January 9th, 1907. Present—Dr. Maley S. McWilliams, Henry Hawkinson, O. J. Johnson and H. J. Butt, and Robert Farwell, together with Dr. Hall of the board of health, and H. J. Butt, secretary. The matter of a temporary pesthouse or detention hospital were fully discussed and recommendations were offered by the doctors present. The committee adjourned until afternoon, when a meeting was again held, and the representatives of the city council that had conferred with the city board of health, and had concluded that in as much as there was an emergency existing, a temporary pesthouse should at once be secured. Dr. Hall of the board of health reported that the board of health had rented the house owned by Mr. Gray on the corner of Academy and Main streets.

Upon motion, Dr. Maley, representing the city council, and H. J. Butt, representing the board of supervisors, were appointed a committee to furnish the house as quickly as possible. The house was furnished as quickly and as cheaply as could possibly be done, and on the 10th day of January it was ready for occupancy.

On the 11th day of January, this committee and all the board of health and officers of the city of Galesburg were served with injunction to not further use the house rented by the board of health for a pesthouse. Dr. Hall reported that there was one case already in the house when the injunction was served. The injunction suit was finally tried and the temporary injunction was made permanent.

Your committee—Messrs. McWilliams, Farwell and Butt, met immediately after the injunction proceedings were finished, and concluded unanimously that so far as the county committee was concerned, they would take no further part in any further attempt to establish a temporary pesthouse in the city of Galesburg.

This committee would recommend to your honorable body that the county purchase a piece of land outside of the city limits of the city of Galesburg and

build thereon a pesthouse at a cost of not to exceed $3,000.00 and report at April meeting of board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. McWilliams,
Robert E. Farwell,
H. J. Butt,
Committee.

September Meeting, 1907.—Mr. McDowell offered a motion that the almshouse committee be authorized to purchase additional land for the almshouse and poor-farm at a cost of not to exceed the amount of $5,000.00.

A roll call upon the adoption of said motion resulted as follows:

Ayes—McWilliams, Latimer, Paden, Burkhalter, Geer, Larson, O'Neill, Barlow, Burgland, Davison, Deatherage, Jones, Butt, Spenny, Greig, Hoxworth, Rebstock, Young, McDowell, Whiting, Sloan, McIlravy, 22.

Nays—Farwell, Oberholtzer, 2.

Thereupon the chair declared that as a two-thirds majority of all the members of the county board had voted in the affirmative, the motion was carried.

December Meeting, 1907.—Mr. Whiting offered the following resolution, which on his motion was adopted:

Resolved, That the county clerk be directed to issue orders at the rate of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) per month for the ensuing year payable to the order of the Knox County Kindergarten Association of Galesburg, Illinois, upon the same condition as to the care of children who are, or may become, county charges as are now required by the rules of this board.

September Meeting, 1908.—Mr. McWilliams of the almshouse committee presented the following report, which, on his motion, was made a special order of business for Thursday at 1:30 p. m.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 8th, 1908.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Knox County, Illinois.

Gentlemen:—Your committee which were authorized by the motion of Supervisor Butt at the June meeting of this board to investigate the matter of lighting the Knox county almshouse and buildings, beg leave to submit the following report:

That your committee met at the court house in Galesburg on August 4th, 1908, and found that in order to get at the matter of investigation of a lighting system for the above-named buildings that it was necessary to have a blueprint made of the same; whereupon your committee contracted with Architect J. Grant Beadle to make the same at a cost of $50.00, and upon the receipt of the same we proceeded to advertise for bids for the wiring for electricity and the piping for gas of the said buildings, as per specifications, and received the following bids for piping said buildings for gas:

BID OF C. S. TELFORD COMPANY

"We hereby offer and agree to do the gas fitting in the Knox county almshouse, in Knoxville, Illinois, furnishing all pipe, fittings and labor in accordance to the plans and specifications furnished by J. Grant Beadle, architect, for the

sum of five hundred and ten dollars ($510.00). This proposition does not include gas fixtures."

And also received the following bid for wiring for electricity:

BID OF THE KNOXVILLE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

"We the undersigned, will agree to furnish all material and labor for wiring the Knox county almshouse, and all of the outbuildings for electric lights as per your specifications, except the chandeliers, which were not specified what kind they should be, but will furnish all wire, sockets and labor for wiring and hanging such fixtures as you may choose, for the sum of $1,531.00.

"We also agree to furnish one switch or feeder panel board to be blue Vermont marble, 1¼ inches thick, 30 by 48 inches, complete with all switches and fuse, for the additional sum of $130.00.

"We, the undersigned, will agree to furnish electric current for lighting the Knox county almshouse at Knoxville at the following price: The first 250 kilowatts consumed each month, 10 cents per kilowatt; the second 250 kilowatts, 9 cents per kilowatt. All above 500 kilowatts consumed each month, up to 1,000 kilowatts, 8 cents per kilowatt; all above 1,000 kilowatts consumed each month, 7 cents per kilowatt; we to furnish all poles, wire and other material. Also all transformers, meters, and deliver the current on board in building, free of cost to you."

Your committee herewith also present the bids of the Arthur Frantzeen Company, McFell Electric Company and the Macomb Electric Construction Company, which we recommend be filed.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that the matter of lighting the almshouse and buildings be referred to the open board for final decision.

Bid for piping for gas.....$ 510.00
Bid for wiring for electricity..... 1,531.00
Bid for switchboard 130.00

Total cost as per bids.....$2,171.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. McWilliams,
J. O. Baird,
John C. Geer,
John Spenny,
R. E. Davidson,
Committee.

The hour set for the special order of business relative to the matter of the piping and wiring of the Knox county almshouse at Knoxville, on motion, the report of the almshouse committee, presented to the board on Tuesday morning, was again read.

After some discussion Mr. Barlow moved that the almshouse committee be instructed to investigate the different lighting systems, and they be authorized to install such a system of lighting at the almshouse as the committee deemed advisable and most economical for the county, which motion carried.

December, 1908.—Mr. Davidson, of the committee on almshouse and outside

pauper claims, read the following special report in relation to wiring and piping of the almshouse for lighting, which, on his motion, was adopted and its recommendations concurred in:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Illinois:

Your committee on almshouse and poor-farm would respectfully present the following report on the matter of wiring the almshouse for lighting by electricity and piping the same for gas, in accordance with the meeting of the board of supervisors:

Your committee met at the Knox county court house in Galesburg on Thursday, September 17, 1908, to advertise for bids for wiring and piping the almshouse for light purposes according to plans and specifications on file in the county clerk's office.

Upon motion made by Mr. Geer and seconded by Mr. Baird, Mr. Spenny and Mr. Cooke were empowered to oversee work in regard to repairing and setting old boiler taken out of laundry at almshouse and to be used for heating purposes at almshouse. Motion carried.

Your committee again met at the Knox county court house on Monday, October 12, 1908, to open bids for wiring and piping almshouse.

Upon motion made by Mr. Geer and seconded by Mr. Baird, the Knoxville Electric Light and Power Company were allowed the contract for wiring the almshouse for the sum of $1,200.00, according to plans and specifications by J. Grant Beadle, architect, now on file in the county clerk's office. Also that said Knoxville Electric Light and Power Company be allowed the sum of $125 for one Vermont marble switchboard, 24x60 inches, 1¼ inches thick, all wired up complete. Motion carried; bond of $1,000 to accompany the contract.

It was further agreed to enter into contract with said Knoxville Electric Light and Power Company to furnish light at almshouse for two years from January 1, 1909, for the sum of 7½ cents per kilowatt.

The bid of C. S. Telford for piping almshouse for gas according to plans and specifications furnished by J. Grant Beadle, architect, now on file in county clerk's office, for $465, was accepted and contract entered into, a bond of $300 being attached to contract.

We would recommend that the clerk be directed to issue a county order to J. Grant Beadle, for $55, for making plans and specifications for wiring and piping the almshouse and buildings, in accordance with contract with him as heretofore reported by your committee to this board.

All of which is respectfully submitted. We move the adoption of the report and recommendations concurred in.

S. M. McWilliams,
J. O. Baird,
R. E. Davidson,
John C. Geer,
John Spenny,
Committee.

September, 1909.—On motion of Mr. McWilliams, the board granted the privilege of the floor to Dr. C. B. Ripley, who addressed the board on the subject of establishing a county sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the almshouse committee was authorized to enter

into contract with one of the hospitals in the city of Galesburg for the care of county patients.

December, 1909.—The following special report of the almshouse committee, together with contract, order to county clerk and statements relative to purchase of the Nicholas Peterson farm were read:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Illinois:

Your committee authorized at the September meeting of the board of supervisors of Knox county to purchase additional land for the almshouse and poor-farm, beg leave to submit the following report:

That on October 23, 1909, your committee purchased from C. W. Morris his interest in what is known as the Nicholas Peterson farm, he holding a contract for the same, agreeing to pay therefore $19,925, and for which said interest of said C. W. Morris in said contract, we paid by county clerk's order $3,800, leaving due on said contract sums due as follows, to-wit:

January 1, 1910, $1,125, and March 3, 1910, $15,000.

Your committee would recommend that they be granted authority to make such arrangements as are necessary for meeting the further terms of the contract, and to direct the county clerk to issue clerk's orders in payment thereof. Said land described as follows: Situate in the county of Knox and state of Illinois, known and described as lots one (1) and five (5) (according to the plat on page 366 of Volume 44, Knox County Deed Records) of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), and also the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section twenty (20), all of said lands situated in township eleven (11) north, range two (2) east of the fourth principal meridian.

June, 1911.—Mr. Sargent presented and read the following communication, together with the petitions accompanying same.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 13, 1911.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County.

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, June 8, 1911, the undersigned discussed the question of the feasibility of a tent colony for the treatment of those in this county afflicted with tuberculosis, and it was the unanimous sentiment that the time had come for a positive step in this direction and that your honorable body is best situated to take the initial steps, in view of the fact that the county has already purchased the land needed for that purpose. It was generally understood at the time of the acquisition that ultimately the county would establish such a tent colony or sanitarium there for the accommodation of the people of this county. Since the procuring of the land there have been many deaths in the county from consumption, and there are now within its confines many such with the disease. It seems only the part of mercy that all such be afforded the modern facilities for treatment close at home. It was the unanimous opinion of those of us who are physicians that the tent colony offers the best method of stamping out the disease. As taxpayers and citizens we ask your respectful consideration of the subject, and also that you assist insofar as your honorable body can in the dissemination of information among the homes

of the county regarding the disease to the end that its ravages may be mitigated. All of which, with the accompanying petitions, is respectfully submitted.

J. M. Cox, M.D.,
J. F. Percy, M.D.,
C. B. Ripley, M.D.,
G. A. Longbrake, M.D.,
George W. Thompson,
E. R. Drake,
J. C. Simpson,
G. W. Kirby,
Robert Chappell,
A. I. Sargent,
A. B. Dietz,
Fred R. Jelliff.

We, the undersigned, being firmly convinced that the time has come when this county should provide suitable equipment for the stamping out of tuberculosis in our midst, and thereby saving to the community hundreds of useful lives; and believing that further delay is unjustifiable, do hereby respectfully petition the honorable board of supervisors of Knox county to take immediate steps toward equipping a tent colony on the land recently purchased by the board for that purpose.

Clark E. Carr,
George W. Prince,
M. J. Daugherty,
George Sanderson,
F. M. Connolly,
Rev. Stuart M. Campbell,
Thomas McClelland,
and 200 others.

Dr. Sargent then stated that Dr. Cox and others of the Medical Society of the City of Galesburg and Knox county were present and he requested that they be permitted to address the board. Whereupon he introduced Dr. Cox, who stated that he was representing the Medical Society of the City of Galesburg, and came before them to urge the necessity and importance of the establishment of a sanitarium for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, and suggested the appointment of a committee of the members of the board of supervisors to investigate the question and give it thorough consideration, with the object of establishing such a sanitarium on a broad basis so that all classes could and would avail themselves of the advantages thereof.

Dr. William O'R. Bradley also addressed the board, and he urged the co-operation of the board of supervisors with the medical societies of the city of Galesburg and Knox county in establishing and putting in order and thoroughly equipping a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Dr. G. A. Longbrake also appeared and emphasized the importance of isolation of tubercular patients for their own benefit and for the prevention of the spread of the disease among persons not affected by it.

Dr. Ryan also spoke to the board and emphasized the importance of the establishment of a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Dr. Ripley stated that he appeared as the representative of the County Medical Society, and the County Society joined with the City Medical Society in urging the importance of the matter of the establishment of a sanitarium for the proper treatment of tuberculosis.

Mr. Greig here stated to the board that personally he realized the need of the proper care and treatment of tubercular subjects and the great importance of the matter; but that if the sanitarium mentioned in the discussion before the board would be solely for the accommodation of patients from Knox county, he questioned whether the community was large enough to warrant the great expense necessary to establish and properly equip and maintain a sanitarium, and he

expressed his belief that the time would come when the treatment and care of tubercular cases would be carried on in like manner by the state as the insane patients are now cared for, and in such a case the large outlay by counties for the purpose would be useless.

Dr. Sargent then offered a motion that a special committee of five members of the board be appointed by the chairman, with instructions to confer with the medical societies of the city of Galesburg and Knox county and make some definite recommendations as to the propriety of establishing a colony or sanitarium for the care and treatment of tuberculosis, and report the results of their considerations to the next September meeting of the county board, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Deatherage then offered a motion that the special committee be appointed for the consideration of the tubercular colony and sanitarium matter, be given authority to visit sanitaria in other places and investigate the methods and expense of conducting such places and make a full report of same to the board, and the county to pay the expense of the committee in making such investigations, which motion prevailed.

September, 1911.—The chair announced that the hour had arrived which was set for a special order of business, and offered the representatives of the Knox County and Galesburg Medical Societies that were present the privilege of addressing the board.

Whereupon Dr. Cox appeared and discussed the estimated cost of establishment and maintenance of a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis for Knox county, as based upon reports on like institutions in the state of New York and other eastern states.

Mr. Minnich, secretary of the Illinois association for the prevention of Tuberculosis also spoke briefly along the same lines and of the purpose and value of such as institution.

Dr. Franing then spoke briefly on the same subject.

Mr. Robson of the special committee on the sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis read the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter pertaining to the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium, would respectfully report to your honorable board, that they met on Aug. 9th at the court house, at which time a number of the physicians were present and their arguments were heard, and we are presenting herewith a folder presented by the physicians as their final argument in favor of the establishment of a county sanitarium.

From the statement made by the physicians we have their estimate that there are approximately 234 people in Knox county affected with tuberculosis. We have the statement of the physicians that in 1909 there were in Knox county 297 deaths, from all causes, and 50 of these were from tuberculosis. We find from the records that during the year from Nov., 1909, to Nov., 1910, there were 28 deaths reported as caused from tuberculosis and 8 more from some form of tuberculosis other than pulmonary tuberculosis. From this information it would seem, that if a tubercular sanitarium were to be established, that it should have a capacity of from 50 to 60 patients.

With the idea of seeking further information, as to what was necessary in

the establishing of a proper tubercular sanitarium, your committee visited the Edward sanitarium, at Naperville, Ill. This is an institution for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, and only patients in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis are admitted.

This institution has a permanent service building, with dining room, kitchen, laundry and accommodations for the employees. It also has a medical building, including office, medical facilities, laboratory, infirmary and rooms for the medical and nursing staff. The service building was a gift, and represents an expenditure of approximately $12,000. The medical building was built at a cost of $21,435. This cost does not include the installation of a laboratory, such as seems to be necessary for an institution of this kind, and which would cost approximately $4,000, this being the cost of the laboratory at Ottawa. This institution has also 4 open air shacks with a capacity of 36 beds. These shacks cost approximately $1,100 each. There are also 5 tents, having a capacity of 10 beds, which cost about $125.00 each. This gives a capacity of 46 patients in the shacks and tents, the balance being provided for in the medical building. There are also in this institution, two day resting shacks, representing a cost of a little over $500 or a total investment of approximately $42,500.

This institution shows a total operating expense, outside of improvements to buildings and grounds and furniture and furnishings, of approximately $21,600 per year. The per capita expense at this place is approximately $10.00 per patient per week. It will also be noted that these patients are expected to do considerable towards their own care, in the way of taking care of their accommodations, such as care of sleeping quarters, etc.

Your committee also visited the colony at Ottawa, Ill., and found there an institution with a capacity of about 60 patients. This institution has an administration building, containing the dining room, offices, and accommodations for the employees, together with heating plant and kitchen, which represents a cost of approximately $25,000. There is a bath house costing $4500 and an annex or shack, containing the laboratory and sleeping apartments for 5 or 6 patients. At this institution the patients are principally kept in tents, each patient having an individual tent. About half of the tents in this institution are permanent affairs and cost about $250.00 each, and the other are temporary tents and cost about $215.00 each. The total investment here represents approximately $48,000.00.

At this institution, not only the incipient cases are admitted but also the more advanced, although the latter are not desired. The annual cost of maintaining this institution was not obtainable although we were advised by the superintendent that the pay roll was about $2000 per month, and judging from the records of the Edward Sanitarium at Naperville, your committee is inclined to the belief that this represents about one-half of the actual cost of operation.

The cost of construction given herein for the two institutions does not include the cost of real estate or the installation of the proper water service, nor the drainage or sewerage proposition.

Both of the institutions mentioned, cater principally to the patients who are able to pay their way, more especially the colony at Ottawa. The colony at Naperville received contributions from outside sources which enables them

to provide for a number of free patients. Their statement from 1907 to 1911, shows that 40 per cent of the patients were pay patients, 51 per cent were free patients maintained by private subscriptions and from other sources, and 9 per cent were semi free, or in other words, assisted in part by various organizations and individuals.

The costs enumerated herein, are for the care of the incipient cases. It would appear that this cost would necessarily be insufficient where the care of advanced cases are to be undertaken.

Your committee is very firmly of the belief, that if Knox county is to undertake the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium that it should, most emphatically, provide for the care of the advanced cases, although there is no way by which these apparently dangerous cases may be compelled to submit to treatment or even to the sanitarium, except in the most advanced cases, coming from the homes where the illness causes dependency. These cases have been, and are now being received at the almshouse and cared for in a very satisfactory manner.

Your committee is further of the opinion that should this honorable board see fit, at this time, to establish a county sanitarium for the care and treatment of tuberculosis, that a reasonable sanitarium could be established at a cost of approximately $25,000.

The fact that the present tax levy is practically up to the limit allowed by law, would make it necessary that this amount be provided by a bond issue of the county for this purpose.

Your committee further believes that a great deal of good might be done along this line by education and would recommend that the matter be taken up with the county superintendent of schools in order that the results obtained from proper care in cases of tuberculosis might be taught in the public schools of the county.

E. P. ROBSON,
S. A. HOXWORTH,
J. W. BARRY,
J. O. BAIRD,
A. F. PADEN.

To the Honorable, the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, on the Question of a Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

GENTLEMEN:—In this final argument in favor of the establishment of a county sanitarium for the treatment of tubercular patients, it is not our intention or desire to wear out the patience of this honorable body. We wish to present simply the salient points touching upon the cause of the disease, its universal dissemination, false ideas about its propagation and spread, its social side and its financial aspect, its prevention and lastly its care and cure, so that you will have a firm basis of fact for your action.

The disease was named phthisis or consumption by the Greeks because of its wasting action. Hippocrates, the Greak physician, who lived twenty centuries ago, gives an accurate description of the disease, which does not vary much from what we see today. The disease has spread so that today it is found in every clime and among all people. Its virulence varies with the physical development of the people, their racial history and their environment

and social habits. Some people are unusually susceptible to the disease, notable the negroes, and mulattoes and the Indians, especially half breeds. People who have lived an outdoor life for generations and are then housed by civilization are very prone to it and whole tribes have been "literally wiped off the face of the earth" when they have been educated to clothes and foul smelling hut.

The real nature of the disease was not known until 1882 when Koch, the great German scientist, discovered the germ, and by cultivation and inoculation proved it to be the cause of the disease. Prior to this time it was supposed to be hereditary and when a person was attacked all hope was gone and little was done in the way of prevention or cure.

The disease is caused by the bacillus tuberculosis, a small germ which has to be magnified 800 or 1,000 times and colored before it can be detected. It is hardy and tenacious of life. When expectorated and allowed to lodge in a warm, damp place, it will live two months.

Heating to a temperature of 145 degrees will not kill it. If, however, it is exposed to the air and sunlight for two days it will be destroyed. Sunlight and fresh air sounds the death knell of tuberculosis. The germs have never been discovered in the blood nor is there an authentic instance where the disease has been transmitted from the mother to the unborn child.

It is mildly contagious, if at all. It is transmitted in two ways usually—by inhalation and by means of the food. Sixty-four per cent occurs by inhaling the dried sputum and 20 per cent by ingesting the germs. There may be other ways but they are not fully proven, possibly by inoculation. The infection occurs by means of the dried sputum, which is carried about by the air and inhaled, or by drops of mucous which may be expectorated on the pillow or sheets and some one lies on them and becomes infected. The tonsil is an excellent resting place for the germ until it matures and develops.

It is quite well established that children are infected by tuberculosis cow's milk. That fact that nearly all children who have tuberculosis have the glands of the bowel and its covering infected, would seem to prove this conclusively.

Years ago when it was the common belief that the disease was hereditary and, therefore, inevitable in a family, it was no uncommon thing to see a sick patient cover the floor with foul expectoration which was allowed to dry and was wafted by the wind to all parts of the neighborhood, infecting not only the family, but every one in the vicinity. Domestic animals have often been thus infected.

It has been conclusively proven that 7 per cent of all deaths are due to the disease the world over. That, however, does not tell half the story. German pathologists have proven by autopsies that fully 75 per cent of all the people who died had the disease in some form or other. This was true of children as well as adults. What a sad state of affairs! Fortunately all people who have tubercles do not develop the disease. They are a constant menace, however, so that when the system becomes debilitated and the people live in dark houses with foul air, there is a physical explosion and consumption results. The far greater frequency of tuberculosis in cities as compared to country districts and villages is shown by statistics of Paris in the number of cases per thousand 5 per cent and in the villages 2 per cent. Under preventive measures and better hygiene the ratio of tuberculosis is gradually decreasing. In New York the

mortality has decreased 50 per cent in 10 years, and it has fallen 40 per cent in Philadelphia in the same time. Hilles has shown that by the same rate of decrease as has occurred in Prussia in the past ten years, the disease will be extinct in 1927, and in England 1947.

It is an appalling thing to contemplate that at least 75 per cent of our people carry the germs of tuberculosis. It is estimated that more than one hundred thousand die from the disease annually in the United States. During 1909 there were 65,612 deaths in the state of Illinois from all causes and 7,078 were from consumption. In the age period between 20 and 30 there were in Illinois 5,205 deaths from all causes. Of this number 1849 were from tuberculosis which is a death rate of 35 per cent. Thus during the most active period of life 35 per cent of the deaths are from this dread disease. In Knox county alone there were 497 deaths from all causes and 50 of those were from consumption. This is not a sporadic condition due to some sudden epidemic, but is a continuous condition.

Thus the matter is brought down to our homes. Every year fifty of our people die of this disease and almost half of them are at the development period. It is time something were done to check the ravages of this death dealing agent. How many homes have you seen in your county completely decimated by this disease because the patients could not get proper care? Prevention is the watch word. The people are being educated along the line of hygiene by the schools and various organizations for the prevention of tuberculosis, but it will be several generations before the disease is under control. In the meantime the unfortunates who have the disease have to be cared for and cured if possible. While change of climate plays a part in the checking of the disease, it is unimportant as compared to the proper care and feeding in the climate and environment to which the consumptive is accustomed. Home treatment is almost a failure in those cases. They need at all times intelligent supervision. They may be educated to sleep out of doors which helps a great deal, but their diet must be well balanced and of such a quality that it can be properly assimilated. It is much harder to control the patients in their own home because of the anxious solicitation of their friends, who break the rules laid down and irretrievably injure the patient. It is impossible to make unhygienic surroundings fit for consumptive patients. The surroundings should be pleasant and everything done that would tend to take his mind from himself and his terrible affliction. It would be a revelation for you to see the patients sent even from good homes to the sanitarium by people who thought they were competent to handle the patient. In nearly every case a crime against good judgment was committed when it was sought to do only good.

The sanitarium is as necessary in the treatment of tuberculosis as is the hospital in the successful handling of medical and surgical cases.

It is an institution equipped for the care of the sick and has facilities for the successful application of physiological therapeutics that cannot be provided in the home.

Of the many obstacles to the successful application of the treatment of tuberculosis, not the least is in meeting the necessary expense of treatment. When sanitarium treatment is suggested as it has been in the past, we were met with the obstacle that the patient was not able to stand the expense. That

was all too true, and it is for that very reason that county sanitariums are being established. They will reduce the expense to the minimum, and at the same time will be near at hand for the patients.

However, we cannot escape from the burden of tuberculosis, no matter which way we turn. It must be borne by the patient or his friends or by the state. Fortunately the cure is the least expensive, but up to the present the fact has not been realized. There is as much money spent in the care of tuberculosis patients as would be necessary to cure all those afflicted if properly applied. It will usually cost less to cure a patient in a sanitarium than to care for him during the months and even years of his illness, to say nothing about the loss of his own time and that of his friends who care for him.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE SANITARIUM TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. David Russell Lyman, Wallingford: The Gaylord Farm Sanitarium was opened September, 1904, and on May 11, 1911, they had 676 discharged patients who had been away from the institution for six months or longer. Thirty-four were school children and had no earning capacity. This left 633 cases on which my study is based. The results of treatment are in direct ratio with the stage of the disease at which the diagnosis is made. The incipient cases show an average total earning of $1,020.60, the moderately advanced of $842.22, while the far advanced earned an average of $192.10. The incipient cases showed a working capacity of 70 per cent, of their total time since discharge; the moderately advanced 59 per cent, and the far advanced only 23 per cent. The average weekly wages varied but little for the three classes. In another table dealing with 262 cases discharged as "arrested," 253 "improved," and 118 "progressive" the arrested show an average total earnings of $1,039.48; the improved $719.53; the progressive only $72.55. The percentage of "weeks of work" to "weeks of life" is 67 per cent, for the arrested, 47 per cent, for the improved and 14 per cent, for the progressives. The total expenditure was $236,744.51, whereas the amount already earned by discharged patients was $464,406.00, a return of about 200 per cent, within six years from the commencement of the work.

Truden: Reports at the Adirondack's Sanitarium show 72 per cent, of incipient cases cured, and 17 per cent of advanced cases. Rutland Sanitarium shows 72 per cent of incipient cases cured and 46 per cent of advanced.

Truden says that out of 1,000 cases treated and followed up at the end of 15 years 46 per cent were still living.

The apparent simplicity of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is one of the chief sources of error in its application and involves a real danger. This is a fundamental fact which is not but must be realized before we are on a solid footing. The medical profession have reached substantially the agreement that the underlying principles of treatment is constant fresh air, good and abundant food and rest.

We have not attempted to go into the details of the economic loss from tuberculosis, because it would consume too much space, but, the few data given above will show the great saving to the state from the cure of those afflicted.

Tuberculosis is the greatest scourge of all the ages.

It has the highest death rate of any disease.

It is not hereditary.

It is preventable.

It can be cured if taken in time.

The sanitarium is the proper place for the care and treatment.

With this great array of scientific facts and data attesting the universality of the disease and its enormous death rate before you, what is your duty as supervisors?

The legislature at its last meeting passed a bill giving counties the right to provide suitable sanitaria for the care of its tubercular patients. By so doing they recognize the right of the state to provide for its delinquents and to protect its citizens in their health as well as in their social or financial status. At various times in the last few decades the state has passed laws giving the health department, in the state as well as in the cities, the power to induce quarantine for the protection of its citizens, and in some cases it has even provided means of cure, viz., the supplying of antitoxin for the cure of diphtheria.

In addition to the state law recently passed prohibiting the public drinking cup. Chicago has passed a local ordinance to the same effect so that they might better control the situation.

If Knox county supervisors were to pass a resolution favorable to the erection of a suitable sanitarium it would not be a pioneer in this matter—for already it is found from statistics published in the new tuberculosis directory of the national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, that over 700 cities and towns of the United States and Canada are engaged in the war against consumption and that on April 1, 1911, there were nearly 1,500 different agencies at work in the crusade; an increase of nearly 700 per cent in the last seven years.

The new directory lists 421 tuberculosis sanitaria hospitals and day camps; 511 associations and committees for the prevention of tuberculosis; 342 special dispensaries; 68 open air schools; 98 hospitals for the insane and penal institutions making special provision for their tuberculosis inmates, besides giving an account of the anti-tuberculosis legislation in every state and in about 250 cities.

The evidence of the necessity for a sanitarium is so overwhelming that it seems as if no doubt could exist. If your honorable board have any doubts about the feasibility of the institution, it must be because of the financial consideration alone. When our committee appeared before you nine weeks ago the matter was presented in a crude form, and at that time no plan of sanitarium or plan of handling the patients was presented. We considered it advisable to leave that to the better judgment of the board, and we felt sure that they would be able to elaborate a plan after mature consideration which would answer the purpose and would not be a burden to the tax payers.

From the statistics presented it appears that it is a matter of personal interest to at least 75 per cent of the people of the county, which is indeed a large majority.

Following our last conference with the board we were told to go out among the people, the voters and tax payers, and get an expression of opinion upon the

project. Your honorable committee of the board, we have done so. We have worked hard and held meetings in sixteen cities and towns of our county. We have endeavored to educate the people as to the great danger of the disease, while at the same time we have presented the plan as proposed and asked for a suitable expression of their opinion as to whether or not they wanted such a means of treating the disease. In every place resolutions were passed urging the supervisors to immediately arrange for the erection of a suitable sanitarium. These sixteen resolutions passed in open meeting and signed by the secretary and president of the meeting are herewith attached for your perusal and consideration. All the newspapers of the county are favorable to the plan and they certainly voice the sentiment of the community—all the people are for it—and they speak for themselves. Honorable supervisors, what more can you ask? Pass the resolution authorizing the erection of such a sanitarium. We do not come as beggars asking a crust for ourselves, we come simply in the spirit of a broad humanity, the representatives of the people whom you serve. They demand it. I might say that we come as representatives of our great republic, whose citizens we are; of the great State of Illinois of which Knox county is a part and which has given you the power in this matter to protect and preserve its citizens; of this fine County of Knox, whose supervisors you are. We come at the instance of the fathers and mothers who demand that their sons and daughters be given an equal chance in this great struggle for existence by upbuilding their physical condition so they may cope on a more equal footing with their more fortunate neighbors.

Of all the good things you have advocated for the county none, I am sure, will redound to your credit more than this.

Gentlemen, in the name of humanity we ask that you resolve to supply a sanitarium for the cure of these debilitated and unhappy people.

(Signed) Dr. J. Neil Cox, Dr. Louis Becker,
Dr. T. E. Birmingham, Dr. G. A. Longbrake,
Dr. Wm. O'R. Bradley, Dr. J. M. Bohan,
Dr. F. G. Hall, Dr. L. R. Ryan,
Committee.

Mr. Mott offered a motion that the report of the special committee be filed and made a matter of record and that the committee be discharged, which motion prevailed.

MILITARY HISTORY OF KNOX COUNTY.

By Capt. Chas. C. Craig.

Knox county was named from a soldier, General Henry Knox, of Revolutionary war fame, chief of artillery under Washington and afterward secretary of war.

The earliest inhabitants of what is now Knox county, of which we have any record, were the Indians. Their principal pursuits were war, and the chase, and many of their implements of warfare have been found in all parts of the county.

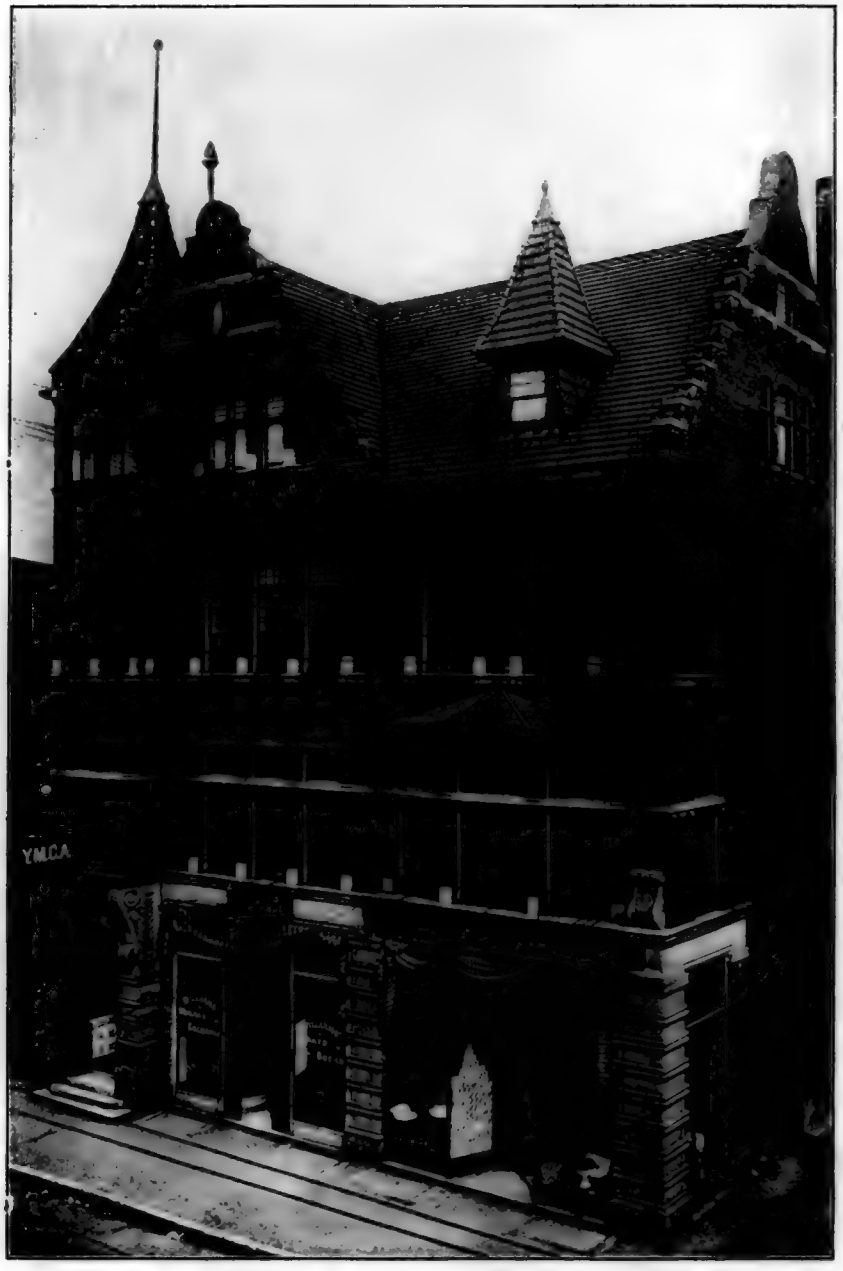
While little is known of them in this vicinity prior to the advent of the early French explorers, the woodlands and prairies of Illinois abounded in game and the fertile and productive lands of this vicinity were altogether as desirable to the savage tribes in their day as they are to us at the present time.

The first tribe of Indians that occupied the Illinois country called themselves the Illini, which in their language signified "Men" or "Superior Men," and for a long time they held the hunting grounds of this state and waged successful warfare against the Miamis and Iroquois on the east, the Chickasaws on the south, the Osage and Pawnees of the southwest and the Pottawatomies of the north. At a later day the wonderful resources and fertility of the Illinois country were fully appreciated and coveted by the explorers from the old world. The European wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries extended to the American colonies, even to the extreme frontiers, and the adventurers of France, England and Spain, with hostile Indian tribes as their allies, successfully fought for possession of the beautiful Illinois country, and more effectively than we now realize. Whether any of their battles took place in Knox county, or in this immediate vicinity, we do not know.

There was a difference in the arrows, spears and axes made and used by the different tribes, and the presence of such implements of warfare used by tribes whose territory was far from Illinois would indicate they had been used in warfare between them and the Indians inhabiting this state.

There is a field on the banks of Sugar creek, where it crosses the northwest quarter of section fourteen in Persifer township in this county, where, according to the residents of that neighborhood, quantities of bullets have been found within an area of a few acres. This place is on the old Indian trail that ran from the towns of the Illini, about where the village of Utica now stands; in a southwesterly direction across Knox county to where the Des Moines river empties into the Mississippi. These bullets are mostly the round, old-fashioned musket balls in use over two hundred years ago. When the Illini were defeated and driven from their villages along the upper Illinois by the treacherous and savage Iroquois, as narrated by Tonti, La Salle's able lieutenant, and an eye-witness to the massacre, their flight was toward the southwest, possibly some of the fugitives followed this trail. Again, a century later, when the last of the Illini were defeated by the Pottawatomies, some of them may have been overtaken on this trail, or an expedition from the Spanish colonies or a band of traders may have there fought to the death.

We have no record of any operations in the Revolutionary war in Northwestern Illinois. In the War of 1812 and the Indian wars preceding, the settlers took an important part, and the muster rolls have been preserved of several companies of rangers from the southern part of the state who were in that war. These rosters are published in Volume 9 of the Adjutant General's Report of Illinois. During this war the British incited the Northern Indian tribes to harrass the frontier settlements, and the settlers of Illinois territory organized to protect themselves. One of the expeditions, under General Howard from Fort Russell, marched up the Mississippi river to about the present site of Quincy, from there crossing over to the Illinois river to Havana, and from there to Peoria. In this expedition Major Boone was sent with a force to scour the Spoon river country towards Rock river, and penetrated into what is now Knox



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Located on North Prairie Street, between Main and Ferris Streets. Built in 1897. Value, $30,000. Association organized in 1883.

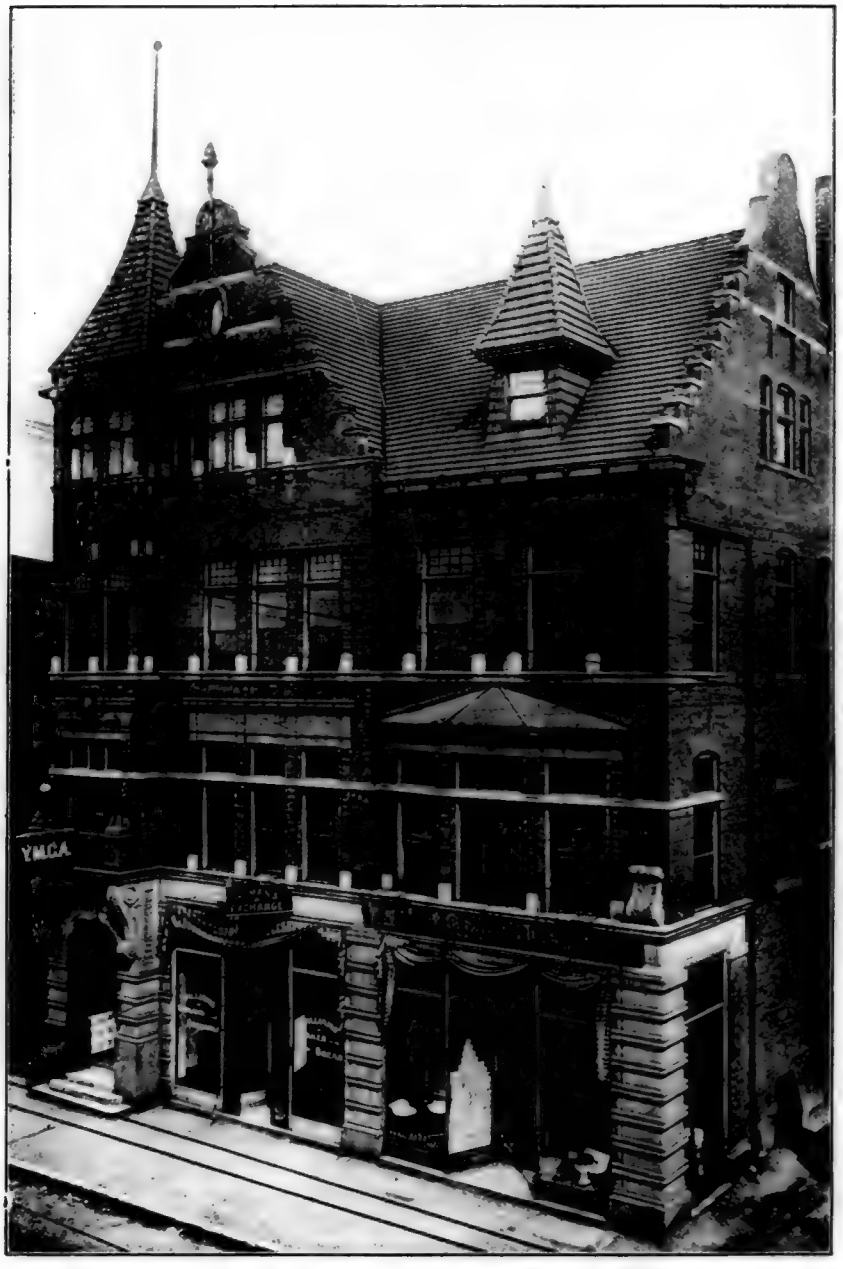
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Located on North Prairie Street, between Main and Ferris Streets. Built in 1897. Value, $30,000. Association organized in 1883.

country, crossing Spoon river, or the Amaquonia, as it was then called by its Indian name, probably about where the village of Maquon now stands, and from there returned to Peoria, or Fort Clarke as it was then known. This is the earliest record that has been found of any military expeditions into what is now Knox county.

The first war in which the inhabitants of Knox county participated was the Black Hawk war of 1832. Knox county, with its present boundaries, was organized in 1825. The jurisdiction of the Knox county commissioners extended as far north as Rock river and the actual scene of hostilities. As early as 1831 the few families of the county sent Thomas McKee, Thomas Maxwell, Joseph Rowe and Robert Greenwell to consult with General Gaines, commander of the military post on Rock Island, about means of defense. This party came upon a large band of mounted Indians, who followed them for some distance, but were assured by Major McKee, who was able to speak their language, that they were on their way to trade with Davenport, who was well and favorably known by the Indians, and they were allowed to proceed. On arriving at the fort they were assured by the general that there was no immediate danger and returned with this news, after many adventures.

The following spring, 1832, Black Hawk recrossed the Mississippi. Major McKee, together with James McMurtry and Fontleroy Freeman, again made the perilous journey to Rock Island, where they secured one hundred guns with accoutrements. These were sent down to river to Oquawka, and from there brought in wagons to this county, where they were distributed among seventy-two men living in Knox and Warren counties, comprising nearly the entire male population.

Another party commanded by Mr. St. Vrain, which was sent by General Atkinson to Rock Island about the same time was massacred. With the arms thus secured a military organization called the "Volunteer Rangers" was organized, consisting of the following men and officers:

Captain, William McMurtry; first lieutenant, George G. Lattimore; second lieutenant, Turner R. Roundtree; sergeants, Edward Martin, Benjamin Brown, Josiah Vaughn, James McMurtry; corporals, Edward Fuqua, James H. Roundtree, Thomas Maxwell, Jr., Obadiah Fuqua; privates, Edmund Adcock, Jesse Adkins, Peter Bell, James Brown, Franklin B. Barber, Wilson Brown, Alfred Brown, George Brown, Joshua Brown, Henry Bell, James McM. Criswell, Ebur Criswell, William Corban, Solomon Davis, Daniel Fuqua, Alexander Frakes, James Ferguson, John Fraker, Luster T. Gillett, James Goff, Zachias Hunt, William Hilton, Robert K. Hendricks, Joseph Holiday, Berryman Jennings, Theodore Jennings, Reese Jones, William Lewis, Thomas W. McKee, John McMurtry, James McGehee, Thomas Maxwell, Sr., James Maxwell, John Miles, Thomas C. McCallister, ——— McCallister, Daniel Miles, Elisha Miles, John Norton, James Nevett, Andrew Osbourn, Stephen Osbourn, Parnach Owen, Simeon Pennington, John D. Roundtree, John P. Robinson, Joseph Row, Jonathan Rice, Alexander Robertson, Josiah Stillings, John Vaughn, Samuel S. White, Joseph Wallace, Calvin Williams and William Williams.

The command was mounted, each man furnished his own horse. They ranged over the country from this county to the Mississippi river in the neighborhood of Oquawka. They were out about sixty days, but were in no engagements with the enemy.

For further protection three log forts were constructed, two in Henderson township, one on section ten and the other on section thirty-three, and one in Rio township in section twenty-two. Each fort consisted of a stockade about 200 feet square, built of oak timbers 12 feet in length, forming a fence about 8 or 9 feet high, lined with sod. On two of the corners were erected block houses by which each of the four sides of the fort could be protected. These were 16 by 20 feet and the second story projected beyond the walls, thus enabling the guard to prevent the approach of incendiaries.

Several times during the Black Hawk war the settlers left their homes in the county and fled to these forts for protection on rumors that the Indians were coming. It is probable that but for the efforts of Shabbona, a Pottawatomie chief, who had great influence with the Indians of this part of the state, and who prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes, that the frontier settlements would have been devastated even south of the Illinois river. Shabbona was a great chief, and often visited this county, where he had many friends among the whites. He and his warriors fought in the War of 1812. Tecumseh was killed by his side in the Battle of the Thames. Afterwards he befriended the whites, and when Black Hawk was taken prisoner he said had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined him, and he could have continued the war for years. After the surrender of Black Hawk in August, 1832, hostilities ceased. In 1833 rumors were rife that the Indians were dissatisfied with the treaty they had made and would again cross the Mississippi resolved upon another war, but these reports proved to be unfounded, and that was the last of Indian warfare in Knox county.

The only survivor of the Black Hawk war now living, as far as known, is Mr. Avery Dalton of Elmwood. Mr. Dalton is upwards of a hundred years old and formerly lived in Knox county. He was a member of Captain David W. Barnes' company, from Fulton county. This company was in the Battle of Stillman's Run and several of its members were killed or wounded. A few years ago the writer of this article had an interesting visit with Mr. Dalton at his home in Elmwood, in which the old gentleman narrated his personal experiences as a soldier in the Black Hawk war and as a hunter in the pioneer days.

As the county became more settled, the militia was organized. The officers were appointed by the governor, who organized the men of the county into companies. These would meet once or twice a year, following the fashion of the New England Muster Day. Thomas McKee was chosen major of the militia in 1838, and for several years held that office. At the beginning of the Mexican war he assembled the militia of the county at Knoxville, to the number of fifteen hundred; from this number a company of one hundred and nine men were formed and volunteered for the war with Mexico, but the quota of this state was already full, so this company was not accepted.

In a company from Fulton county, commanded by the late Lewis W. Ross as captain, there was at least one Knox county man, Hugh Patton, who lived many years at Maquon, and probably others.

Hon. Rufus Cleveland, one of the few survivors of the Mexican war, is still living in the city of Galesburg, at this writing, full of years and honors, having served in both the Mexican and Civil wars.

In the Civil war there were only seven counties in the state that furnished a

larger number of soldiers than Knox county, and none that filled their quotas more promptly. Knox county was called upon to furnish 3,842 men, but finally credited by the adjutant-general of the state with only 3,837. There were many who left the county to enlist in foreign regiments, and the colored troops to the number of from twenty-five to fifty were never credited to Knox county.

Besides the filling of her quota of the regular calls of the president, she furnished 326 men in answer to the governor's call for 100 day men, making a total of at least 4,200 men. These were distributed among 82 regiments, and in 190 different companies. Of this number 123 were killed in action, 168 wounded and 344 died; 96 suffered the horrors of prison life, some of whom died at Andersonville and Libby.

One of the famous characters of the Civil war was ..... Bickerdyke, "Mother Bickerdyke" as she was known. She went from Knox county as an army nurse and by her efforts with the sanitary commission and in the army hospitals did untold good among the sick and wounded. A monument has been erected to her memory in the Court House park.

After the Civil war little was done in military matters for many years. In 1876 the Fourth Regiment Illinois National Guard was organized; the commanding officer was Colonel William Whiting of Altona, and among the other field officers were, Major O. L. Higgins of Oneida; Lieutenant William O. Whiting, adjutant, Altona; Lieutenant Theodore A. Wetmore, quartermaster, Oneida, and among the non-commissioned staff were D. W. Wooley, color sergeant, Altona; George W. Williams, drum-major, Galesburg; Charles S. Matteson and Arthur W. Ladd, principal musicians, Oneida. Three companies of this regiment were stationed in Knox county, Company A at Oneida, commanded by Captain Frank Murdock; Company B, known as the College City Guards, commanded by Captain E. F. Phelps at Galesburg, and Company C, commanded by Captain Charles A. Smith, stationed at Altona. Also there were two sections of a battery commanded by Captain Aaron Brown at Altona, the regimental band at Oneida and drum corps at Galesburg.

Among the members of the Galesburg company were Frank D. Bellows, Ed. R. Drake, Fred H. Holmes, Charles J. Munson, Charles W. Munson, George W. Prince and Daniel S. Hecker. This regiment was called into service during the railroad strikes of 1877 and rendered efficient duty at East St. Louis and Galesburg.

On the reorganization of the Illinois National Guard the Sixth regiment was organized from the companies in the northwestern part of the state. The Galesburg company became Company C of the Sixth. This company was again called into service at East St. Louis during the railroad strikes in 1887 under Captain William Weeks; again in 1894 at the Miners' and American Railroad union strike at Pekin and Spring Valley under Captain T. L. McGirr.

In 1897 Company D of Abingdon was organized and assigned to the Sixth regiment. July 7, 1897, Battery B of the artillery battalion was organized from the Galesburg Light artillery, which up to that time had been a private organization. At the outbreak of the Spanish war members of Company C and Company D volunteered and were mustered in with the rest of the regiment forming the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The rosters of these respective companies were as follows: Captain, Thomas L. McGirr; first lieutenant, Conrad A. Byloff;

second lieutenant, Daniel K. Smith; first sergeant, Frank E. Johnson; sergeants, Edwin C. Reed; Carl J. L. Borine; corporal, Walter F. Coolidge; musicians, Thomas W. Thomson; Mark J. Potter; privates, Benjamin Anderson, Ivan Bohman, Alfred B. Bawman, Ira E. Benson, Jacob C. Benedict, Jacob D. Bir, Alvin P. Burkhalter, William Campbell, Willis E. Calkins, William H. Copp, Edqin J. Corbin, Victor N. Cochran, William Detrick, Frank E. DeFord, Joseph H. Dunn, Jr., Jacob C. Diefenderfer, George L. Elder, Oscar Franden, John Farrow, Fred W. Gottick, Benjamin W. Holcomb, Harry B. Hopkins, Rolla C. Hopkins, Oscar L. Hensel, Herbert S. Hosler, Richard D. Hulse, Charles V. Huew, William A. Jackson, William A. Johnson, Charles O. Johnson, Roy E. Jones, Joseph H. Knutson, Lewis W. Kay, George R. Longbreak, William H. McKinty, George McLaughlin, George R. Martin, Hugh K. Mullen, Arthur A. Metcalf, Ludvick Nelson, John A. Nelson, Mart J. Nelson, Albert Peterson, Charles A. Philblad, Howard L. Pettett, Frank M. Pierce, Charles R. Pendarvis, Jacobs S. Palmer, E. P. Peckenpaugh, Noble F. Potts, Charles J. Rose, Henry W. Raker, Henry C. Smith, William K. Steele, Robert J. Samuelson, Carl H. Schneider, Homer Spilman, James W. Stizer, Philip D. Sharples, Con Sequist, Charles A. Sandburg, John Scott, Frank N. Steele, Andrew P. Fanning, Edwin F. Tracy, Benjamin F. Underwood, Leonard S. Wager, Warren Williamson, Jesse F. Wiley, Charles H. Winders, Charles F. Wade, Harry C. Woodard, Oscar S. Wilson, Clyde R. Westfall, Bert Wolf; recruits, William P. Brown, Louis L. Cummings, William H. Dunlap, George W. Folley, Morton C. Freer, James S. Gentry, Fred C. Harms, James B. Heflin, Grant G. Hoofnagle, Frederick A. Knock, Claude W. B. Lindstrum, Ralph Matterson, David E. Moses, Harry S. Murphy, David Murphy, Dick W. Neely, Arthur C. Palmer, George V. Philblad, Herman H. Potter, LaFayette Ryan, Robert Spratt, Emerson Spence, John W. Thomas, James A. Wells and Thomas M. West.

Company D—Captain, Frank W. Latimer; first lieutenant, Frank R. Trevor; second lieutenant, Leonidas T. Reagor; first sergeant, James S. Barton; sergeants, Albert R. Maginnis, J. Arthur Whitwan, William T. Johnson; corporals, John H. Smith, Fred J. Fisher, Daniel H. Kennedy, William H. Birdsall, James R. Bacon, Max F. C. Stromlow; privates, George E. Allen, Fred D. Armstrong, Glen C. Aiken, Ash A. Atkins, Charles A. Atkins, Frank L. Angler, Frank Bacon, Almendis B. Beard, Charles L. Bomfarden, Ed. S. Babcock, Seymour X. Briggs, George B. Burton, William H. Banty, John W. Cox, Arthur Cross, Frank Cramer, Charles H. Clark, William S. Carter, David E. Davis, Clarence V. Earll, Robert B. Edwards, Lemuel T. Earll, Edwin Flake, John W. Ferris, John J. Fickle, Mert Fletcher, James R. Goforth, George E. Cotch, Wilbur George, Lewis A. Harshbarger, Frank L. Henler, Charles Huddleston, James Handwright, Lester Hollister, Harry A. Johnson, Carl Jungstrom, James H. Jones, Edwin Kennedy, Albert Kennedy, Earl Klock, Bert C. King, John G. Kreig, John F. Leigh, Albert Linstrom, Adelbert D. Lewis, Harry E. Melvin, Grant F. Moore, Byron Merritt, David J. Nordwall, James W. Oman, Charles Peabody, Arthur E. Peacock, Frank Purdy, William H. Pierce, William L. Robinson, Edward A. Robinson, Guy Robinson, John M. Rankin, Joe Shipplett, Ira C. Swartz, Sargeant Scanlan, Nile E. Stewart, John Stevenson, Harry Tyner, Arthur B. Wright, Dale A. Woolley, Walter Woods, Harry Weston, Roy Wallis, Walter H. Ward; recruits, William A. Adams, Philip O. Bowman, Frank W. Boynton, Edward H.

Brandt, Lawrence E. Clarke, Maurice L. Carr, John W. Dailey, Louis F. DeHass, Oria Harmon, Lester D. Hittle, Leander W. Hoy, George D. Judson, Norman Litchfield, Charlie B. Moore, Clarence L. Miller, John L. Newkirk, Frank C. Philbrook, Charles C. Paul, Frank W. Peterson, Isaac P. Powell, Fred E. Ross, Roy V. Spencer, Frank Scanlan, Judson S. Taylor, George E. Temple.

This regiment was ordered to Springfield April 26, 1898, and mustered into the service for two years May 11, 1898. Left Springfield, Illinois, May 17, 1898, by rail to Camp Russel A. Alger, Virginia, arriving May 20, 1898. Remaining until July 5, 1898, when regiment left by rail for Charleston, South Carolina, arriving July 6, 1898. Companies E, F and I embarked on board U. S. S. Columbia, Company A embarked on board U. S. S. Yale, July 8, 1898, for Cuba, arriving at Santiago, July 13, 1898. Companies B, C, G, H, K and L embarked on U. S. S. Rita July 10, 1898, arriving at Santiago July 15, 1898. Companies D and M embarked on board Transport No. 21 July 21, 1898, arriving at Ponce Porto Rico July 27, 1898. The troops did not disembark at Cuba, at Sibony, July 16, 1898, Guantanomo Bay July 18th and 20th, at Baigniri July 20, 1898, returned to Guantanomo Bay July 21, 1898. Sailed from Guantanomo Bay July 21, 1898, for Porto Rico, arriving at Guanica, Porto Rico, July 25, 1898. In camp at Guanica until July 30, 1898. Company G in action July 26, 1898, four miles from Guanica. The regiment marched from Guanica to Youco, July 30, 1898. Marched from Youco to Tallaboia July 31, 1898. Marched from Tallaboia to Ponce August 1, 1898. In camp at Ponce until August 9, 1898, when regiment marched to Guaragnos. Left Guaragnos and marched four miles over the mountain August 10, 1898. Advanced to Adjuntas August 11th. In camp at Adjuntas until August 16, 1898, when regiment marched to Utuado. In camp at Utuado until August 26th, when regiment returned to Adjuntas. Left Adjuntas August 28, 1898, and marched to Ponce. In camp at Ponce until September 7, 1898, when the regiment embarked on board U. S. S. Monitoba at Port Ponce. Arrived at Weehawken, New Jersey, September 13, 1898. Left Weehawken by rail for Springfield, Illinois, arriving at the latter place September 16, 1898. In camp at Springfield, Illinois, until September 22, 1898, when the various companies left by rail for their respective home stations under G. O. No. 130, A. G. O. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, November 25, 1898.

The two Knox county companies were through the war with this regiment. Battery B volunteered but was not accepted as only one battery of artillery was taken from the state. During the same year the battery was called into service at Springfield, Pana and Virden during the coal strike and received the thanks of the governor for efficiency. The battery was out altogether about six weeks. The members of the battery were as follows: Captain, Charles C. Craig; first lieutenant, Frank C. Henry; second lieutenants, John F. Hamilton and William W. Smith; sergeants, Lewis W. Patric, Guy P. Williams, Armor Moreland, James Temple, Fred W. Smith; quartermaster sergeant, Edward C. Branham; commissary sergeant, Buford N. Stoner; stable sergeant, John E. Maley; corporals, James E. Davis, William F. Lovejoy, Fred C. Remier, Albert F. Scogland, George W. Flynn, Leroy A. Scudder, Howard A. Freer, John B. Bridge; musicians, Roy L. Martin and Friend L. Smith; privates, Norman C. Allen, Fred L. Andrews, Jay Addleman, John O. Barton, Charles S. Brown, Orvie Bone, Ward J. Carley, Frank W. Crain, Ben S. Carpenter, Fred C. Clay, Fred Cookley, Clyde

Culver, Robert Dial, Charles Dickerson, Earl R. Futhey, Albert Gail, Otis Goff, Charles Hendricks, Mark Hendryx, Frank A. Hawkinson, Henry H. Hawkinson, John A. Howland, William Harris, Charles A. Healey, Morgan N. James, Kirk M. Johnson, Rupert F. Kinsloe, Neal J. Kirk, Joseph E. Krotter, Albert C. Larson, Lewis L. Larson, Robert R. McKee, Edward L. Nolan, Henry W. Norton, George F. Orgibet, Alfred E. Osterberg, James C. Morris, Jesse E. Paden, Charles A. Pierce, Roy L. Sanford, Reuben W. Scudder, Roy H. Short, Fred R. Springer, Fred F. Smith, George H. Smith, Guy D. Tuttle, George E. Treadwell, Roy E. Thompson, John H. Williams, John M. B. Wachs, Hugh E. Weeks, Rollin Waters, James E. Howard, Frank Robinson, Harry G. Hull, James F. Ludlow.

In addition to the foregoing organization the following served in Battery A from this state:

Gustaf J. Kohler, Clyde W. Beson, Charles M. Colkins, Henry C. Hill, Joseph Krother, Rolla Mount and W. W. McConnell, Ervin Hunt, H. E. Stecker and Chauncy Cooke of the Third United States Engineers and several others from Knox county served in the regular army and navy and organizations from other states besides those already mentioned.

In 1899 Captain McGirr and Captain Latimer were both appointed captains in the United States volunteers and Captain McGirr enlisted several men in the county, which he took with the Forty-fifth volunteer infantry to serve in the Philippines. Captain Latimer served as captain in the United States volunteers.

Battery B after being in the state service many years was mustered out in 1907. At this writing the only military organization in the county is Company C of the Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, commanded by Captain Roy C. Wright, First Lieutenant Alfred E. Nuller, Second Lieutenant James E. Davis.

It is impossible in this brief sketch to give the individual records of Knox county soldiers, or to narrate their experiences and adventures; to do so, interesting as it would be, would take many volumes.

The record of achievements of the soldiers of Knox county is a part of the honorable history of our great state of Illinois, and of the United States. No community has a prouder history of brave men and noble women. To the women war was all sorrow and suffering.

The people of Knox county in war and in peace have acted well their part. May our future history be as honorable as our past.

KNOX COUNTY VOLUNTEERS

ABBREVIATIONS

Adjt. .....Adjutant	Con. .....Consolidated
Art. .....Artillery	Cav. .....Cavalry
Col. .....Colonel	Capd. .....Captured
Capt. .....Captain	Desrtd. ..... Deserted
Corpl. .....Corporal	Dis. .....Disability
Comsy. .....Commissary	Disch. .....Discharged
Com. .....Commissioned	Ex. .....Expired

E. .....Enlisted
Hos. .....Hospital
Inf. .....Infantry
Kld. .....Killed
Lieut. .....Lieutenant
Maj. .....Major
M. O. .....Mustered out
Pris. .....Prisoner
Pro. .....Promoted
Regt. .....Regiment
Re-E. .....Re-Enlisted
Res. .....Resigned
Sergt. .....Sergeant
Trans. .....Transferred
Vet. .....Veteran
Wd. .....Wounded

7TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D

First Lieutenant

Flint, Solomon F., Galesburg, e. July 25, 1864, m. o. July 9, 1865.

COMPANY E

Walton, James H., Yates City, e. Feb. 12, 1862.

COMPANY I

Jarnagin, Spencer L., Oneida, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Mound City, Dec. 15, 1862.
Lynch, Francis M., Oneida, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Morman, Michael, Oneida, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Pitts, Francis G., Oneida, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Monterey, Tenn., June 14, 1862.
Shannan, Samuel, Oneida, e. Oct. 1, 1861.

8TH INFANTRY

Graybam, Robt., Knoxville, e. Sept. 22, 1864, disch. Sept. 21, 1865.
Brittian, J., Galesburg, e. April 17, 1865, m. o. May 11, 1865.
Doyle, Michael, Galesburg, e. April 17, 1865.
Green, J., Galesburg, e. April 17, 1865.
Harvey, Wm., Altona, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Aug. 10, 1865.

10TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B

Gill, Henry, Knoxville, e. Feb. 23, 1864.

COMPANY C

Musician

Patrick, Benj. F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, disch. Nov. 21, 1862, dis.

Privates

Codding, Geo. S., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, m. o. Aug. 31, 1864.
Ferry, James H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. July 4, 1865.
Huffmire, Wm. B., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861.
Hubbard, E. R., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, trans. to regular army Dec. 25, 1862.
James, Wm. D., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, disch. Sept 12, 1862. dis.
Morris, Wm., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet., died Feb. 3, 1865, of wounds.
Nixon, P. O. C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. July 4, 1865, corpl.

Pettingill, Samuel C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. July 4, 1865, corpl.
Randall, Orville, Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. July 4, 1865, corpl.
Skevin, Jacob C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861.
Schneider, Henry, Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, m. o. July 4, 1865.
Ford, Wm., Galesburg, e. June 1, 1864, vet., sick in hospital, m. o. of regt.
Hall, Harmon W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. July 4, 1865.
Lewis, James W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. July 4, 1865.
Craft, T. H., Galesburg, e. Sept. 13, 1861, died Feb. 21, 1863.
Gee, Henry, Knoxville, e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. July 4, 1865.
Goodell, Benj., Knoxville, e. Feb. 24, 1864, m. o. July 4, 1865.
Girrard, John L., Knoxville, e. Feb. 24, 1864, m. o. July 4, 1865.
Howard, Wm., Galesburg, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
Hankey, C. F., Galesburg, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet., pro. 2d lieut., m. o. July 4, 1865.
James, W. D., Galesburg, e. Feb. 23, 1864, disch. Jan. 27, 1865, dis.
Lewis, J. W., Galesburg, e. Sept. 5, 1861, vet., m. o. July 4, 1865.
Moon, Job, Knoxville, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 4, 1865.
Middleton, J. A., Knoxville, e. Sept. 7, 1861, trans. to regular army.
Packard, W. W., Knoxville, e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. June 26, 1865.
St. Clair, A., Knoxville, e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. July 4, 1865.

14TH INFANTRY (REORGANIZED)

COMPANY C

Privates

Atherton, Wm. B., Lynn., e. Feb. 24, 1865.
Bell, G. W., Truro, e. Feb. 22, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
Baldwin, G., Lynn, e. Feb. 24, 1865, m. o. June 13, 1865.
Caldwell, H., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Jones, J. E., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Johnson, Wm., Lynn, e. Feb. 28, 1865.
Kinmouth, O. F., Lynn, e. Feb. 27, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Harper, James, Rio, e. March 16, 1865.
Rakestraw, R., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 1, 1865.
Stuckey, J., Sparta, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Shepherd, Jas., Rio, e. March 16, 1865.
White W., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 21, 1862, m. o. May 29, 1865.
Welch, I., Lynn, e. Feb. 24, 1865, m. o. May 23, 1865.

COMPANY F

Heflin, Martin, Galesburg, e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

COMPANY G

First Sergeant

Bramell, Wm. H., Copley, e. Feb. 16, 1865, pro. 2d lieut., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Corporals

Hurlburt, George F., Salem, e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865, sergt.

Fry, John, Orange, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Kelly, John, Sparta, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Privates

Bowen, George G., Sparta, e. Feb. 16, 1865, pro. corpl, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Beck, Jacob, Walnut Grove, e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. June 19, 1865.
Baker, Geo. W., Ontario, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Bell, George, Ontario, e. Feb. 16, 1865, disch. July 17, 1865.
Bruninger, G., Orange, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Bleikner, Henry, Orange, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Brown, Henry, Copley, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Chapman, Wm. H., Sparta, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Denin, Peter, Haw Creek, e. Feb. 13, 1865.
Doty, J. W., Elba, e. Feb. 16, 1865, disch. July 17, 1865, dis.
Derby, J. W., Orange, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865, corpl.
Doering, D. J., Copley, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Fishback, Killian, Orange, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Harris, Jas. A., Ontario, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
Harsh, Jacob W., Salem, e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Hogan, Timothy J., Haw Creek, e. Feb. 13, 1865.
Hall, James, Truro, e. Feb. 13, 1865.
Johnson, Harmon, Sparta, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Kirtner, David H., Sparta, e. Feb. 16, 1865, disch. July 17, 1865, dis.
Kock, Geo., Salem, e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. June 19, 1865.
Lynch, John, Haw Creek, e. Feb. 13, 1865.
Noel, Jackson, Sparta, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Norris, Edward, Haw Creek, e. Feb. 13, 1865.
Oltman, Geo., Sparta, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Ries, Michael, Ontario, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Rotterman, Frank, Orange, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Shutts, James, Copley, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Strattan, Wm., Orange, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. June 20, 1865.
Schneider, Joseph, Ontario, e. Feb. 16, 1865, died March 6, 1865.
Strasberger, Jacob, Orange, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Sands, John H., Sparta, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Smith, William, Salem, e. Feb. 16, 1865.
Woodruff, J. H., Salem, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
White, Wm. L., Haw Creek, e. Feb. 16, 1865.

COMPANY H

First Lieutenant

Snow, Corydon P., Sparta, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Musician

Brown, W. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Sergeant

Price, Emerson J., Cedar, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. June 19, 1865.

Corporals

Vincent, Wm. G., Lynn., e. Feb. 27, 1865, pro. sergt., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Sweely, Michael, Victoria, e. Feb. 18, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1866.

Privates

Astell, N. J., Cedar, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
Hammar, Sam'l J., Cedar, e. Feb. 21, 1865, died March 31, 1865.
Parker, Chas. W., Cedar, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. May 23, 1865.
Peters, Julius, Victoria, e. Feb. 18, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
Yocum, Wm. M., Knox, e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. June 26, 1865.

16TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Spencer, Brainard T., Galesburg, e. Feb. 2, 1864, absent on furlough at m. o. of regt.

COMPANY F

Recruit

Blue, Harrison, Knoxville, e. Feb. 18, 1864.

17TH INFANTRY

The 17th Reg. Ill. Inf. Vols. were mustered into the United States service at Peoria, Ill., on the 24th day of May, 1861. Left for Alton, Ill., late in July, proceeded to St. Charles, thence to Warrenton, Mo., where it remained about two weeks. The regiment left Warrenton for St. Louis and embarked on transports for Bird's Point, Mo.; thence to Sulphur Springs Landing; debarking, went to Pilot Knob, Mo., in pursuit of Gen. Jeff Thompson, and joined Prentice's command at Jackson, Mo., thence to Kentucky and aided in the construction of Fort Holt. Was then ordered to Cape Girardeau and were again sent in pursuit of Jeff Thompson; participated in the engagement near Greenfield; returned to Cape Girardeau and performed provost duty until February, 1862. Were then ordered to Fort Henry; participated in that engagement and Fort Donelson, losing several men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Soon after went to Pittsburg Landing and was assigned to the army of West Tennessee; engaged in the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, suffering great loss in killed and wounded; was in the advance to Corinth; after the evacuation of Corinth marched to Jackson, Tenn.; remained until July, when they were ordered to Bolivar, where they remained until November, 1862, participating during the time in the expedition to Iuka to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans, where they were engaged in the battle of the Hatchie; marched to Lagrange, Tenn.; the middle of November, reporting to Gen. John A. Logan, and were assigned to duty as provost guard. Early in December marched to Holly Springs, via Abbyville and Oxford. After the battle of Holly Springs were assigned to Gen. McPherson's command, then proceeded to Moscow, Collierville and Memphis, and were assigned to duty at the navy yard, remaining until June 16, then embarking for Vicksburg, re-embarking for Lake Providence, La., where they remained until the investment of Vicksburg began. Went to Milliken's Bend, May 1, commenced the march across the Delta to Pekin's Landing, advanced with McPher-

son's command to the final investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city, remained there, making frequent incursions into the enemy's country until May, 1864, the term of service expiring on the 24th of May of that year.

The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., to muster out, when those who had not re-enlisted as veterans, received their final discharge. A sufficient number not having enlisted to entitle them to retain their regimental organization, were consolidated with the 8th Ill. Inf., and were finally mustered out with that regiment in the Spring of 1866.

There were 131 men from this county in the 17th, 4 were killed, 3 wounded, 8 died, 1 taken prisoner.

Lieutenant-Colonel

Smith, Francis M., Galesburg, e. 1861, term expired June, 1864.

Chaplain.

Kingsbury, Sanford A., Galesburg, e. Dec. 23, 1861, term expired June, 1864.

COMPANY C

Privates

Allen, Cyrus, St. Augustine, e. May 25, 1861, pro. 2d lieut., term expired June, 1864.

Babbett, Joel, St. Augustine, e. May 25, 1861.

Combs, John T., Maquon, e. May 25, 1861.

Fry, John, Maquon, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Aug. 7, 1862.

Hughes, George, Maquon, May 25, 1861.

McGrew, John L., Maquon, e. May 25, 1861, disch. June 12, 1862.

Robinson, Barney J., St. Augustine, e. May 25, 1861.

Recruits

Ruble, George, Maquon, e. June 1, 1861.

Stinyard, Augustus, Yates City, e. June 1, 1861, disch. Sept. 30, 1861, dis.

COMPANY D

Sergeant

Green, Sanford M., Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, disch. April 28, 1862, dis.

Corporals

Mathews, A. Curtis, Altona, e. May 25, 1861, pro. 1st lieut., resigned Feb. 18, 1863.

Davis, John W., Wataga, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 13, 1862.

Musicians

Pippin, Barnett M., Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, disch. March 29, 1862, dis.

Privates

Brooks, Benjamin F., Victoria, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Oct. 25, 1862, dis.

Beggs, Adonijah, Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, disch. June 13, 1862, dis.
Flemsburg, Henry, Altona, e. May 25, 1861, died May 19, 1862.
Guliher, Jason D., Knoxville, e. May 25, 1861.
Harrington, Isaac J., Victoria, e. May 25, 1861, disch. April 30, 1862, dis.
Harvey, John C., Altona, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Oct. 24, 1862, dis.
Jewell, Charles, Victoria, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 15, 1862, dis.
Kellogg, Charles, Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, accidentally killed March 18, 1862.
McVicker, Alexander, Altona, e. May 25, 1861.
Moore, William, Altona, e. May 25, 1861.
Mitchell, Joseph H., Altona, e. May 25, 1861.
Newton, Orlo C., Altona, e. May 25, 1861.
Olson, William C., Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Sept. 4, 1862, wounds.
Risling, Samuel, Altona, e. May 25, 1861, kld. at Fort Donelson, Feb. 13, 1862.
Rogers, Jackson J., Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 2, 1862, dis.
Reynolds, John W., Victoria, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Nov. 4, 1861, dis.
Strong, John C., Altona, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 13, 1862.
Teter, David W., Altona, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Dec. 20, 1862, dis.
Wales, Otis A., Altona, e. May 25, 1861.
Wyman, Cornelius, Victoria, e. May 25, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E, 8th Inf.
Walrath, Abraham E., Altona, e. May 25, 1861, disch. June 14, 1862, dis.
Wedge, D. A., Victoria, e. May 25, 1861, vet.

Recruits

Harvey, William H., Altona, Aug. 10, 1861, term ex. Aug. 10, 1865.
Johnson, Jonas, Wataga, e. Jan. 22, 1864, disch. June 3, 1865, dis.
Ruch, Phillip J., Altona, e. May 25, 1861, trans. to Co. E, 8th Inf., pro . corpl., m. o. May 4, 1866.
Teter, Solomon C., Altona, e. June 17, 1861, m. o. June 24, 1864.
Wales, Edwin M., Altona, e. Nov. 20, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. F, 8th Inf., pro. sergt., m. o. May 4, 1866.

COMPANY E

Captains

Smith, Francis M., Galesburg, e. April 19, 1861, pro. to lieut. col.
Harding, Roderick R., Galesburg, e. May 20, 1861, res. May 15, 1862.
Smith, George C., Galesburg, e. May 15, 1862, res. Feb. 16, 1863.
Merrill, William J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 16, 1863, term ex. June, 1864.

First Lieutenants

Beswick, James C., Galesburg, e. May 20, 1861.
Clough, David, Galesburg, e. Feb. 16, 1863, term ex. June, 1864.

Second Lieutenant

Wells, John H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 16, 1863, term ex. June, 1864.

First Sergeant

Sumner, Harlan P., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. March 29, 1862, dis.

Sergeants

Matteson, Chas. F., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Willard, George B., Gilson, e. May 25, 1861, vet., trans. to 8th Inf.

Corporals

Ewing, John C., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. April 24, 1862, dis.
Dorman, Dolan, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Brand, Emerson, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 12, 1862.
Burtch, Horace, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Hughes, Wesley, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Smith, Theodore A., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Norene, Nelson P., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.

Musician

Filmore, Addison J., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.

Privates

Andrews, Samuel J. M., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Boam, Benjamin E., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Butler, Solon, Abingdon, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Nov. 1, 1861, dis.
Brothers, Franklin M., Henderson, e. May 25, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E., 8th Inf.
Benton, George W., Henderson, e. May 25, 1861, died April 9, 1862, wounds.
Beam, Samuel D., Abingdon, e. May 25, 1861, discharged May 16, 1862.
Baker, Torralio, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Brown, Henry C., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.
Beswick, William, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Busby, Thomas B., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Carson, Edward, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Courtney, George, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. June 17, 1862, dis.
Colville, Robert, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 16, 1862, dis.
Colbourn, John, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, kld. at Fort Donelson, Feb. 13, 1862.
Coe, Edward D., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Dunham, Mulford E., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, kld. at Fort Donelson, Feb. 13, 1862.
Erickson, Oloff, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 16, 1862.
Frantz, Christian, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Griffer, Joseph, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Dec. 20, 1862.
Graham, Joseph, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. July 24, 1861.
Goddard, E. Miles, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, vet., m. o. May 28, 1866.
Gallant, Lloyd, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Gillett, W. Jasper, Abingdon, e. May 25, 1861.
Hughes, George, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Hughes, Albert S., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Hicks, Mason M., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 16, 1862.
Johnston, John C., Henderson, e. May 25, 1861.

Judson, Franklin, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Jackson, William R., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, died April 8, 1862.
Lock, Alfonzo, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Lane, Elias F., Henderson, e. May 25, 1861.
Landon, Merrill R., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Lanni, August, Galesburg e. May 25, 1861.
Leran, Charles, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. March 31, 1862.
Miles, John A., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Moore, Rufus H., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. April 24, 1862, dis.
Ostron, John H., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, trans. to gunboat service Feb. 2, 1862.
Olson, Charles, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Potter, Andrew J., Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, disch. July 30, 1862.
Samuels, Jno. L., Henderson, e. May 25, 1861, drowned Nov. 21, 1861.
Simcox, Robert, Henderson, e. May 25, 1861, disch. June 13, 1862.
Stokes, Horace, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Dec. 13, 1862.
Swanson, A. Swan, Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, disch. April 28, 1862.
Spinner, Joseph F., Oneida, e. May 25, 1861, disch. Aug. 2, 1862.
Thompson, Alexander, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. May 16, 1862, dis.
Temple, John, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
VanBremer, Benjamin, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Vertrees, Chas. M., St. Augustine, e. May 25, 1861.
West, Julius B., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Woolen, Robert, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, trans. to gunboat Feb. 2, 1862.

Recruits

Barrell, George W., Galesburg, e. March 28, 1862.
Booten, John W., Abingdon, e. Dec. 11, 1863, trans. to Co. B, 8th Inf., m. o. May 4, 1866.
Carpenter, Benjamin F., Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861, died April 12, 1862.
Fitch, Harman, Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861.
Graham, Joseph, Henderson Grove, e. Feb. 6, 1862.
Kilpatrick, Joseph, Oneida, e. June 15, 1861, disch. April 30, 1862, dis.
Levin, Charles, Galesburg, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. May 28, 1866.
Lawson, William, Galesburg, e. Jan. 5, 1864, trans. to Co. B, 8th Inf., died Oct. 1, 1865.
Linn, James H., Gilson, e. May 25, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E, 8th Inf., m. o. May 28, 1866.
Long, Edwin G., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, died Feb. 21, 1862, wounds.
Moore, James H., Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861, disch. Aug. 14, 1862.
Rose, Albert, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Stokes, Horace, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Slouson, Rufus L., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861, disch. June 17, 1862.
Wells, John H., Galesburg, e. June 15, 1861.
Parsons, Freeman, Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861, pris. of war, m. o. Feb. 22, 1865.
Walker, Thomas R., Galesburg, e. May 25, 1861.
Flowers, William H., Galesburg, e. Dec. 2, 1863, trans. to Col. B, 8th Inf., died April 13, 1865.

COMPANY I

First Lieutenant

Glancey, Theodore, Abingdon, e. May 25, 1861, term ex. June, 1864.

Privates

McGrath, Joseph V., Galesburg, e. Jan. 5, 1864, trans. to Co. A, 8th Inf., pro. corpl., m. o. May 4, 1866.

Miles, Isaac O., North Henderson, e. Aug. 12, 1861, trans. to Co. A, 8th Inf., disch. Aug. 11, 1864.

28TH INFANTRY

COMPANY G

Coates, Nathan, Truro, e. March 13, 1865, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.
Martin, William H., Rio, e. March 14, 1865.
McCarty, Edward, Rio, e. March 14, 1865.
McLean, David, Rio, e. March 14, 1865.
Powers, James, Rio, e. March 14, 1865.
Riley, Charles, Rio, e. March 14, 1865.
Slow, John, Douglass, e. March 4, 1865, m. o. March 4, 1866.
Lowery, Albert H., Henderson, Co. H., e. March 13, 1865, m. o. March 13. 1866.

30TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Sergeant

Titus, Abner L., Knox Co., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disch. at Paducah, Feb. 27, 1862, wounds.

Privates

Alexander, R., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.
Goodnoch, E. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865, sergt.
Graw, E., Galesburg, e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet., m. o. July 15, 1865.
Hanson, L. D., Abingdon, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865, sergt.
Rodgers, Albert, Abingdon, e. Aug. 21, 1861, m. o. Sept. 3, 1864.
Smith, John, Abingdon, e. Aug. 27, 1861, died Feb. 3, 1862.
Valentine, J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disch. May 3, 1862, dis.
Roe, Silas J., Indian Pt., e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 4, 1865.

COMPANY G

First Lieutenant

McClure, John, Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, res. Sept. 15, 1864.

Captain

Wolf, David H., Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.

Corporals

Miller, Benj. F., Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, m. o. 1st sergt.
Logan, James A., Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, pro. 1st lieut.
Hurst, H. H., Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, m. o. July 17, 1865, 1st sergt.

Privates

Dodson, R., Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, disch. April 15, 1862, dis.
Purdue, J. W., Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, died at Ft. Donelson, April 4, 1862.
Ditts, J. W., Abingdon, e. Nov. 28, 1861.
Willett, D. B., Abingdon, e. Jan. 6, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.
Patterson, Aaron, Abingdon, e. Dec. 1, 1861.
Willett, T., Abingdon, e. Jan. 6, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.

33D INFANTRY

Was organized at Campt Butler in 1861. Sept. 20, moved to Ironton, Mo., remained during the winter. March, 1862, moved with the command of Gen. Steele southward, passing into Arkansas at Pitman's Ferry, and marching via Pocahontas and Jacksonport to Batesville, where it joined Gen. Curtis' army; thence via Jacksonport, Augusta and Clarendon, to Helena. Was engaged in the battle of Cache, and in many skirmishes. At the battle of cotton plant, Co. A, on skirmish line, met and checked a charge of 2,000 Texan Rangers.

During July and August were camped 20 miles south of Helena, and engaged in eight expeditions up and down the river. Sept. 1, was moved up the river to Sulphur Springs, and thence to Pilot Knob Nov. 15, moved to Van Buren, Ark. Made winter campaign in Southeast Missouri. Was ordered to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., where, with the command, it embarked for Milliken's Bend, La. Attached to the 1st. Brig., 1st. Div., 13th Army Corps, it was engaged in all its battles, participating in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, assault and siege of Vicksburg and the siege of Jackson. In August, moved to New Orleans with 13th Corps. In October engaged in the campaign up the Bayou Teche. Returned to New Orleans in November. Thence ordered to Brownsville, Texas, but, before landing, was ordered to Arkansas Pass. Disembarked on St. Joseph's Island, marched up St. Joseph's and Matagorda Islands to Saluria, participating in the capture of Fort Esperanza. Thence moved to Indianola and Port Lavaca. January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14 reached Bloomington, Ill., and received veteran furlough. April 10, 1864, was re-organized at Camp Butler, and proceeded to New Orleans, arriving 29th and camping at Carrollton. May 17, ordered to Brashear City, La. Soon after its arrival the regiment was scattered along the line of road as guard. Sept. 17, 1864, the non-veterans, were started home, via New York City with rebel prisoners in charge. March 2, 1865, ordered to join the 16th Army Corps. Near Boutte Station the train was thrown from the track, and 9 men killed and 70 wounded.

18th Regiment embarked on Lake Ponchartrain for Mobile expedition. Moved, via Fort Gaines and Navy Cove, landed on Fish River, Ala., and marched with Gen. Canby's army up east side of Mobile Bay. March 27 arrived in front of Spanish Fort, the main defense of Mobile, and until its capture, April 8, was actively engaged. After the surrender of Mobile, marched for Montgomery, Ala. Here it received the news of Lee and Johnson's surrender. Moved to Vicksburg, April 14, 1865. Mustered out of service Nov. 24, 1865.

The 33d. Regiment had 106 men from Knox County; 2 were killed, 13 died, 5 were wounded, and 4 were prisoners.



ILLINOIS HOTEL

Located on the corner of Main and Kellogg Streets. Erected as Brown's Hotel in 1872. Remodeled in 1903.



HOTEL ANNEX

Located on the corner of North Prairie and Ferris Streets. Erected in 1898.

Privates

Dodson, R., Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, disch. April 15, 1862, dis.
Purdue, J. W., Abingdon, e. Sept. 30, 1861, died at Ft. Donelson, April 4, 1862.
Ditts, J. W., Abingdon, e. Nov. 28, 1861.
Willett, D. B., Abingdon, e. Jan. 6, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.
Patterson, Aaron, Abingdon, e. Dec. 1, 1861.
Willett, T., Abingdon, e. Jan. 6, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865.

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COMPANY A

Privates

Scott, Alexander E., Maquon, e. Aug. 21, 1861.
Scott, Thomas, Maquon, e. Aug. 21, 1861.

COMPANY B

Loud, Silas J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 6, 1864, sick at Nashville at m. o.
McQueen, Wm. M., Galesburg, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Parkinson, Jacob N., Galesburg, e. Feb. 6, 1864, sick at m. o. regt.
Seanson, Neltz, Galesburg, e. Feb. 8, 1864, prisoner of war at m. o. regt.
Lang, Issac N., Galesburg, e. Feb. 13, 1862.

COMPANY E

Captain

Bryan, William H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 27, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Stone, Clarendon A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 18, 1861, res. June 18, 1862.
Marsh, Edward, Abingdon, e. June 22, 1863, res. June 6, 1864.

Sergeant

Clarke, George A., Galesburg, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disch. Dec. 6, 1862, dis.

Corporals

Munroe, George H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disch. Dec. 22, 1862, dis.
Ward, Henry C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 15, 1861, disch. Dec. 22, 1862, dis.

Privates

Anderson, Abram P., Galesburg, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disch. Feb. 20, 1863, dis.

Butler, James N., Galesburg, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Bumer, John M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 27, 1861, pro. corpl, disch. Dec. 10, 1862, dis.

Burlingame, Spencer, Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1861, re-e. as vet., died at Brashear City, July 14, 1864.

Burlingame, William D., Galesburg, e. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Davis, James H., Abingdon, e. Aug. 26, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Davis, John W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 27, 1861.

Davis, Frank M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1862.

Irland, William, Galesburg, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died at St. Louis, Nov. 11, 1862.

Moore, William B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 24, 1861, trans. to Co. H.

Overstreet, Mitchell E., Galesburg, e. Aug. 28, 1861, disch. Nov. 27, 1862, dis.

Pisley, Prince W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 28, 1861, disch. Nov. 17, 1862, wd.

Pratt, Charles W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. Nov. 24. 1865, as 1st. sergt.

White, George F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 20, 1861, re-e. as vet., disch. May 13, 1865, as corpl, dis.

Porter, John M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as corpl.

Plecker, James H., Abingdon, e. August 23, 1861, re-e. as vet., disch Nov. 29, 1864, dis.

Wiley, Walter S., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as corpl.

Recruits

Abbott, George W., St. Augustine, e. Nov. 6, 1861, trans. to Inf. corps, Jan. 15, 1864.

Simmons, Madison, St. Augustine, e. Nov. 6, 1861.

Watson, Jason L., Galesburg, e. Sept. 21, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Watson, James H., Galesburg, e. Oct. 6, 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as corpl.

Taylor, George W., Galesburg, e. Jan. 4, 1861, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

COMPANY F

Lewis, James M., Galesburg, e. Feb. 9, 1864, pris. war at m. o. regt.

Swanson, August, Galesburg, e. Feb. 19, 1864, pris. war at m. o. regt.

COMPANY H

Captains

McKenzie, James A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 18, 1861, res. March 10, 1863.

Smith, Geo. E., Galesburg, e. March 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Williams, Robert P., Galesburg, e. Sept. 18, 1861, res. July 1, 1863.

Chambers, Emmet B., Knoxville, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Ryland, John M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet.

Follett, John M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Privates

Allen, Jesse, Maquon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Barrer, Thomas, Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as 1st. sergt.

Bay, James M., Abingdon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Bay, Robert, Abingdon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

Beare, John, Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861.

Boatman, Aaron, Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, corpl.

Cameron, John, Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Ironton, Mo. Jan. 7, 1863.

Carnes, Edward M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. Sept. 29, 1863, dis.

Chapman, Grove L., Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., disch. May 18, 1865, sergt., wounds.

Conant, Reuben H., Galesburg, Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as sergt.

Converse, Elbur A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Davis, James B., Maquon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., disch. July 13, 1865, wounds.

Davis, William H., Maquon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Arcadia, Mo., Dec. 19, 1861.

Ellison, James M., Abingdon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. Jan. 18, 1863, dis.

Fauble, Josiah F., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. Nov. 16, 1862, dis.

Ferris, Frederick H., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., pro. 2d. lieut. 74th. U. S. Col. Inf.

Freeze, Joseph, Abingdon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. May 30, 1862, dis.

Hatch, John F., Oneida, e. Sept. 19, 1861, corpl. trans. Miss., marine brig., Feb. 22, 1863.

Hayes, Festus C., Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, trans. to vet., res. corps, March 15, 1864.

Hicks, Lauren Myron, Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Oldtown, Ark., Sept. 21, 1862.

Hitt, Loren, Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

Hyde, Jedediah S., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, corpl, died at Helena, Aug. 19, 1862.

Ingle, John, Maquon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. Feb. 26, 1863, dis.

Jackson, Eli F., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., disch. Sept. 1, 1865, as corpl, dis.

Jackson, Henry C., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as corpl.

Jackson, James F., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as sergt.

Jones, William, Knoxville, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Ironton, Mo., Dec. 28, 1862.

Keyes, Asahel, Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. Feb. 9, 1863, dis.

Martin, Arthur, Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Terre Banne, La., Sept. 1, 1864.

Martz, Alexander, St. Augustine, e. Sept. 19, 1861.

McCay, Lewis R., Maquon, e. Sept. 19, 1861.

McHenry, Daniel, Maquon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Mills, Joseph, Abingdon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 25, 1862.

Mott, George W., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. Oct. 15, 1861, dis.

Morgan, Albert W., Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, trans. to vet., res. corps, March 15, 1864.

Reed, Matthew, St. Augustine, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., pro. corpl.

Rodecker, William H., Abingdon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, trans. to Miss. marine brig., Feb. 22, 1863.

Smith, Samuel W., Maquon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Steel, Henry, Galesburg, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

Steel, Samuel F., Abingdon, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. Sept. 30, 1862, dis.

Tripp, Augustus J., Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, corpl, died at Ironton, Dec. 2, 1861.

Recruits

Brothers, Francis, Galesburg, e. Feb. 3, 1863, died at St. Louis, Nov. 20, 1862.

Boeington, Hyrcann, Galesburg, e. Oct. 7, 1861.

Cemer, William H., Galesburg, Oct. 7, 1861, vet., died at Cairo, Nov. 14, 1864.

Fremole, William, Maquon, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as corpl.

Fletcher, Samuel, Galesburg, e. March 11, 1863.

Goddard, George V. R., Galesburg, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as corpl.

Howe, Charles, Galesburg, e. Feb. 4, 1862, trans. to Miss. marine brig., Feb. 22, 1863.

Miller, Swan, Galesburg, e. March 11, 1862, m. o. March 11, 1865.

Miller, Jacob, Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Mott, Avin K., Galesburg, e. Feb. 24, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Mitchell, Alexander, Rio, e. Feb. 1, 1865, died at Vicksburg, Sept. 17, 1865.

Swazze, Benoni H., Abingdon, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disch. March 29, 1863, dis.

Swanson, Andrew, Galesburg, e. Feb. 3, 1862, disch. Aug. 31, 1862, dis.

Treadwell, Charles, Galesburg, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disch. Nov. 26, 1862, dis.

Vanderwalker, Edward, Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Woolsey, Isaac., Maquon, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disch. Jan. 22, 1862, dis.

COMPANY I

Coe, Robert B., Galesburg, e. Sept. 5, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 24, 1865, as sergt.

Coe, David P., Galesburg, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disch. Jan. 27, 1863, wounds.

Davis, Daniel W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 18, 1861, disch. Aug. 18, 1862, dis.

Kerrigan, Frank, Galesburg, e. April 7, 1865.

36TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Boggs, Elijah, Victoria, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Brott, Chas. E., Copley, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Carns, John N., Copley, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 17, 1865.

England, George, Copley, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Harrison, Jacob H., Copley, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Hurr, Edwin L., Victoria, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 15, 1865.

McDowell, Mathew H., Victoria, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Phillips, William, Victoria, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Todd, Warfield B., Victoria, e. Sept. 27, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Warrenford, James, Persifer, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Wagher, Albert C., Copley, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 15, 1865.

COMPANY D

Bassinger, John, Elba, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.

Crawford, Robt. R., Truro, e. Sept. 27, 1864, kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Kimler, William, Truro, e. Sept. 27, 1864, died Jeffersonville, Jan. 25, 1865, wounds.

Kimler, Walker, Elba, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.

Lapham, Leroy, Truro, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.

Lapham, Edward, Truro, e. Sept. 27, 1864, kld. at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864.

Patten, David M., Elba, e. Sept. 27, 1864, disch. May 29, 1865, wounds.

Russell, Robt., Elba, e. Sept. 27, 1864, disch. June 14, 1865, pris. war.

Roath, Robt., Elba, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. May 29, 1865.
Tucker, John, Truro, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.
Temple, John, Truro, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 30, 1865.
Zimmerman, Andrew J., Elba, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.

COMPANY F

Dilley, Washington, Persifer, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.
Grump, Nelson H., Persifer, e. Oct. 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 8, 1865.
Jamagen, Isaac M., Haw Creek, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.

COMPANY G

Hapenstall, Charles, Indian Pt., e. Oct. 14, 1864, died at Quincy, Dec. 26, 1864, wounds.

COMPANY H

Cook, Thomas G., Truro, e. Sept. 27, 1864, disch. June 15, 1865.

COMPANY I

Byram, Washington, Indian Pt., e. Sept. 27, 1864, died at Keokuk, April 11, 1865.
Blake, Alfred, Haw Creek, Sept. 27, 1864, died at Quincy, Jan. 3, 1865.
Clark, Newton G., Haw Creek, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.
Martin, William, Indian Pt., e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.
Shay, Moses, Indian Pt., e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.
Tatten, David H., Elba, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. June 14, 1865.
Tules, David H., Indian Pt., e. Sept. 27, 1864.

37TH INFANTRY

COMPANY B

Sergeant

Bleakley, Henderson B., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disch. Sept. 1, 1862, dis.

Privates

Buffum, Emery S., Altona, e. Aug. 19, 1861.
Buffum, John W., Altona, Aug. 19, 1861, vet., m o. March 27, 1866.
Barney, Wm. H., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. May 1, 1866.
Crogan, Peter, Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
Dudley, George W., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
Dudley, Charles, Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disch. Aug. 19, 1864.
Ellsworth, Alma, Lynn, Aug. 19, 1861, disch. Jan. 26, 1865.
Lee, Richard M. J., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet., kld. by guerrillas April 25, 1865.
Miner, Martin V. B., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disch. Jan. 26, 1865.
Patrick, Wm. M., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disch. Jan. 4, 1864.
Reed, Isaac W., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Reed, Ira C. Jr., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
Sellon, Brodia, Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.

Sterns, John O., Lynn, e. Aug 19, 1861, vet., m. o. March 6, 1866, sergt.
Wyman, James, Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disch. Oct. 14, 1862, wounds.
Whitehead, Albert, Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Wilkinson, T., Lynn, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.

42D INFANTRY

Was organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861. Moved to St. Louis Sept. 21, 1861; joined Maj-Gen. Hunter at Tipton, Mo., Oct. 18, 1861 and was assigned to Col. Palmer's brigade. Arrived at Warsaw, Oct. 25. Moved, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, p. m., and reached Springfield, Mo., a distance of 97 miles, at 4 o'clock, p. m., on the 4th. Moved from Springfield on the 9th, and went into winter quarters at Smithton, Mo. Marched from Smithton, Feb. 3, 1862, to St. Charles, Mo. Arrived at Fort Hold, Kan., Feb. 20. Occupied Columbus, March 4, 1862. Moved to Island No. 10, March 15, and was engaged until its surrender on the 11th of April. Col. Roberts, with 50 men of Co. A., spiked 6 guns of the enemy on the night of April 1; joined Gen. Pope's army 11th; moved to Fort Pillow, 14th; moved to Hamburg, Tenn., arriving April 22. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth. Engaged in the battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862, losing 2 killed, 12 wounded, and 3 missing. Led the advance in the pursuit of Beauregard's army to Baldwin, Miss. The 42d occupied Courtland, Ala., from July 25 until Sept. 3, 1862, when it left for Nashville, Tenn., skirmished with the enemy Dec. 30, and was engaged in battle of Stone River Dec. 31, with loss of 22 killed, 116 wounded, and 85 prisoners. Engaged in the pursuit of Van Dorn. June 24, entered upon the Tullahoma campaign. July 31, camped at Bridgeport, Ala. Sept. 2, engaged in the Chattanooga campaign; marched to Alpine, Ga., thence to Trenton, and crossed Lookout Mountain. Engaged Sept. 19 and 20 in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., losing 28 killed, 128 wounded, and 28 prisoners, and retreated to Chattanooga. Nov. 28, engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, lost 5 killed and 40 wounded, being on the skirmish line during the whole engagement. Jan 1, 1864, regiment re-enlisted; entered Atlanta campaign May 3; was engaged at Rock Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, encamping at Atlanta Sept. 8. Total loss in the campaign, 20 killed, 89 wounded, and 7 prisoners. June 15, moved by rail to Johnsonville, Tenn., and thence by water to New Orleans, and camped at Chalmette June 23. Jan. 10, 1866, received final payment and discharge.

Ninety-eight men from Knox county were in Co. C. of the 42d. Regiment; 15 were killed, 20 wounded, 12 died, and 4 were taken prisoners.

Colonel

Walworth, Nathan H., Oneida, e. July 22, 1861, res. April 13, 1864.

Major

Leighton, James, Oneida, e. July 22, 1861, kld. Sept. 20, 1863.

Surgeon

Goddard, John H., Sparta, April 29, 1865, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.

Sergeant Majors

St. Clair, Percy, Oneida, Sept. 3, 1861, disch. Oct. 4, 1862, dis.

Parshall, Gilbert A., Oneida, Aug. 10, 1861, pro. Capt. Co. B., kld. in action, Nov. 29, 1864.

Musicians

Millsom, Wm. G., Oneida, .., died July 23, 1864.

Howland, J. M., Oneida, e. Jan. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.

COMPANY C

Captains

Preston, L., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died Dec. 31, 1863.

Powell, Orville, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, pris. at Libby, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, wounds.

First Lieutenants

Furguson, Nicholas P., Walnut Grove, Dec. 24, 1861, res. June 13, 1862.

Powell, Brainard J., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, kld. at Resaca, May 15, 1864.

Stark, J., Oneida, Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

Scudder, Egbert M., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, res. Feb. 24, 1865.

Wallace, John, Oneida, .., vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.

Sergeants

Walker, A. A., e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.

Sweet, N. B., e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.

Corporals

Mosher, Geo. E., Oneida, Aug. 10, 1861, died at Tipton, Mo., Jan. 2, 1862.

Neeley, Andrew, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Aug. 18, 1864, as sergt., wounds.

Aberdeen, John, Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 10, 1861, sergt., wd. at Stone River, disch. April 20, 1863.

Burt, George W., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to invalid corps.

Privates

Andreas, P. B., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Camp Worth, Mo., Dec. 16, 1861.

Anderson, D. E., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., V. R. C.

Anderson, C. C., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, kld. at Chicamauga.

Allen, A. E., Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Tipton, Mo., Dec. 9, 1861.

Anderson, Chas. W., Oneida, e. Sept. 8, 1861.

Burt, Francis, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, killed at Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862.

Burt, William, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 5, 1864.

Burt, Jas., Oneida, e. Aug. 22, 1861, died at Camp Hunter, Mo., Nov. 22, 1861.

Bartholomew, Alfred, Oneida, e. Aug. 20, 1861, died at Bridgeport, Ala., Aug. 20, 1863.

Barton, James, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as corpl.
Bryant, Allen J., Walnut Grove.
Booher, David, Oneida.
Barnes, T. J., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to vet., res. corps.
Bo, Peter, Oneida.
Calkins, Calvin, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Jan. 1, 1864, wounds.
Cornish, Wm., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.
Carver, Luther R., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864, wd.
Cooley, Orion R., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. July 15, 1865, pris.
Cooley, Sam'l. H., Oneida, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disch. May 2, 1862.
Conger, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
Chapman, Asa, Oneida, e. Aug. 16, 1861, trans. to Eng. corps Sept. 18, 1861.
Edgerton, Rollin H., Walnut Grove, Aug. 10, 1861, died at Annapolis, Dec. 20, 1864.
Eaves, Jesse T., Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, wd.
Erickson, Alfred, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, wd. at Stone River, trans. to V. R. C.
Feeley, Thomas, Oneida, e. Sept. 13, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, wd.
Feeley, James, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Gardner, Benjamin F., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, kld. at Mission Ridge.
Goodair, James B., Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died May 30, 1864, wd.
Guthrie, J., Oneida, Sept. 17, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Hanson, John, Oneida, Aug. 16, 1861, trans. to V. R. C., wd. at Mission Ridge.
Hawland, Joseph, Oneida, Aug. 16, 1861, kld. at Chickamauga.
Hand, George W., Oneida, Aug. 20, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Hand, John, Oneida, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disch. Dec. 17, 1862.
Hulse, Lewis V., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Holt, Martin V., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.
Higgins, Orlando L., Oneida, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet., disch. June 5, 1865, pris., wd.
Hawks, Valentine, Victoria, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to eng. corps Sept. 18, 1861.
Judson, Whitcomb, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., disch. May 11, 1865, wd.
Jones, Owen R., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as sergt.
Johnson, Charles, Oneida, e. Aug. 22, 1861, kld. at Stone River.
Leonard, Henry F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as sergt., wd.
Lamphere, Alonzo, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., disch. July 6, 1865, as corpl, wd.
Lamphere, Joseph, Oneida, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died June 25, 1862.
Linquist, Charles, Oneida, Aug. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as corpl, wd.
McConnell, Peter, Oneida, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet., m. o. July 15, 1865, as corpl, pris.
McIntosh, George D., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Dec. 17, 1862, dis.
McCornack, John, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., died May 28, 1864.
McKanckie, Robert, Oneida, e. Aug. 20, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
McKanckie, William, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, kld. at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Maxwell, Thomas J., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, kld. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
Maynard, Stanley, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861.
Nofscar, Jacob, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Keokuk, Iowa, July 17, 1862.
Purdey, James, Oneida, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Stone River, trans. to V. R. C.
Pierce, Patrick H., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Piatt, Jacob, Altona, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet., pro. corpl, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Pierce, Wm. H. H., Altona, e. Aug. 22, 1861, wd. twice, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.
Roach, Edward, Altona.
Reynolds, Warren, Altona, e. Aug. 16, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Rice, George, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. July 15, 1862, dis.
Shamp, Joseph S., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Scudder, Giles B., Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Aug. 25, 1863, dis.
Starr, William A., Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Sept. 24, 1862.
Sullivan, Michael, Oneida.
Strain, Milton, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. April 19, 1862, dis.
Shaw, Charles, Knoxville, e. Aug. 20, 1861, trans. to regt. band.
Starr, James T., Altona, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Tynan, William, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Thomas, Hubert J., Oneida, e. Aug. 16, kld. by railroad accident, Oct. 16, 1864.
Thomas, P. J., Henderson, e. Aug. 20, 1861, disch. April 7, 1862, dis.
Thompson, David, Oneida, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to eng. corps Sept. 18, 1861.
Whiting, Wilbert L., Altona, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., kld. at Calhoun, Ga., May 16, 1864.

Recruits

Anderson, Calvin B., Wataga.
Fowler, David W., Oneida, kld. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
McCreery, Henry, Altona, e. March 8, 1865, died June 3, 1865.
Spencer, Marion, Altona, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Voris, Mills. Oneida, e. March 11, 1862, disch. June 24, 1864, wounds.
Wallace, John, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as 1st. sergt.

43D INFANTRY

The 43d. Infantry was organized at Camp Butler in September, 1861, by Col. Julius Raith. Oct. 8 the regiment was ordered to St. Louis. Feb. 6, moved to Fort Henry, arriving on the 10th; 18th moved to Fort Donelson. March 4, moved to Bell's Landing, and 14th arrived at Savannah, Tenn.; 22nd moved to Pittsburg Landing. The strength of the regiment was then 610 men. The regiment was in the two days' bloody battle of Shiloh, losing in killed and wounded 200. Was engaged during the siege of Corinth. In the spring of 1863, 200 men of the regiment were mounted, by order of Brig.-Gen. Mason Brayman, commanding post, and did excellent service capturing guerrillas. At Jenkin's Ferry, the army of Kirby Smith having come up, they were attacked with great fury. The 43d, and a section of Vaughn's Battery, being rear guard, were first attacked; loss in this battle, 700; but that of the enemy over 2,000. About 4,000 men engaged the enemy's force, which amounted to 20,000 men. May 3, arrived at Little Rock, Ark., where the regiment was mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.

The 43d Regiment had 83 men from Knox county; 1 was killed, 3 were wounded, and 14 died.

Surgeon

Starkloff, Hugh M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, term ex. Dec. 16, 1864.

COMPANY C

Captains

Edvall, Oloff S., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died May 7, 1862.
Arosenius, Carl, Galesburg, Trans. to Co. A, con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Andberg, John P., Galesburg, trans. to Co. A., con., term ex.

Second Lieutenants

McCool, Nels P., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died.
Knutson, Nels, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, trans. to Co. A., con., term ex.

First Sergeant

Holt, Magnus M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. June 14, 1862, wd.

Sergeants

Nelson, Nels, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861.
Anderson, Nels, Galesburg, Sept. 1, 1861, disch. May 22, 1862, dis.

Corporals

Anderson, Gustaf A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Cling, Charles, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Hallfast, Oloff A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Bentzson, Peter, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Larson, Adolph, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. Sept. 4, 1862, dis.
Paulson, John, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 26, 1864.

Privates

Anderson, Andrew J., Wataga, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30. 1865.

Anderson, Lewis J., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died at St. Louis, June 14, 1862.

Anderson, William, Wataga, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died at Hebron, Miss., Aug. 15, 1863.

Botelson, Nels, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. Oct. 11, 1862, wd.
Benning, Henry, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. July 8, 1862, dis.
Erickson, John A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. April 29, 1862, dis.

Engstrom, Andrew, Wataga, e. Sept. 1, 1861, musician, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Dudley, David A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, wagoner, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.

Harpman, William, Victoria, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. Aug. 14, 1862, Dis.

Johnson, Chas., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. Sept. 9, 1862, dis.

Johnson, Jno., Wataga, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 21, 1863.

Johnson, Charles P., Ontario, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept 26, 1864.

Lundquist, John, Victoria, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died at St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1862.

Malmberg, Swen P., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., disch. Sept. 2, 1865, dis.

Nelson, Swen A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died at Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1862.

Nelson, Weste, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 186—.

Nelson, Louis, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Olson, Swen, Knoxville, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. June 21, 1862, wd.

Olson, Peter, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 26, 1864.

Olson, Nels, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, died at Savannah, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

Olson, William, Wataga, e Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865, as corpl.

Olson, Swen T., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Peterson, Nels C, Knoxville, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., died at Knoxville Jan. 24, 1865.

Peterson, John, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865, as corpl.

Peterson, John, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861.

Peterson, Olof, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. Nov. 8, 1862, dis.

Peterson, Nels N., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, trans. to inv. corps, Nov. 15, 1863.

Peterson, Swen M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A., m. o. July 31, 1865.

Peterson, Swen, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861.

Sandberg, Andrew, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 26, 1864.

Swenson, Swen E., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861.

Swenson, Swen, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, vet., died at Little Rock, Sept. 15, 1864.

Swenson, Begt., Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disch. Sept. 6, 1862, dis.

Recruits

Anderson, James, Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Esping, Exel, Galesburg, e. Feb. 29, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Holt, Magnus L., Galesburg, e. Feb. 29, 1864, pro. to 113th U. S. C. T.

Huttburg, Samuel P., Galesburg, e. Feb. 29, 1861, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Hockomb, Magnus, Galesburg, e. March 11, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. May 25, 1865.

Johnson, William, Galesburg, e. Jan. 15, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., died at Mound City, Oct. 25, 1864.

Jacobson, John, Galesburg, e. March 11, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Johnson, Charles, Galesburg, e. March 1, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Johnson, John, Galesburg, e. March 21, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Larson, John, Lynn, e. March 25, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Mengerson, Samuel A., Galesburg, e. March 27, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Peterson, Swen, Galesburg, e. Nov. 25, 1863, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Samuelson, Charles A., Galesburg, e. March 11, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

William, Gustaf, Galesburg, e. Feb. 29, 1864, trans. to Co. A., con., died at Little Rock, Oct. 16, 1864.

COMPANY E

Kaser, Johann, Galesburg, e. Sept. 1, 1861, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

COMPANY C—(*Consolidated Infantry*)

Recruits

Anderson, C. F., Sparta, e. Feb. 1, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Anderson, Charles, Lynn, e. March 10, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Johnson, John F., Lynn, e. March 10, 1865, died at Little Rock, Oct. 22, 1865.
Lunstrum, Gustave F., Lynn, e. March 24, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Ryddall, Swen, Lynn, e. March 24, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Strum, E., Lynn, e. March 10, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Swanson, L., Lynn, e. March 10, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Johnson, Samuel, Lynn, e. March 10, 1865, m. o. June 16, 1865.
Johnson, C., Lynn, March 10, 1865, m. o. June 11, 1865.

COMPANY K

Sergeant

Harris, J. M., Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Aug. 25, 1865.

Corporals

Walls, James E., Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865, as sergt.
Calhoun, John T., Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Hamilton, Robert M., Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Fleming, Sylvester, Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Spence, W. F., Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Privates

Henry, Anthony, Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Ogle, Thomas N., Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Shoemaker, Solomon S., Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.
Murbary, Charles, Lynn, e. March 24, 1865.

45TH INFANTRY

The Washburne Lead Mine Regiment was organized at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. Mustered into service as the 45th Infantry Jan. 15, 1862, moved to Cairo, Ill., Feb. 11; moved toward Fort Donelson, and during the succeeding days bore its part of the suffering and of the battle. The flag of the 45th was the first planted on the enemy's works. Loss 2 killed, 26 wounded. The 45th took a conspicuous and honorable part in the two days' battle of Shiloh, losing 26 killed, 199 wounded and missing—nearly half the regiment. On the 5th, marched to Bethel, 7th to Montezuma, and on 8th to Jackson, Tenn., the enemy flying at its approach. Mustered out July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and arrived at Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

The 45th Regiment contained 79 men from Knox county; 5 were killed, 6 wounded, 9 died, and 1 was taken prisoner.

COMPANY I

Horton, James W., Victoria, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disch. Jan. 17, 1862.
Riggs, C., Abingdon, e. March 29, 1865, m. o. July 7, 1865.

COMPANY K

Captain

Holcomb, Benjamin F., Galesburg, e. Dec. 24, 1861, term ex. Dec. 24, 1864.

First Lieutenants

Gray, J., Wataga, e. Dec. 24, 1861, term ex. Dec. 24, 1864.
Doles, Augustus W., Henderson, e. Dec. 25, 1864, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

Hunt, Luther B., Wataga, e. Dec. 24, 1861, res. June 1, 1862.
Arnett, Wm. H. H., Galesburg, e. July 9, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865, vet.

Sergeants

Fraser, R., Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864.
Huxley, Edward R., Henderson, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disch. June 1, 1862, wd.
Ricker, Horace M., Wataga, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864.

Corporals

Sines, Isaac, Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, sergt., kld. at Vicksburg, June 26, 1863.
Gordon, John, Wataga, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died at Savannah, April 24, 1862, wounds.
Thrope, Ambrose A., Wataga, e. Oct. 23, 1861, disch. Dec. 12, 1863.

Collingwood, Jonathan, Wataga, e. Sept. 23, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864.

Smith, Sidney M., Wataga, e. Sept. 30, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864.

Baker, Benjamin F., Wataga, e. Sept. 18, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 27, 1862.

Greer, George W., Wataga, e. Sept. 23, 1861, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Musicians

Denison, Charles M., Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., 15, 1862.

Logan, Cyrus C., Altona, e. Sept. 25, 1861, disch. April 28, 1862, dis.

Privates

Buckman, Peter, Wataga, e. Sept. 17, 1861, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Bilton, John, Wataga, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disch. Sept. 26, 1862, dis.

Bunker, Dwight, Henderson, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disch. Oct. 19, 1862, wounds.

Cole, Stephen D., Galesburg, e. Nov. 4, 1861, disch. April 30, 1862, wounds.

Comstock, John, Henderson, e. Oct. 5, 1861, m. o. Dec. 24, 1864.

Conley, Lindsey G., Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, disch. May 15, 1862.

Doles, Albert O., Henderson, e. Oct. 2, 1861, died at Quincy, April 21, 1862.

Delain, Olof, Wataga, e. Sept. 17, 1861.

Denton, Henman F., Wataga, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disch. July 23, 1862, dis.

Eastman, Alfred A., Wataga, e. Oct. 22, 1861, disch. June 22, 1862, dis.

Eastman, Edward H., Wataga, e. Oct. 22, 1861, disch. June 22, 1862, dis.

Fulford, Charles W., Wataga, e. Nov. 11, 1861, vet., trans. to U. S. Navy.

Gilbert, Delos, Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, died at Shiloh April 18, 1862.

Henderson, William S., Knoxville, e. Sept. 24, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.

Halstan, Samuel, Henderson, e. Oct. 8, 1861, disch. July 23, 1862, dis.

Hawks, Richard, Henderson, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.

Lewis, Quintus C., Wataga, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died at Vicksburg, Oct. 30, 1863.

Laird, Allen, Wataga, e. Sept. 23, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.

McClure, Hugh, Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864.

McCleery, Solomon, Wataga, e. Sept. 18, 1861, disch. July 23, 1862, dis.

Matterson, George H., Knoxville, e. Oct. 2, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864.

Nash, Joseph, Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Kendall, Joshua, Henderson, e. Nov. 11, 1861, vet., trans. to U. S. Navy.

O'Brien, Henry, Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Ohlson, Nels, Wataga, e. Sept. 17, 1861, disch. June 24, 1862.

Piper, Benjamin, Wataga, e. Oct. 2, 1862, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.

Paddock, Daniel, Wataga, e. Dec. 3, 1861, disch. Oct. 1, 1863, dis.

Ricker, W., Wataga, e. Sept. 23, 1861, disch. Aug. 2, 1862.

Rowe, Anson, Jr., Wataga, e. Sept. 18, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., March 6, 1862.

Ramsey, Alfred B., Knoxville, e. Sept. 23, 1861, vet., died at Andersonville prison, grave No. 1765.

Shumate, Joshua B., Henderson, e. Sept. 30, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.

Soner, George W., Henderson, e. Oct. 8, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.

Sweet, Henry F., Wataga, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died Aug. 22, 1863.
Smith, J., Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864.
Thomas, Hiram, Wataga, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
Thorp, Orville R., Wataga, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
Taylor, William C., Jr., Wataga, e. Oct. 20, 1861, vet., pro. to 1st. lieut. and Q. M.
Tebbetts, William H., Wataga, e. Oct. 22, 1861, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Taylor, Nathan S., Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, disch. Dec. 24, 1861, dis.
Wandless, Joseph, Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, disch. Sept. 4, 1862, wd.
Wentworth, Milton, Wataga, e. Oct. 18, 1861, disch. Dec. 5, 1862, dis.
Williams, Joseph S., Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
Wilks, T., Wataga, e. Sept. 16, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864.
Wild, J., Wataga, e. Oct. 13, 1861, died at Cairo, Feb. 27, 1862.
Yancy, Walter C., Wataga, e. Sept. 23, 1861, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Yancy, J., Wataga, e. Dec. 16, 1861, disch. July 20, 1862, dis.

Recruits

Collins, W., Wataga, e. Feb. 1, 1862, disch. Aug. 18, 1862, wd.
Clapp, H. H., Galesburg, e. Mar. 27, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Doles, G. M., Henderson, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Morse, Augustus, Henderson, e. Feb. 7, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Morse, G. N., Henderson, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Merrick, Stephen F., Henderson, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Osborn, Stephen S., Henderson, e. Feb. 7, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Rouse, Benj. F., Oneida, e. June 23, 1862, m. o. June 3, 1865, corpl.
Roberts, George B., Henderson, e. Feb. 7, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Shumate, W. H., Henderson, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Fisk, T., Henderson, e. Feb. 7, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Thorp, C. O., Wataga, e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Tye, T., Henderson, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.

47TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Nims, Herbert, Altona, e. Aug. 16, 1861.
Nims, O. L., Altona, e. Aug. 16, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

COMPANY C

Captain

Hoptanstall, A. C., Galesburg, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

Corporal

Aaron, Wilmore B., Yates City, e. Aug. 18, 1861, disch. May 18, 1862, dis.

Privates.

Adams, J. M., Elba, e. Aug. 18, 1861, disch. Apr. 28, 1863, dis.
Faith, W. J., Yates City, e. Aug. 18, 1861, vet., corpl, trans. Co. B, con.
Green, J., Yates City, e. Aug. 18, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

Holcomb, Samuel R., Maquon, e. Aug. 18, 1861, disch. March 27, 1863, dis.
Kinsler, John W., Maquon, e. Aug. 18, 1861, m. o. Aug. 18, 1864.
Null, Samuel, Yates City, e. Aug. 18, 1861, disch. Nov. 20, 1862, dis.

COMPANY E

Sergeants

O'Connor, Edward, Elba, e. Feb. 15, 1865, died at Selma, Ala., Oct. 24, 1865.
Walch, Richard, Elba, e. Feb. 16, 1865, died at Selma, Ala., Oct. 12, 1865.
Haley, James, Indian Pt., e. Feb. 28, 1865.

Corporals.

O'Connor, Dennis, Sparta, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866, as sergt.
Fahey, James, Victoria, e. Feb. 20, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866, as sergt.
Daniels, P., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

Privates.

Burk, Thomas, Yates City, e. Aug. 16, 1861.
O'Rouke, Michael, Victoria, e. Feb. 16, 1861.
Byrne, J., Victoria, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Brady, M., Elba, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Bulger, J., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Dunnigan, John, Indian Pt., e. Feb. 28, 1865.
Dermont, B., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Fisher, Francis, Elba, e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866, as corpl.
Hanley, James, Indian Pt., e. Jan. 27, 1865.
Hennessey, W., Victoria, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Kelch, A., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 20, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Keely, E. Victoria, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
O'Driscoll, L., Victoria, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Ryan, Martin, Indian Pt., e. Feb. 28, 1865.
Redmond, J., Sparta, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Scott, W., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 28, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.
Wade, J., Victoria, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

50TH INFANTRY

COMPANY G

Corporals.

Babbitt, Israel, St. Augustine, e. Sept. 24, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., April 3, 1862.

Rankins, John W., St. Augustine, e. Sept. 21, 1861, m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.

Callison, Woods B., St. Augustine, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Sept. 27, 1864, as sergt.

Privates.

Bowman, Jacob, St. Augustine, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disch. July 31, 1862, dis.
Babbitt, James, Jr., St. Augustine, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Sept. 27, 1864, corpl.
Babbitt, James J., St. Augustine, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disch. for dis., sergt.

Babbitt, John J., St. Augustine, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Sept. 27, 1864, corpl.
Babbitt, Hugh, St. Augustine, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disch. for dis.
Hants, George W., St. Augustine, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.
Hants, Daniel, St. Augustine, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disch. for dis., June 15, 1862.
Rogers, Erastus, St. Augustine, e. Oct. 12, 1861, m. o. Oct. 19, 1864.
Williams, Anson L., St. Augustine, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.
Walton, George, Abingdon, e. Sept. 24, 1861.

COMPANY I

Beetly, Edwin W., Knox Co., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Molden, Ananias, Knox Co., e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet., trans. to V. R. C.
Flynn, Benjamin, Knoxville, e. March 9, 1864.
Mitchell, Alexander, Knoxville, e. March 9, 1864.

51ST INFANTRY

COMPANY C

First Lieutenant

Eads, Albert, Knoxville, e. Dec. 24, 1861, term ex. Jan. 17, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Rambo, John D., Knoxville, e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

Privates.

Duncan, Rufus H., Knoxville, e. Sept. 20, 1861, pris., m. o. March 15, 1865.

Flatt, Daniel, Knoxville, e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet., corpl., kld. at Kenesaw, June 27, 1864.

Garrett, Benjamin, Knoxville, e. Sept. 20, 1861, disch. for dis. April 24, 1862.

Heagy, Harry W., Knoxville, e. Nov. 6, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as corpl.

Huggins, William H., Knoxville, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet., kld. at New Hope Church, Ga., June 3, 1864.

Jackson, Francis, Knoxville, e. Dec. 14, 1861.

Jackson, Henry, Knoxville, e. Sept. 27, 1861, died at Andersonville prison, June 29, 1864, grave 2658.

Lobach, Joseph R., Knoxville, e. Oct. 18, 1861, vet., m. o. June 24, 1865, pris. of war.

McGowan, Curtis, Knoxville, e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.
Morey, Daniel N., Knoxville, e. Sept. 20, 1861.
Maxfield, Erastus D., Knoxville, e. Sept. 20, 1861, died at Louisville, Ky.
Rezzer, Henry B., Knoxville, e. Sept. 20, 1861.
Woolsey, Henry C., Knoxville, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Recruits

Garrett, Benjamin O., Knoxville, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died July 16, 1864, wounds.
Rambo, George W., Knoxville, e. Feb. 22, 1864, died July 30, 1864, wounds.

COMPANY H

Privates.

Burgland, Jonas, Victoria, e. Nov. 4, 1861, m. o. Feb. 28, 1865
From, Erick, Victoria, e. Dec. 29, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as sergt.
Johnson, Jacob, Victoria, e. Feb. 10, 1862.
Johnson, James, Victoria, e. Dec. 29, 1861.
Lindy, William, Victoria, e. Feb. 9, 1862, capt. Sept. 19, 1863, died.
Linda, Lewis, Victoria, Dec. 18, 1861, m. o. Feb. 28, 1865.
Minard, Milton D., Victoria, e. Oct. 29, 1861.
Moss, Sardus B., Victoria, e. Oct. 29, 1861.
Martin, J., Victoria, e. Oct. 29, 1861, disch. July 14, 1862.
Mosher, Palmer, Victoria, e. Dec. 22, 1861.
Minard, Adolphus P., Victoria, e. Jan. 25, 1862, m. o. Feb. 20, 1865.
Riggens, Sylvester B., Victoria, e. Jan. 12, 1862.
Rosa, William, Victoria, e. Oct. 29, 1861, died at Big Springs, Miss., July 14, 1862.
Scott, William O., Truro, e. Dec. 13, 1861.
Sweeney, Edwin P., Victoria, e. Dec. 23, 1861.
Tothill, Richard, Victoria, e. Dec. 29, 1861, m. o. Feb. 28, 1865.
Wolf, Leonard, Victoria, e. Dec. 25, 1861, disch. April 7, 1862.

COMPANY K

Privates.

Cook, Archibald, Galesburg, e. Jan. 1, 1862, died at Danville, Va., Dec. 28, 1863, pris.
Diles, Samuel, Galesburg, e. Jan. 1, 1862, disch. Feb. 26, 1865.
Gowde, Julius H., Galesburg, e. Dec. 11, 1861, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 7, 1864.
Lewis, Henry R., Galesburg, e. Dec. 21, 1861, disch. March 1, 1862.
May, Harvey L., Galesburg, e. Dec. 11, 1861.
Mirandy, Cyrus, Galesburg, e. Dec. 26, 1861, disch. April 19, 1862.
Robinson, Thomas G., Galesburg, e. Jan. 20, 1862, died at Danville, Va., Jan. 21, 1864, pris.
White, Daniel, Galesburg, e. Dec. 18, 1861.
Kendrick, L. A., Galesburg, e. Dec. 7, 1861, trans. 57th Inf.
Miles, David E., Galesburg, e. Dec. 7, 1861, trans. 57th Inf.
Pruitt, William D., Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861, trans. 57th Inf.
Petty, William D., Galesburg, e. Dec. 14, 1864, trans. 57th Inf.

55TH INFANTRY

Was organized at Camp Douglas, and mustered into service Oct. 31, 1861. Nov. 9 left Camp Douglas. Remained at Camp Benton until Jan. 12, 1862, when it was ordered to Paducah, Ky. On the morning of March 15 marched out with expedition from a point some 14 miles above Pittsburg Landing, for the surprise and overthrow of Corinth.

The opening of the battle, Sunday morning, found the regiment in position with an effective force of 873 men. Col. Stewart was wounded and 9 of the line officers, 3 of whom died of wounds; 102 enlisted men were killed and

mortally wounded, and 161 wounded and taken prisoners. The regiment was with the army in advance on Corinth, and at Russell's house, May 17, lost in skirmish 8 men—2 killed and 6 wounded. Entered Corinth May 30; thence with Gen. Sherman, westward along Memphis and Charleston R. R. The regiment re-embarked with army and was present and under fire at battle of Arkansas Post Jan. 10 and 11, 1863, losing three men, wounded. Was at Vicksburg in 1863, participating in the fight. Participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss. On 30th Oct., 1863, marched from East Point, on Tennessee river, for Chattanooga. During night of 23rd, with rest of brigade, manned a fleet of pontoon boats in North Chickamauga creek, and in the midst of rain and intense darkness, with muffled oars, descended and crossed the Tennessee river and captured the enemy's picket line. Nov. 25 marched with Sherman to the relief of Knoxville, E. Tenn. June 27, 1864, participated in assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. July 22 the regiment was again engaged with an effective force of 239 men, and came out of the engagement with 180 men. Was in the siege of Atlanta; in battle of Jonesboro. In a short campaign of a little over two months the regiment lost half its number. Marched with army, via Richmond, to Washington; participated in the grand review at Washington. During its term of service the rigment marched 3,374 miles.

The 55th Regiment had 81 men from Knox county, of whom 3 were killed, 2 wounded, 7 died, and 1 was taken prisoner.

COMPANY A

Captain

Ridenour, John B., Knox Co., e. Sept. 1, 1861, res. June 15, 1865.

Corporal

Presson, Joseph H., Galesburg, e. Sept. 2, 1861, pro. q. m. sergt.

Privates.

Brown, John, e. Oct. 29, 1861, vet., trans. to non-com. staff.
Hayden, A. R., e. Oct. 30, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

COMPANY D

Musician

Parvin, F., Knoxville, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet.

Recruit

Dunn, H., Truro, e. Jan. 9, 1865, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

COMPANY F

First Lieutenant

Presson, H., Henderson, e. Oct. 31, 1861, res. March 5, 1862.

Privates.

Reynolds, Joel, Abingdon, e. Oct. 8, 1861.
Holmes, David N., Henderson, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet., pro. 1st Lieut.

Keffer, Jacob W., Henderson, e. Oct. 11, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1861, as sergt.

COMPANY H

Trout, Lewis, Galesburg, e. Nov. 8, 1861.

COMPANY I

Privates.

Crocker, G. W., Knox Grove, e. Aug. 26, 1861, vet. died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864, wounds.

Matlock, J. W., Henderson, e. Oct. 18, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Rickman, M. B., Henderson, e. Oct. 17, 1861.

COMPANY K

Captains

Black, J., Abingdon, e., Oct. 31, 1861, res. Feb. 9, 1863.

Kays, James W., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Fillmore, John H., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Nov. 26, 1862.

Grounds, William, Abingdon, e. Oct. 23, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

Gillett, Andrew J., Abingdon, e. Oct. 31, 1861, resigned April 7, 1862.

Lomax, William D., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, hon. disch. Oct. 31, 1864.

First Sergeant

Encell, Charles K., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Sergeant

Massey, James M., Galesburg, e. Oct. 20, 1861.

Corporals.

Burnaugh, William H., Knoxville, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

Morris, James M., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Miller, Moletus, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as sergt.

Westfall, E. P., Henderson, e. Oct. 21, 1861.

Hawthorne, James, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Babbitt, Harry, St. Augustine, e. Oct. 23, 1861.

Privates.

Anderson, John, Henderson, e. Oct. 17, 1861.

Bellwood, Milton, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Bonham, B. A., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Bellwood, Lemuel, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Baldwin, Martin, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, trans. to invalid corps.

Bonham, A. M., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

Chesney, William C., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., disch. for dis. July 31, 1865.

Curtice, Daniel, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, disch. for dis. Nov. 7, 1861.

Cox, Robert M., St. Augustine, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as corpl.

Comes, Joseph P., St. Augustine, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as corpl.

Collison, Addison F., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

Coy, George C., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as sergt.

Coy, U. D., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, disch. Nov. 4, 1861.

Davice, Moses S., Henderson, e. Oct. 18, 1861, trans. to invalid corps.

Deen, William H., Henderson, e. Oct. 20, 1861, trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.

Dickey, Henry, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

Forey, Ostrando D., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Goold, Jesse, St. Augustine, e. Oct. 22, 1861, died at Belle Isle, rebel prison.

Greene, John, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, kld. while on picket Aug. 14, 1863.

Hall, William M., St. Augustine, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Johnson, N. H., Galesburg, e. Oct. 20, 1861.

Kays, Henry, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Latimer, Thomas P., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Murray, Sidney S., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

Mapes, Asbury, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Marshall, James, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as sergt.

Mount, William, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., kld. near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4, 1864.

Maxson, Duane, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Miller, Francis M., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, died at St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1862.

McKibben, L. C., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, disch. for dis. Jan. 28, 1863.

Moneymaker, Wm. E., Galesburg, e. Oct. 20, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Moneymaker, J. K. P., Galesburg, e. Oct. 20, 1861, died at Youngs Pt., La., Feb. 8, 1863.

Meadows, H. W., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, disch. Oct. 25, 1861.

Newkirk, A. W., Abingdon, e. Oct. 23, 1861.

Nelson, William H., Soluda, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Pointer, James T., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., pro. 1st sergt., died at Duvall's Bluff, July 25, 1865.

Rose, Mason H., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Rhodecker, G. W., e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Nov. 1, 1864.

Reckner, Daniel, Abingdon, e. Oct. 23, 1861.

Raymond, T. L., Abingdon, e. Oct. 23, 1861, trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1861.

Rechey, S. H., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, disch. for old age Nov. 3, 1861.

Spencer, William, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as sergt., wd.

South, Elijah, St. Augustine, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Spitzer, Andrew, Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
Shoop, Thomas T., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, disch. for dis. Jan. 28, 1863.
Staggs, David M., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.
Townsend, J. W., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861, died.
Williford, William A., Abingdon, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

Recruits

Crouch, Hiram, Sparta, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.
Campbell, Joseph H., Sparta, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.
Newkirk, Absalom W., Sparta, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.
Romesburg, David, Sparta, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.
Stiles, Edgar G., Sparta, e. Jan. 26, 1865, died at Jeffersonville, Ind.

57TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Dawdell, Thomas, Galesburg, e. Dec. 13, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Ball, James, Galesburg, disch. July 20, 1862, wounds.

COMPANY D

Sergeant

Olson, Olof, Victoria, e. Nov. 10, 1861, term ex. 1864.

Privates

Broberg, A., Gilson, e. Oct. 11, 1861, term ex. 1864.
Garnett, John, Galesburg, e. Oct. 8, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Hanson, J., Wataga, e. Oct. 8, 1861, term ex. 1864.
Norlund, Lars, Victoria, e. Dec. 20, 1861, disch. for dis. July 5, 1862.
Peterson, P. L., Victoria, e. Dec. 20, 1861, disch. for dis. May 29, 1862.
Rudeman, O., Victoria, e. Dec. 19, 1861, term ex. 1864.
Erickson, John, Truro, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Quinburg, Peter, Victoria, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Johnson, Olof, Galesburg, e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Nordquist, Louis, Wataga, e. Dec. 25, 1861, term ex. 1864.

COMPANY E

Captain

Passenger, Charles E., Galesburg, e. Nov. 27, 1861, vet., died.

Privates

Anderson, Andrew, Galesburg, e. Nov. 21, 1861.
Bell, Anderson, Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Davis, Frank W., Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861, died at Pittsburg, Tenn., April 15, 1862.
Davis, Martin, Galesburg, e. Dec. 7, 1861, disch. April 29, 1862.
Davis, Dighton, Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Hendricks, Loran A., Galesburg, e. Dec. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.

Smith, Thomas, Galesburg, e. Nov. 25, 1861.
Watkins, John W., Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1861, vet. m. o. July 7, 1865.
Wait, Alva S., Galesburg, e. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.

COMPANY H

Sergeant

Reed, H., Lynn, e. Sept. 29, 1861, m. o. Dec. 25, 1864.

Corporals.

Cochran, Edward, Victoria, e. Oct. 5, 1861, kld. at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862.
McCabe, Henry, Lynn, e. Sept. 24, 1861, vet., died pris. of war.

Privates

Annis, John, Victoria, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disch. for dis. Sept. 8, 1862.
Berlenmeier, Christopher, Lynn, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Bennett, Phineas, Lynn, e. Sept. 29, 1861.
Boswell, Riel, Victoria, e. Oct. 21, 1861, disch. for dis. April 29, 1862.
Codding, Jasper C., Victoria, e. Sept. 29, 1861.
Cotteral, William H., Lynn, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disch. Feb. 1, 1862, minor.
Coon, Charles, Victoria, e. Nov. 20, vet., sergt., kld. at Resaca, May 17, 1864.
Dudley, Henry, Lynn, e. Oct. 2, 1861, disch. for dis. April 29, 1862.
Hanna, William, Elba, e. Oct. 15, 1861.
Hurlburt, Horace, Victoria, e. Oct. 20, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Miller, C., Lynn, e. Sept. 26, 1861, died July 11, 1862.
Rice, F. L., Victoria, e. Sept. 24, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Spalding, John A., Victoria, e. Sept. 29, 1861, disch. for promotion.
Garrety, Daniel, Walnut Grove, e. Oct. 15, 1861, kld. at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.

58TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Barney, G. Eugene, Galesburg, e. Oct. 29, 1861, trans. as 1st sergt. to Co. E.
Stanley, James H., Galesburg, e. Nov. 21, 1861, vet., disch. for dis. April 23, 1862.

COMPANY G

Captain

Fuller, Loring P., Abingdon, e. Dec. 31, 1861, term ex. Feb. 7, 1865.

Privates

Bennett, William, Abingdon, e. Dec. 31, 1861, disch. for dis. Oct. 8, 1862.
Camp, Sterling T., Abingdon, e. Nov. 4, 1861, pro. musician.
Camp, H. C., Abingdon, e. Nov. 4, 1861, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.
Cronnole, John P., Gilson, e. Dec. 30, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing, April 5, 1862.
Fogirty, John, St. Augustine, e. Nov. 26, 1861, disch. for dis. March 25, 1863.
Garrard, H., St. Augustine, e. Dec. 9, 1861, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.

Gillett, W. J., Abingdon, e. Dec. 29, 1861, trans. to Co. I, died of wounds received at Shiloh.

Gillett, F. M., Abingdon, e. Dec. 29, 1861, trans. to Co. I.

Grabill, J., Gilson, e. Dec. 18, 1861, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.

Grabill, A., Gilson, e. Dec. 16, 1861, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.

Hull, Daniel W., Abingdon, e. Nov. 24, died of accidental wounds Feb. 14, 1862.

Hatfield, G., Abingdon, e. Nov. 12, 1861, trans. to Co. I, vet., m. o. April 1, 1866.

Henness, George A., Abingdon, e. Dec. 20, 1861, died at Evansville, Ind.

Imil, Thomas, St. Augustine, e. Nov. 17, 1861, disch. for dis. June 14, 1862.

Kitchen, David, Abingdon, e. Nov. 28, 1861, disch. for dis. April 24, 1862.

McDonnell, James H., Abingdon, e. Nov. 5, 1861.

Meadow, William P., Abingdon, e. Dec. 31, 1861, trans. to Co. I, vet., m. o. April 1, 1866.

Nation, Joseph, Abingdon, e. Nov. 25, 1861, died on Tenn. river April 10, 1862, wounds.

Nation, Elijah, Abingdon, e. Nov. 20, 1861, vet. trans. to Co. B, m. o. April 1, 1866.

Peabody, George N., Abingdon, e. Dec. 3, 1861, trans. to Co. I, vet., m. o. April 1, 1866.

Perry, William M., Gilson, e. Dec. 16, 1861.

Ryan, Peter, St. Augustine, e. Nov. 26, 1861, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.

Richey, Samuel H., Abingdon, e. Oct. 26, 1861.

Ryan, Thomas, St. Augustine, e. Dec. 30, 1861, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.

Sibley, Lucien G., Abingdon, e. Nov. 26, 1861, disch. for dis. Aug. 5, 1862.

Staggs, Allison M., Gilson, e. Dec. 9, 1861, trans, to Co. B, vet., m. o. May 2, 1866.

Staggs, John W., Abingdon, e. Oct. 28, 1861, disch. for dis. Aug. 21, 1862.

Thompson, J. M., Hermon, e. Nov. 16, 1861, disch. for dis. Aug. 3, 1863.

Thompson, Errick, Abingdon, e. Dec. 4, 1861, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865, was pris.

Griffin, Augustus, Galesburg, e. March 21, 1861.

59TH INFANTRY

The 9th Infantry Missouri Vols. was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861. The companies composing the regiment had been raised in Illinois, and mustered in at sundry times. Sept. 21, 1861, ordered to Jefferson City; 30th moved to Booneville; Dec. 15, 1861, moved to Georgetown, Mo.; 23rd, returned to Lamine Bridge. Jan. 1, P. Sidney Post was commissioned major. Feb. 12, 1862, by an order of the War Department, the 9th of Missouri Vols. was changed to the 59th Illinois Vol. Infantry. Feb. 22 moved to Cross Hollows. March 6 moved to Pea Ridge. On the 7th fought the enemy all day; Major P. Sidney Post was severely wounded. Lieut.-Col. Frederic was severely wounded, and Capt. Hale commanded the regiment during the fight. April 1, Col. Kelton having resigned, Maj. Post was commissioned colonel. After evacuation of Corinth, pursued the retreating enemy as far as Booneville; 18th crossed the Tennessee at Eastport and camped at Waterloo; Col. Post took command of brigade. Oct. 8 was heavily engaged at Chaplin Hills, losing 113 killed and wounded, out of 361 men going

into action. Arrived at Nashville Nov. 7, near which place the regiment remained during the year.

The 59th Regiment had 104 men from Knox county; 3 were killed, 8 wounded and 14 died.

Colonel

Post, P. Sidney, Galesburg.

Lieutenant Colonel

Hale, Clayton, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, absent, sick at m. o. of regiment.

Adjutant

West, Samuel, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, pro. capt. Co. I, res. Nov. 22, 1864.

Surgeon

Bunce, Charles, Galesburg, e. Oct. 25, 1862, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon

Gaston, Joseph W., Knoxville, died Sept. 3, 1864.

Sergeant-Majors

Smith, John F., Galesburg, e. July 17, 1861, disch. Jan. 15, 1863, wounds.
Ayers, George P., Galesburg, e. Dec. 5, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

COMPANY A

Captains

Bailey, David M., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, died at Knoxville, Oct. 10, 1864.
Elrich, James, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Sanderson, Alexander, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Patton, Samuel F., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

Sergeants

Higgins, Edwin P., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, trans. V. R. C.
West, Samuel, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, pro. com. sergt.
Hall, John, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. for dis. May 1, 1862.
Anderson, Phillip, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, disch. for dis. Oct. 21, 1861.

Corporals.

Warren, Edward M., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861.
Collins, Albert, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. Jan. 20, 1863, as sergt., wounds.
Dennis, John W., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. Oct. 31, 1861, dis.
Elrich, James, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, died.
Huptonstull, Jacob, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. for dis. Oct. 31, 1861.

Musicians

Owen, Thomas R., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. for dis. April 10, 1862.
Rodecker, William P., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, trans. to bat. A, 2d art.

Wagoner

Woolsey, Wm. H., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., disch. July 17, 1864, wounds.

Privates

Allen, Richard, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., disch. June 17, 1865, as sergt., wounds.
Beatty, John, Abingdon, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Burnaugh, Nathan, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, died Nov. 7, 1861.
Bryan, Joseph N., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as sergt.
Calkins, Charles E., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, died Dec. 20, 1862.
Collinson, Anthony, Abingdon, e. July 17, 1861, vet., sick at m. o. regt.
Camp, Wm. B., Galesburg, e. July 17, 1861, vet., disch. June 29, 1865, as sergt., wounds.
Canfield, George W., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, vet., sick at m. o. regt.
Castle, Geo. H., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as sergt.
Colwell, James H., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, disch. Jan. 12, 1864, as sergt., dis.
Corbin, Francis, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, died at Louisville, Oct. 1, 1861.
Crentz, Charles, Galesburg, e. July 17, 1861, disch. Feb. 2, 1864, dis.
Cuthill, Gray, Galesburg, e. July 17, 1861, disch. Sept. 17, 1862, dis.
Dawson, George, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. Aug. 16, 1861, dis.
Dallmeyer, George, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, trans. to Miss. marine brigade.
Donnelly, James A., Knox Co., July 17, 1861, sergt., died at Louisville, March 20, 1864.
Donnelly, Jefferson W., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. Aug. 15, 1861, dis.
Finch, Lewis, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Gardiner, Seth P., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., sergt., killed at Rough Station, July 4, 1864.
Godfrey, J., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
George, J. K., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, disch. April 6, 1863, dis.
Goodwin, James, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Sept. 17, 1864, sergt.
Glendon, John, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, died Dec. 18, 1863.
Goff, Francis W., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, kld. at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Goff, Royal F., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, corpl.
Griffith, Benj. A., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., trans. to U. S. signal corps.
Hupstonstull, J., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, disch. Nov. 20, 1862, dis.
Hall, James B., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861.
Hopkins, Wallace, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, disch. Aug. 6, 1861, dis.
Hoppers, Thomas J., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, died of wounds June 9, 1863.
Howard, E. A., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Humphreys, Z. C., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. Feb. 2, 1863.
Lotta, John S., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861.

Martin, Graham, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, died of wounds April 22, 1863.
Matteson, Benj. J., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, sergt.
Matteson, Peter, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, sergt.
Mather, David, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
McDowell, James, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, trans. to Miss. marine corps.
Moore, John B., Victoria, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Morris, Frederick, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Dec. 17, 1864.
Mount, John, Abingdon, e. July 17, 1861.
Murray, John, Abingdon, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Neeley, David J., Oneida, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
O'Harra, W. J., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861.
Payton, John, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861.
Peterson, John P., Victoria, e. July 17, 1861, vet., kld. near Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864.
Plummer, J. A., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, disch. Aug. 6, 1861, dis.
Quirk, Edward, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Raymond, James E., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, died at Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 8, 1861.
Russell, M. R. Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, died Nov. 20, 1861.
Southerland, John, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861.
Tanner, Frank, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, transferred to Miss. mortar fleet.
Williams, Thomas, Knoxville, July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Wagher, Alfred B., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, transferred to Miss. marine brigade.
Wagher, Wm., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. July 26, 1864.
Wagher, F. M., Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861, disch. Oct. 20, 1861, dis.
Watkins, Daniel, Gilson, e. July 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Watson, William, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Welsh, John, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
Williams, Chas., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861.
White, Mitchell, Abingdon, e. July 17, 1861, vet., trans. to U. S. V. engineers.
Westbrook, N. B., Abingdon, e. July 17, 1861, vet., sick at m. o. of regt.
Wyman, Arthur, Abingdon, e. July 17, 1861, transferred to Miss. marine brigade.

Recruits

Cherrington, M., Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, died at Syracuse, Mo., Dec. 8, 1861.
Duncan, Robert, Knox Co., e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Holcomb, J. B., Knox Co., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Haskins, Edward, Knox Co., trans. to Miss. marine brigade.
Horseman, Eli J., Knox Co., m. o. June 14, 1865, sergt.
Mitchell, George E., Knox Co., discharged Dec. 22, 1864, wounds.
Minard, David M., Knox Co., corpl., died Dec. 6, 1863.
Pratt, E. A., Knoxville, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Patton, J. H., Knoxville, died at Louisville, Jan. 4, 1864.
Porter, Herman D., Knoxville, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, sergt.

COMPANY B

Privates

Low, Joseph, Galesburg, e. July 17, 1861, trans. to Davidson's Peoria battery, m. o. Aug. 18, 1864.

Rynerson, Cicero R., Galesburg, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Aug. 18, 1864.

Swenson, Nelson, Galesburg, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1864.

COMPANY C

Captain

Arosneis, Carl, Knoxville, e. July 17, 1861.

COMPANY I

Captain

Doolittle, Charles C., Galesburg, detached.

Private

Duncan, Robert, Knoxville, e. March 18, 1864.

COMPANY F

Barlow, T. S., Oneida, e. Oct. 2, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as corpl.

64TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D

Captain

Stewart, John W., Abingdon, e. Dec. 16, 1861, pro. maj.

First Lieutenant

Stewart, William N., Abingdon, e. Dec. 16, 1861, res. June 20, 1862.

Musician

Rubart, James, St. Augustine, Dec. 1, 1861, vet., disch. Jan. 1, 1865, wounds.

First Sergeant

Fleming, Thomas, Hermon, e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 17, 1864.

Sergeant

Bowden, Geo. W., Hermon, Nov. 1, 1861, disch. for dis. July 7, 1862.

Corporals

Stephens, James P., Hermon, Nov. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. July 11, 1865.

Chapman, Reuben, Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. July 11, 1865.

Privates

Beldon, Chas. W., Knoxville, e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. July 11, 1865.

Sheets, John, St. Augustine, Dec. 1, 1861, m. o. Jan. 21, 1865.

Chapman, Mason R., Hermon, e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet., pro. q. m. sergt.
Deskin, Enoch, Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 24, 1864.
Epperson, P. B., Hermon, e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet., died at Marietta, Ga., July 1, 1864, wounds.
Haver, Horace, Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861, ——
Hendricks, A. G., Hermon, e. Nov. 1, 1861, ——
McKee, James, Hermon, e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. July 11, 1865, as first sergt.
McDonald, Wm., Hermon, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 24, 1864.
McDonald, John, Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861, disch. July 23, 1862, dis.
McDonald, John, Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861, disch. July 23, 1862, dis.
Switzer, Isaac, Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 24, 1864.
Shoemaker, J. J., Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., pris. of war, at m. o. of regt.
Thurman, James, Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861.
Underwood, Wm., Hermon, e. Dec. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 24, 1864.
Virtue, Thos. R., Hermon, e. Nov. 1, 1861, disch. Oct. 22, 1862, dis.
Whitehead, John, Hermon, e. Nov. 1, 1861, disch. Nov. 1, 1862, dis.

Recruits

Beldon, Geo. C., Knoxville, e. Feb. 21, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
Bread, Geo. F., Hermon, e. Aug. 29, 1862, m. o. May 31, 1865.
Decker, Wm., Hermon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. May 31, 1865.
Donegan, Michael, Hermon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. May 31, 1865.
Caruthers, M. S., Hermon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. May 31, 1865.
Gassett, James H., Hermon, e. Aug. 13, 1863, m. o. June 12, 1865.
Haver, George, Hermon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. May 31, 1865, as corpl.
Headley, John, Hermon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. June 8, 1865.
Massey, David, Hermon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. May 31, 1862.
Milan, Lewis, Hermon, e. Jan. 19, 1862, m. o. April 25, 1865.
Methenia, S., Hermon, e. Jan. 17, 1862, m. o. Jan. 29, 1865.
Vice, J., Hermon, e., Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. May 31, 1865.
Rupert, J. N., St. Augustine, e. Dec. 21, 1861.

65TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Privates

Bailey, S., Henderson, e. Feb. 31, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Crouch, William, Altona, e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Crites, Eli, Oneida, e. Feb. 28, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Connor, M. R., Henderson, e. Feb. 24, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Echerd, Wm., Victoria, e. March 6, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Hanna, J. S., Knoxville, e. Feb. 5, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Hanna, G. A., Knoxville, e. Feb. 4, 1862, m. o. April 18, 1865.
Johnson, Alex., Henderson, e. March 9, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Lane, I., Altona, e. Feb. 18, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Snell, Jacob, Altona, e. Feb. 23, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.
Wilt, John, Henderson, e. March 6, 1862, vet., m. o. July 13, 1865.

Wilt, Wm. J., Sparta, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. July 13, 1865.
Shaw, Ed. W., Oneida, e. Feb. 22, 1862, vet.
Allen, Henry, Oneida, e. April 5, 1862, vet.
Glen, J., Oneida.

66TH INFANTRY

COMPANY A

Ross, George, e. Nov. 25, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.

COMPANY F

First Sergeant

Courtney, John A., Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet. pro. 2d lieut.

Sergeant

Riggs, William B., Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861, died at Corinth, Aug. 23, 1862.

Corporals

Pratt, Troy, Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865.
Sheffield, Frederick, Abingdon, Oct. 10, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., April 5, 1862.
Shrader, Edwin, Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disch. June 30, 1862, dis.

Privates

Addleman, Wm., Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7, 1865, as corpl.
Niven, David S., Abingdon, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
Powder, Robert, Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disch. Sept. 21, 1864.
Swartz, Edward, Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. July 7 ,1865.
Virtue, Samuel, Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861.
Virtue, James, Abingdon, e. Oct. 10, 1861.

Recruits

Bell, William H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Blair, Andrew J., Abingdon, e. March 26, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Boydston, Wm. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Bailey, Ezra, Galesburg, e. Feb. 3, 1864, died at Kingston, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864.
Clark, John, Galesburg, e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865, wd.
Gossett, John H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Leadieu, Charles, Galesburg, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
McPherrin, Wm., Abingdon, e. March 11, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Owen, Charles, Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Peabody, Washington, Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Tunnicliff, C. C., Abingdon, e. Feb. 23, 1861, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Williford, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. July 7, 1865.

Unassigned

Andrew, James H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 12, 1864, third enlistment.
Axtell, N. J., Abingdon, e. March 12, 1864, disch. June 12, 1864.

Cannon, J. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, disch. May 14, 1864.
Downs, Levi M., Galesburg, e. Feb. 12, 1864, third enlistment.
Frisbie, Samuel F., Henderson, e. March 16, 1864.
Wells, James A., Henderson, e. March 16, 1864, vet. recruit.
Williamson, James, Abingdon, e. March 16, 1864.
Russell, Charles, Alton, e. May 1, 1862, m. o. May 15, 1865.
Russell, Ed. C., Alton, e. May 1, 1862, m. o. May 15, 1865.

67TH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F

Adams, W., Yates City, e. Jan. 2, 1862.
Chrisman, Geo., Salem, e. Jan. 2, 1862.
Grim, Wm., Yates City, Jan. 3, 1862.
Grim, Milton, Yates City, e. May 31, 1862.
Miller, J. O., Yates City, e. Jan. 2, 1862.
Richardson, I., Maquon, e. Jan. 2, 1862.
Shallenberger, J., Maquon, e. Jan. 2, 1862.
Swadley, D. F., Yates City, Jan. 4, 1862.
Shealy, Wm., Maquon, e. Jan. 3, 1862.
Sherman, O., Maquon.
Ziner, J., Maquon.

69TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D

Musician

Barnes, Wm. W., Oneida, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 5, 1862, corpl.

Privates

Benson, O. P., Walnut Grove, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Burnham, Asa., Oneida, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Carson, J. W., Galesburg, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Case, J. W., Victoria, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Elliott, G. W., Victoria, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Godaer, Wm., Altona, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Jones, O., Oneida, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Lamphere, J., Oneida, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Millberger, S., Galesburg, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Mollony, P. J., Lynn, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Prather, Wm., Abingdon, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Powell, E., Oneida, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Swan, P., Altona, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Topper, E., Altona, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Taft, N. G., Ontario, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Clark, H., Galesburg, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
White, N., Victoria, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862, corpl.

COMPANY F

Cavanaugh, J., Ontario, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 6, 1862.
Williams, James, Galesburg, e. June 4, 1862, disch. July 6, 1862.

71ST INFANTRY

COMPANY B

Courtney, James M., Abingdon, e. July 10, 1862.
Wade, Hirman, Henderson, e. July 10, 1862.

COMPANY D

Emerson, John, Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862.
Howard, F. A., Abingdon, e. July 3, 1862.
Nation, John, Henderson, e. July 5, 1862.
Stiggall, John, Galesburg, e. July 4, 1862.
Scott, William, Galesburg, e. July 3, 1862.

COMPANY E

Second Lieutenant

Latimer, William D., Galesburg, e. July 22, 1862.

Sergeants

Craig, Wm., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Hair, J. T., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.

Corporals

Thompkins, Spencer, Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Goldman, Elisha H., Galesburg, e. July 12, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Baker, Willis D., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Aiken, Lewis B., Oneida, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Davis, Marcus, Galesburg, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Poling, Theodore C., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Latimer, Jonathan C., Abingdon, e. July 5, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Howard, John M., Galesburg, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.

Privates

Ayers, Geo. P., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Andrews, J. H., Galesburg, e. July 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Comstock, Merrill H., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Downs, Levi M., Abingdon, e. July 5, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Dickerson, Fountain, Abingdon, e. July 5, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Dowdy, J. H., Abingdon, e. July 20, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Forquher, David, Galesburg, e. June 24, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Howard, W. H., Galesburg, e. June 24, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Loud, Silas J., Galesburg, e. July 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Moburg, Andrew, Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Myers, Richard, Galesburg, e. July 18, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Norris, Joseph C., Knoxville, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Norris, John C., Knoxville, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Price, Charles W., Knoxville, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Rogers, G. F., Galesburg, e. July 18, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Robinson, M. L., Galesburg, e. July 16, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.

Strong, Samuel B., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Scott, Henry C., Galesburg, e. July 21, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Wetmore, T. K., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Wright, Paul, Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Woodward, H. T., Galesburg, e. June 30, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.
Weltey, Joseph, Galesburg, e. July 4, 1862, m. o. Oct. 29, 1862.

COMPANY F

Corporal

Post, William F., Galesburg, e. July 18, 1862.

Privates

Pierce, Charles, Galesburg, e. July 24, 1862.
Price, Hershell, Galesburg, e. July 18, 1862.
Plumer, J. N., Galesburg, e. July 18, 1862.
West, Dolphus, Galesburg, e. July 19, 1862.

72D INFANTRY

Was organized at Chicago, as the 1st Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade. Its first bills were put out for one company, calling itself the "Hancock Guards," on July 23, 1862, and exactly one month afterward the entire regiment was complete and mustered into service for three years. The very day of their muster they were started for Cairo, where they arrived on the 24th. Their strength at that time was 37 officers and 930 men. On the 6th of September they were ordered to Paducah, Kan., March 1 the division of which the 72d Regiment formed a part started down the Yazoo Pass, but finding Fort Pemberton in their way, and not being able to take it then, went back April 23, then landed at Milliken's Bend, La., and from there marched with Grant's army to Vicksburg. May 16 they arrived at Champion Hills, just in time to turn the enemy's left, and by that movement decided the fate of the day. Oct. 30, 1864, they were ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Howard and in pursuance of this order arrived at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13. They there found themselves too late to join Sherman in his "great march to the sea."

Schofield's army found it convenient to retire toward Nashville. On Nov. 29 they evacuated Columbia, and the 72nd was in a severe skirmish with the enemy at Spring Hill, on the road between Columbia and Franklin. On the succeeding day they arrived at Franklin, and hastily threw up some light earthworks. About 4 o'clock that afternoon Hood attacked them, and the battle raged from that hour until midnight with terrific fury. In that fight the 72d lost 9 officers out of 16 engaged, and 152 men, who were either killed or severely wounded. On Aug. 6 they were mustered out of service at Vicksburg, and then marched directly home to Chicago. During their term of service they received 450 recruits and when ordered home they transferred 270 of these to the 32d Illinois Veteran Vols., at Meriden, Miss. They brought home 22 officers and 310 men.

The 72d Regiment contained 80 men from Knox county; 6 were killed, 3 wounded, 7 died, and 5 were taken prisoners.

COMPANY B

Recruits

Ayres, Nelson, Abingdon, e. Feb. 16, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Burton, Hiram S., Henderson, e. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Benneson, Henry, Galesburg, e. Jan. 5, 1864, disch. for pro.
Cole, Stephen D., Galesburg, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Cronan, Richard, Maquon, e. Dec. 18, 1863, kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Dean, Charles, Henderson, e. Jan. 22, 1864.
Davis, James R., Galesburg, e. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Frickle, Erastus, Galesburg, e. Feb. 3, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Hatfield, Isaac B., Galesburg, e. Jan. 29, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Holmes, David H., Wataga, e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Hammond, J. P., Galesburg, e. Feb. 10, 1864.
Johnson, Frank A., Galesburg, e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Lond, Silas J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 6, 1864, sick at Nashville.
Lewis, James M., Galesburg, e. Feb. 9, 1864, pris. of war.
McQueen, W. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Matthews, Charles, Galesburg, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Mason, Swen, Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 29, 1865.
Nevett, Wilson J., Maquon, e. Dec. 7, 1863, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Peterson, Peter, Galesburg, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Parkinson, Isaac, Galesburg, e. Feb. 6, 1864.
Penny, Columbus, Henderson, e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. June 27, 1865.
Swanson, Nelse, Galesburg, e. Feb. 8, 1864, taken pris. Nov. 30, 1864.
Swanson, August, Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1864, pris. of war.
Swanson, Eric, Galesburg, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. June 20, 1865.
Snyder, Robert M., Henderson, e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 29, 1865, as corpl.
Taylor, Jerry, Galesburg, e. Jan. 5, 1864, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Vantee, John, Maquon, e. Dec. 18, 1863, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Vantee, J. C., Maquon, e. Dec. 9, 1863, pris. of war, died Nov. 1865.
Whitman, Isaac A., Altona, e. Feb. 16, 1864, sick at New Orleans.
Whitman, Geo. E., Altona, e. Feb. 18, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Waters, John, Wataga, e. Jan. 25, 1863, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Walker, Geo. J., Galesburg, e. Dec. 19, 1863, died while a pris. at Corinth.
Woodward, H. T., Galesburg, e. Dec. 4, 1863, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

COMPANY C

Sergeant

Barnes, Samuel D., Galesburg, pro. 1st lieut. 1864, U. S. C. Q.

COMPANY F

Beary, Daniel, Galesburg, e. Jan. 26, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Collins, John, Galesburg, Jan. 5, 1864, died at New Orleans, La., May 4, 1865.
Grant, Charles F., Galesburg, e. Dec. 28, 1863, disch. for dis. Nov. 7, 1865.

COMPANY G

Anderson, Andrew J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 3, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.
James, Thomas, Galesburg.
Magoon, Wm. E., Oneida, e. Feb. 20, 1864, on furlough at m. o. of regt.
Padduck, Lemuel, Knoxville, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

COMPANY I

Sergeants

Corbin, Richard B., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. for dis. March 30, 1863.
Bennett, Geo. W., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Corporal

Winsett, John, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. for dis. Feb. 6, 1863.

Musicians

Harrod, Allen H., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. for dis. Feb. 6, 1863.
Hall, Wm. M., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. May 25, 1865.

Wagoner

Jennings, William, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 8, 1863.

Privates

Abbot, Orin H., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.
Babbitt, C. F., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent, wd. at m. o. regt.
Bradbury, N., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.
Burrage, Dewitt C., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis July 31, 1863.
Collinson, Victor, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. May 29, 1865.
Chreighton, John M., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. May 29, 1865.
Freese, Phillip, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. May 29, 1865.
Freese, James, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. May 29, 1865, as corpl., wd.
Frelder, William, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. May 29, 1865.
Honts, Daniel, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to invalid corps.
Honts, James E., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.
Lovewill, C. W., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Owen, B. D. C., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 3, 1865.
Randall, Edwin, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Ft. Pemberton, April 3, 1863.
Roe, J. E., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. July 4, 1865.
Switzer, Peter, Hermon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.

Recruits

Babbitt, S. J., St. Augustine, e. Jan. 3, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Bowers, J. W., Galesburg, e. Jan. 2, 1864.

Collinson, James C., Abingdon, e. Feb. 22, 1864, disch. May 11, 1865, wounds.
Darffy, F. M., Galesburg, e. Dec. 24, 1863, disch. Oct. 4, 1864, dis.
Imel, T. J., St. Augustine, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Miller, Wm., Galesburg, e. Dec. 27, 1863.
McGrew, D. C., Abingdon, e. Feb. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
McGrew, C. M., Abingdon, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
McGrew, J. L., Abingdon, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Margors, Sandy, Abingdon, e. Feb. 22, 1864, kld. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Smith, C. F., Galesburg, e. Feb. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Snyder, Solomon, Abingdon, e. Feb. 16, 1864, died at Vicksburg, May 25, 1864.
Scott, Wm. H., Knoxville, e. Jan. 5, missing in action at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Thurman, Isaac, Galesburg, absent, sick at m. o. regt.
Turner, C. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1864.
Haurmon, Isaac, Abingdon, e. Feb. 8, 1864.

77TH INFANTRY

This regiment was mustered into the United States service Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; remained in camp there till Oct. 4. It then proceeded to Covington, Ky., and reported to Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger. Nov. 20, 1862, the regiment embarked on steamer for Memphis; remained there until Dec. 20. The division was re-organized and reported to Maj.-Gen. Sherman. Embarked at Memphis on the 20th, and proceeded down the river with Sherman's army for the capture of Vicksburg. The 77th occupied the extreme right of the line, and participated in the attack on rebel works. After four days fighting the attack was abandoned, and the army proceeded to Milliken's Bend, La. Left there Jan. 5, 1863, and arrived at Arkansas Post on the 10th. Participated in the assault on the following morning; after a few hours hard fighting, carried the place, capturing all it contained. The loss of the regiment here was 6 killed and 39 wounded—some of the latter mortally. The regiment in this battle behaved admirably, and was complimented by the commanding general for its gallant conduct.

The regiment remained with Gen. Grant's army during the entire campaign around Vicksburg, and the siege of the latter place, until its surrender. It was engaged in the actions at Champion Hills, May 17; Black River Bridge, May 19; first charge on Vicksburg, the 22nd and 23rd; losing in these engagements 20 killed, 86 wounded and 26 missing. Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, and the next day the regiment marched to Jackson with the army under Sherman. Arrived July 9, and was under the fire of the enemy at that place till the 16th, when Jackson was evacuated, and the 77th returned to Vicksburg, where it remained till Aug. 25, when it embarked for New Orleans, where it remained in camp until Oct. 3. Left New Orleans at that time for Western Louisiana; marched up Red River, driving the enemy until Sabine Cross Roads was reached on the 8th of April, 1864, where it met the enemy in force. The 77th belonged to the division under Gen. Ransom, which was ordered forward to support the advance cavalry. Before the army could be brought forward to their support the whole rebel army came down on them and overwhelmed the entire division. In this engagement the 77th suffered terribly: Lieut.-Col. Webb

was killed instantly, besides 176 officers and men killed, wounded, and made prisoners, leaving only 125 men in the regiment for duty. On the next day Gen. A. J. Smith's corps came up, and at Pleasant Hill another battle was fought, ending in the complete defeat of the rebels. The regiment was with Gen. Canby's army during the entire siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Blakely, and Mobile, and was under fire the entire time. It remained in camp at Mobile until July 10, 1865, at which time it was mustered out of service.

In this regiment were 154 men from Knox county, in four companies. Of these 3 were killed, so far as we can learn, 17 died, 10 wounded, and 5 taken prisoners.

Lieutenant Colonel

Burdett, John A., Knoxville, e. Sept. 2, 1862, res. Jan. 3, 1865.

Sergeant Major

Ayres, Henry P., Galesburg, pro. adjt.

Q. M. Sergeant

Stiller, Wm., Knoxville, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

COMPANY A

Captain

Stearns, Gardner G., Knoxville, Sept. 2, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Clark, Merritt M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 2, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

Arms, Charles H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, declined com.

Willcox, Wm. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, pris. 14 months, m. o. July 10, 1865.

First Sergeant

Holcomb, W. H., Jr., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. in U. S. C. troops.

Sergeant

Harrison, Thomas, Galesburg, e. July 18, 1862, pro. in U. S. C. troops.

Corporal

Sanburn, John H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. in U. S. C. troops.
West, Lyman, Galesburg, e. July 17, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Griffith, John H., Galesburg, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 7, 1865, as sergt.
Fields, Charles G., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Privates

Avery, Robt. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 15, 1862, pris. at Andersonville, m. o. June 9, 1865.

Anderson, John, Knoxville, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. for wounds received at Ark. Post.

Bacon, H. F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. at New Orleans, Dec. 25, 1863.

Barber, Henry A., Elba, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865, as sergt.

Bolt, Samuel, Knoxville, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died of wounds, June 21, 1863.

Bull, J. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. April 6, 1863, dis.

Burdett, W. H. H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. April 7, 1863, dis.

Burlingame, J. C., Galesburg, e. July 17, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Butler, G. D., Galesburg, e. August 9, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865, sergt.

Churchill, W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Young's Point, La., Feb. 7, 1863.

Coe, W. S., Knoxville, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. June 2, 1865, sergt. dis.

Connell, Geo., Truro, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Conner, Isaac, Knoxville, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.

Dippery, Milton, Knoxville, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Nov. 17, 1863, wounds.

Divert, James, Knoxville, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Ferris, H. F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 15, 1862, pro. in U. S. C. troops.

Fisher, Alex. R., Knoxville, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died in Knox Co., Oct. 10 1863.

Foster, C. P., Truro, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disch. April 7, 1863, dis.

Fuller, F. G., Galesburg, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Green, Edwin F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865, corpl.

Hall, Ira R., Galesburg, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Hester, H. D., Galesburg, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. April 7, 1863, dis.

Hensey, C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. April 7, 1863, dis.

Holcomb, Peter, Knoxville, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at New Orleans, Nov. 10, 1863.

Hurd, A. E., Galesburg, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Jenney, E. W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Losey, H. E., Galesburg, Oct. 1, 1862, pro. maj. in U. S. C. troops.

Luddington, W. W., Knoxville, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Cairo, March 10, 1863.

Mather, S. or Lewis R., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at St. Louis, Feb. 14, 1863.

Mather, Lewis, Knoxville, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at St. Louis, March 16, 1863.

Miller, H. H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. in U. S. C. troops.

McGraw, J. M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.

Moore, J. D., Knoxville, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. June 11, 1863, dis.

Ostrander, J. W., Knoxville, e. July 31, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend April 6, 1863.

Ott, William, Knoxville, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865, pris. war.

Rambo, Julius, Knoxville, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.

Randall, J. P., Knoxville, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.

Reynolds, John, Knoxville, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disch. June 3, 1863, dis.

Russell, Alfred, Knoxville, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Sanburn, C. W., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Swan, Lewis J., Knoxville, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Tarleton, J. H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.

Tompkins, John, Knoxville, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died of wounds, Jan. 16, 1863.

Ward, C. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 11, 1862, pro. hos. steward U. S. A.

Wilber, John, Knoxville, e. Aug. 1862, kld. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Witherell, A. D., Knoxville, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Woodmansee, Geo. Jr., Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Woodruff, Joseph D., Galesburg, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Young's Point, La., June 9, 1863.
Woolsey, J. L., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Recruits

Allison, W. C. C., Galesburg, Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Arms, H. G., Knoxville, e. Dec. 16, 1863, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Bartlett, Levi S., Galesburg, e. Feb. 3, 1864, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Bancroft, C. E., Galesburg, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Boher, Daniel, Galesburg, e. Jan. 20, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Bates, Francis, Galesburg, e. Jan. 26, 1864, died at Galesburg, Oct. 12, 1864.
Chadrich, E. A., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Conaro, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. Feb. 12, 1864.
Day, C. H., Wataga, e. Feb. 29, 1865, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Evans, F. M., Galesburg, e. Feb. 9, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Heagy, James F., Galesburg, e. Feb. 9, 1864, died at Baton Rouge, La., July 18, 1864.
Hope, C. C., Galesburg, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Judson, Alfred M., Galesburg, e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Kay, Robert, Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Meadows, C. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.
May, Charles, Galesburg, e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Martin, F. M., Galesburg, e. Feb. 18, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Mather, James, Knoxville, e. Nov. 9, 1863, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Ott, Samuel, Orange, e. Nov. 18, 1863, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Perkins, Theodore, Persifer, e. Nov. 30, 1863, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Price, C. W., Galesburg, e. Nov. 9, 1864, pro. in 107th U. S. C. troop.
Rambo, J. S., Haw Creek, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. June 17, 1865, pris. war.
Rambo, Joseph, Haw Creek, e. Dec. 30, 1863, disch. July 1, 1864, wounds.
Read, C. W., Galesburg, e. Feb. 9, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Smith, William, Gilson, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. June 17, 1865, pris. war.
Smith, C. B., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Spidle, Alfred, Persifer, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Tree, Wm. S., Persifer, e. Dec. 30, 1863, died at Tyler, Texas, July 22, 1864, pris. war.
Wallace, E. A., Galesburg, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Wentworth, M. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Witherell, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Wills, Benj. F., Persifer, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
Wallack, Jacob, Persifer, e. Feb. 1865, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

COMPANY F

Captain

Secord, James A., Yates City, e. Sept. 2, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Kenyon, Geo. C., Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. capt., m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Musician

Nixon, Charles, Gilson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg, June 22, 1863.

Privates

Coe, J. S., Knoxville, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865, corpl.
Fowler, William, Gilson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865, corpl.
Hummell, Casper, Yates City, e. July 28, 1862.
Irwin, T. A., Knoxville, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Aug. 18, 1864, dis.
Johnson, N. E., Knoxville, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disch. May 30, 1863, dis.
Kent, James F., Yates City, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Lawrence, Geo., Knoxville, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865, sergt.
Lockbaum, D., Knoxville, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Miner, James, Knoxville, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Macey, D. B., Yates City, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Miner, J. W., Knoxville, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. June 10, 1863, dis.
Newman, P. S. L., Knoxville, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. May 13, 1865.
Standiford, DeWitt C., Knoxville, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 2, 1865.
Thurman, Thomas, Elba, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Thomas, G. W., Elba, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Recruits

Adams, J. W., Yates City, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Hamerick, J. D., Yates City, e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Lutkieweiz, J., Persifer, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

COMPANY G

Wagoner

Alderdice, Jacob, Eugene, e. August 6, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1864.

Privates

Collister, William, Eugene, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1864.
Ensley, Joseph D., Truro, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Ensley, Isaac, Truro, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Fetters, J. H., Yates City, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
German, L. A., Truro, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Jacques, H., Truro, e. Aug. 5, 1861.
Martin, Elias, Eugene, e. Aug. 12, 1862, reported died of wounds received April 8, 1864.
Niles, A. B., Eugene, e. Aug. 5, 1862, pro. hos. steward.
Tucker, S., Eugene, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disch. Feb. 18, 1863.
Hummel, Casper, Yates City.
Stewart, Robert H., Elba, e. Feb. 19, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

COMPANY I

First Lieutenants

Mathews, Thomas C., Salem, e. Aug. 14, 1862, pro. capt. m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Hull, Abraham, Salem, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Privates

Anderson, L. D., Salem, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Benton, R., Salem, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Cox, Wm. M., Salem, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Benton Barracks, Mo., Feb. 2, 1862.
Dixon, Geo. M., Salem, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Finch, Geo. T., Salem, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Hill, J. C., Salem, e. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Hildebrandt, P. A., Elba, Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Aug. 19, 1863, dis.
Hauler, Anthony, Salem, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1863.
Jordan, J. M., Salem, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.
Keller, Henry, Salem, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Covington, Ky., Nov. 15, 1862.
Matthews, John H., Salem, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Moore, D. D., Salem, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Pt., La., Feb. 1, 1863.
Thurman, Alexander, Salem, e. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865.
Torby, Thomas, Salem, e. Aug. 18, 1862.

Recruits

Dixon, J. W., Yates City, e. Dec. 23, 1863, disch. May 11, 1864, dis.
McRill, Samuel, Eugene, e. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Null, S. C., Salem, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.
Denton, F. F., Galesburg.
King, C., Eugene.
Morrissey, M., Galesburg.
Murray, Walter, Galesburg.
Martin, F. N., Wataga.
McAllister, H. S., Galesburg.
Stevens, Samuel, Galesburg.

83D INFANTRY

Was organized at Monmouth, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. A. C. Harding, and mustered in Aug. 21. Knox county furnished for the 83rd 416 men, represented in five different companies. They moved from camp to Cairo, Ill., Aug. 25th, arriving there on the 29th, and reported to Brig.-Gen. Tuttle, Sept. 3rd. Moved to Fort Henry, and on the 5th, leaving two companies at Fort Heiman and three at Fort Henry, was ordered to Fort Donelson, where the headquarters remained during the year, Col. Low, 5th Iowa Cavalry, commanding brigade. The companies remaining behind afterwards rejoined the regiment, and it remained at Fort Donelson until Sept. 20, 1863, when the right wing moved to Clarksville. The whole country, especially the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, was infested with guerrillas; the regiment had daily skirmishes with the enemy; some of them were quite severe, as at Waverly, Tenn.,

and at Garretsburg, Ky., where the lamented Gen. Ransom then colonel of the 11th Illinois, had command.

On the 3rd of February, 1863, nine companies of the 83rd, with Company C., 2nd Illinois Light Artillery, successfully resisted the attack of Forrest and Wheeler, with 8,000 men. The battle lasted from half-past 1 o'clock till half-past 8, p. m., when the enemy was compelled to retire, with a loss of 800 killed and wounded. The loss of the regiment was 13 killed and 51 wounded. Col. Harding, was promoted to brigadier-general for gallant conduct on this occasion, and Lieut.-Col. A. A. Smith, to colonel.

While at Clarksville the regiment was engaged in several expeditions under Maj.-Gen. L. H. Rosseau, in pursuit of Forrest and Wheeler, who were attempting the destruction of Ben. Sherman's communications.

During the year 1864, the regiment had some 200 miles of communication to guard, and much heavy postal duty. During the winter of 1864-5, the 83rd was on postal duty at Nashville, Tenn.

Of the men furnished by Knox county, there were 30 died from various diseases, 6 killed and 3 wounded. On the 26th of June, 1865, the 83rd was mustered out at Nashville, and moved for Chicago, Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Arthur A. Smith commanding, where it received pay and final discharge.

Colonel

Smith, Arthur A., Galesburg, e. Aug. 21, 1862, pro. Brig.-Gen., m. o. June 26, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel

Brott, Elijah C., Knoxville, e. Sept. 30, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Quartermasters

Colton, John B., Galesburg, e. Aug. 21, 1862, pro. brig. q. m.
Bissell, Harmon D., Galesburg, kld. at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 3, 1863.
Snyder, Geo., res. Feb. 7, 1864.
Sexton, Wm. H. m. o. June 26, 1865.

Surgeon

Cooper, Esaias S., Henderson, e. Nov. 14, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Second Assistant Surgeon

Morris, Richard, Galesburg, e. Sept. 20, 1862, pro. surgeon 103d regt.

Sergeant Major

Hurd, Theodore H., Galesburg, e. 1862, disch. Feb. 3, 1863, dis.

Musician

Coleman, Nathaniel, Victoria, m. o. June 26, 1865.

COMPANY A

Ritchie, Adam C., Haw Creek, e. Jan. 18, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.

COMPANY C

Stanley, F., Rio, e. Jan. 31, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Undersood, Don Pedro, Rio, e. March 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.

COMPANY D

Whitcomb, L. S., Rio, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Smith, E. F., Rio, e. Jan. 31, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Thomson, R. J., Henderson, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

COMPANY E

Captain

Gilson, James M., Knoxville, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Pierce, Erastus H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

Parsons, John L., Galesburg, e. Aug. 12, 1862, res. Feb. 18, 1863.
Tate, Thomas B., Knoxville, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Sergeants

West, David P. W., Knoxville, e. July 28, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Lowther, William S., Knoxville, e. July 25, 1862, disch. Jan. 12, 1863, dis.
Chillison, Alexander R., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Anderson, John P., Knoxville, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. June 24, 1863, dis.

Corporals

Arnold, Nathan S., Rio, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Huntington, R. R., Rio, e. July 31, 1862, disch. Jan. 9, 1863, wounds.
Lindsey, Hugh M., Knoxville, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. July 19, 1863, dis.
Henderson, James, Wataga, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hall, Ashton, Copley, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, April 10, 1863.
Campbell, E., Knoxville, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as sergt.
Lewis, Andrew, Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Huffmire, James, Knoxville, e. July 31, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.

Privates

Anderson, A., Victoria, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1862, wd.
Buck, Wm. H., Knoxville, July 25, 1862, kld. at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 3, 1864.
Borrill, Robert, Abingdon, e. July 28, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Bruce, Wm. M., Knoxville, e. July 31, 1862, disch. July 3, 1863, dis.
Barrett, Moses, Copley, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Baird, C., Ontario, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Blair, Anthony, Persifer, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Jan. 26, 1863, dis.
Bratt, Carlos, Victoria, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Bradford, Wm. H., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Carroll, Samuel, Knoxville, e. July 25, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, April 29, 1864.
Chase, W. B., Orange, e. July 31, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, June 17, 1863.
Collison, N. A., Victoria, e. July 25, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Cheesman, S., Knoxville, e. July 25, 1862, disch. March 23, 1863, dis.
Cronnoble, Geo. W., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Case, Cortes, Knoxville, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Curry, Geo. A., Knox county.
Crump, Seth, Knoxville, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Coe, C. B., Center Point, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Cover, Wm. M., Knoxville, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Donelly, Andrew, Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Dyer, R., Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. June 4, 1865, dis.
Eason, Andrew, Ontario, e. July 31, 1862, disch. June 4, 1864.
Flynn, Wm., Persifer, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Fitch, Amos S., Rio, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disch. March 15, 1865, dis.
Gump, N. H., Gilson, e. July 31, 1862, disch. Sept. 18, 1863, dis.
Goodman, A., Orange, e. July 31, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Goodman, John, Galesburg, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Gillis, T. S., Rio, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Green, J. D., Persifer, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Glenn, B. C., Center Pt., e. Aug. 7, 1862, drowned April 20, 1865.
Gordon, T. J., Persifer, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hearn, I. R., Chestnut, e. July 31, 1862, disch. June 3, 1864, dis.
Haptonstall, Wm., Persifer, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. Feb. 16, 1865, dis.
Harmon, Geo., Ontario, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Haynes, Edward, Orange, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hunks, Geo. P., Knoxville, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky., Nov. 27, 1862.
Heath, S. F., Center Pt., e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Huffmire, Geo. E., Orange, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hulburt, Lyman B., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hummell, John, Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hughes, R., Haw Creek, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Johnson, J. H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Jacoby, J. W., Orange, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Johnson, Swen, Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Lopeman, L. S., Maquon, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Lopeman, M. D., Maquon, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Lander, J. O., Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Lockbaum, Samuel, Knoxville, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky., Oct. 12, 1862.
Melton, H., Ontario, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. Sept. 18, 1863, dis.
Murray, T., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Massey, F. M., Orange, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Mattison, Swen, Knoxville, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Moore, Geo. B., Center Point, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Mitchell, R. H., Copley, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

McIlwain, Wm. B., Persifer, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Price, James, Knoxville, e. July 25, 1862, disch. June 17, 1863, dis.
Penn, Wm., Knoxville, e. July 24, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
Peterson, Peter, Knoxville, e. July 31, 1862, disch. July 3, 1863, dis.
Peterson, Peter, Knoxville, e. July 26, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, Nov. 12, 1862.
Phillips, Edwin, Persifer, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Price, Robert H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Pickrel, J. W., Gilson, e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. by guerrillas, Sept. 18, 1863.
Rynear, H., Persifer, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Russell, Warren, Persifer, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. Jan. 21, 1865, dis.
Richardson, J. M., Knoxville, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. March 13, 1863, dis.
Stogdell, R. A., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Sypherd, J. M., Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as sergt.
Scott, J. W., Knoxville, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky., Oct. 6, 1862.
Shaw, C. G., Knoxville, e. July 24, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as 1st. sergt.
Strine, S. G., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Stevens, C. W., Knoxville, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as sergt.
Stevenson, Swen, Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
Stancliff, Wm. H., Center Point, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Nov. 19, 1863, dis.
Villier, O., Victoria, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Vorge, R. A., Gilson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Van Orman, H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. April 27, 1864, dis.
Webb, Valentine C., Knoxville, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Wallace, J. M., Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Wallick, James O., Persifer, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Wright, Cyrus, Lynn, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. Feb. 25, 1864, dis.
Wolf, Alfred P., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. by guerrillas, Sept. 18, 1863.
Wetmore, C. B., Ontario, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. April 13, 1863, wounds.
Woolsey, James, Knoxville, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Wilt, Henry, Knoxville, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Recruits

Brown, J. F., e. April 1, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Burnett, J. E., Henderson, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Benson, H., Persifer, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Benson, H. K., Persifer, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Castle, R. A., Cedar, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Dailey, L. A., Rio, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Flynn, Benj., Persifer, e. March 12, 1864, kld. by guerrillas at White Oak, Tenn., April 1, 1865.
Holcomb, Ola W., Sparta, e. Dec. 28, 1863, disch. May 28, 1865, dis.
Henry, Wm. Sparta, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Howe, Wm., Haw Creek, e. Jan. 19, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Massie, Eli P., Knoxville, e. Nov. 23, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Mitchell, A. W., Knoxville, e. March 12, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Mattson, O. P., Abingdon, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Mattson, C. W., Abingdon, e. Jan. 4, 1864, disch. June 4, 1865, dis.

Parkins, Levan A., Persifer, e. March 16, 1862, disch. March 21, 1865.
Ramp, David, Haw Creek, e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Wilcox, N. G., Knoxville, e. Nov. 30, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Zimmerman, N., Persifer, e. Feb. 10, 1865, pro. q. m. sergt.

COMPANY G

Captain

Hammick, John G., Maquon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Jones, Horace, Maquon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, res. Nov. 11, 1863.
Jones, John, Salem, e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Second Lieutenants

Morton, John, Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died June 19, 1864.
Hughes, Clark B., Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Sergeants

Jones, William, Knox Co., e. Aug. 9, 1862, pro. in 16th U. S. C. troops.
Cleveland, Rufus, Yates City, e. Aug. 7, 1762, disch. Sept. 26, 1863, dis.
Davis, William, Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Corporals

Williams, John, Maquon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disch. Dec. 22, 1862, dis.
Woods, Joseph D., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Aug. 20, 1863, dis.
Geer, Anson C., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, sergt.
Long, Charles S., Maquon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Onderkirk, P., Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disch. Dec. 22, 1862, dis.
Buffum, Austin W., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Wagoner

Crabill, Samuel W., Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Privates

Aldrich, I. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Aug. 15, 1863, dis.
Atwood, C. L., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Fort Donelson, Oct. 24, 1862.
Bartlett, David, Maquon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, sergt.
Beeson, Wm. H., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, sergt.
Bencher, John, Yates City, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Boden, M. M., Salem, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Brown, Peter, Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Dec. 22, 1862, dis.
Buckley, N., Salem, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Buckman, C. F., Yates City, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, corpl.
Buffman, J. W., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, absent sick at m. o. regt.
Bissell, H. D.
Crowman, H. W., Salem, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, sergt.

Cox, I. L., Salem, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disch. June 4, 1864, dis., corpl.
Casler, Edward, Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Collins, H. A., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Conlon, Owen, Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Cowman, D. F., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Cox, H. S., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Collimane, M., Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, corpl.
Dalton, S., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Dorn, Jacob, Salem, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Finney, Thomas T., Orange, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Grim, Jonathan, Sale, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Gabriel, Wm., Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Golliday, Geo. W., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Gray, J. M., Maquon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Dec. 20, 1864, dis.
Grigsby, T. S., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Gunsanlis, J. B., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hehir, James, Salem, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Holloway, J. E., Salem, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Horton, F. S., Chestnut, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hunter, Benj., Salem, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Jan. 4, 1863, dis.
Ingham, Z. W., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Jobes, W. W., Salem, e. Aug. 11, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. regt.
Jones, L. K., Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Jones, W. O., Orange, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Leland, James, Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Lewis, W. A., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
McCoy, Allen, Salem, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
McCoy, R., Salem, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Milam, James, Maquon, e. Aug 8, 1862, drowned Oct. 19, 1864.
Mitchell, W. F., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Moore, H. H., Maquon, Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Morehead, D. B., Maquon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Murphy, Michael, Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Morse, N. B., Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, 1st sergt.
McMannan, G. B., Maquon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. May 29, 1865, dis.
McCullock, Wm., Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
O'Neal, Cornelius, Maquon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. May 15, 1864, dis.
Reibstock, James, Haw Creek, e. Aug. 10, 1862, pro. in 8th U. S. C. H. art.
Richmond, Seth, Haw Creek, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, corpl.
Rooth, R. M., Salem, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Roberts, A. J., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Roberts, J. W., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Rozer, Peter, Yates City, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Runnion, Isaac, Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. regt.
Runnion, W., Salem, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Scott, Wm. B., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, corpl.
Shafer, J. J., Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Simkins, Wm. W., Salem, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Spalding, J. T., Salem, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Stargell, J. H., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Stanton, John, Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Sutton, John, Salem, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. June 10, 1863, dis.
Simkins, G. W., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Simkins, J., Haw Creek, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Taylor, F., Salem, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Thurman, G. W., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Thurman, Jas., Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Thurman, P., Maquon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Timmons, D. W., Salem, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Welker, J., Chestnut, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Westfield, C., Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. July 19, 1863, dis.
White, A. J., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Recruits

Bechamp, Wm. H., Maquon, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865, corpl.
Bumbarger, Peter, Salem, Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Crabell, J., Salem, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Cowman, J., Salem, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Combs, J. T., Maquon, e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8. 1865, corpl.
Darnell, Geo., Maquon, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Darnell, James, Maquon, e. Feb. 17, 1865, trans. to Co. G., 61st Inf.
Dalton, Wm., Elba, e. Jan. 18, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Dalton, Lewis, Elba, e. Jan. 18, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
George, Wm. A., Knoxville, e. Nov. 9, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Hilligrass, G., Salem, e. Jan. 19, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Hilligrass, Wm., Salem, e. Jan. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Holloway, J., Salem, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Haines, John, Ontario, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Hamilton, L.
Moore, St. Claire, Maquon, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Morse, J. C., Maquon, e. March 15, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Morehead, Wm., Maquon, e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Ouderkirk, W., Haw Creek, e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Pickenpaugh, Wm., Maquon, e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Roath, B. M., Salem, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Stephenson, A., Haw Creek, e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Thurman, J. H., Maquon, e. Dec. 28, 1863, died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26, 1864.

COMPANY I

Captain

Dawley, Joseph B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Shoop, Daniel D., Abingdon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, res. Feb. 14, 1863.
Latime, Wm. G., Abingdon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

Shrader, Wm. W., Abingdon, e. March 20, 1863, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Sergeants

Mann, James M., Abingdon, e. July 16, 1862, pro. lieut. 3d. Mo. Inf.
Gillett, Andrew J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, 1st. sergt.
Gwinn, Robert, T., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, pro. lieut. 3d Mo. Inf.
McCord, Henry, Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Corporals

Evans, Albert, Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, detached as lieut. 116th U. S. C. troops.
Freeman, James H., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Fort Donelson, Nov. 28, 1862.
Russell, James W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, com. in vol. ser.
Veatch, Wm. M., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, as sergt.
Hearst, Wm., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as sergt.
Downes, Joseph M., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Coleman, John A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Feb. 3, 1864, wounds.
Cochran, J. J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as sergt.

Musicians

Plecker, Wm. J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Walkup, Christopher, Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Fort Donelson, Oct. 4, 1862.

Wagoner

Garver, James, Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. Jan. 9, 1863, dis.

Privates

Adkins, Vinton, Hermon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Adkins, M. C., Hermon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Adkins, C. J., Hermon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Blair, Wm. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Baldwin, T. J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Dec. 19, 1862, dis.
Brunson, Esty, Wataga, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Beers, Frederick J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Jan. 3, 1863, dis.
Burton, A., Hermon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Brawn, D. F., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Clark, J. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. Dec. 5, 1863, dis.
Collison, J. B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Canen, Allen, Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Crawford, J. L., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Chapman, D. L., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Camp, J. M., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Cochran, Asbury, Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Cochran, Milton, Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Chaffee, T. L. D., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. March 15, 1863, dis.
Cambridge, John, Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Diefenderfer, A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Diven, Geo. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, drowned Aug. 20, 1863.
Edmonson, J. R., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 3, 1863.
Graham, D. N., Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Hewitt, David, Abingdon.
Herriott, A. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Hawkins, Benj. F., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Dec. 13, 1862, dis.
Hale, J. R., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Hibbs, R. J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Hood, U. H., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Jones, Elliott, Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Latimer, J. A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Myers, A. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Myers, I. F., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Miller, Eli, Abingdon, Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
McNamer, C. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
McCarty, J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. March 13, 1864, dis.
Maxwell, W. P., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Miller, Doctor B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, dis.
Morris, Miles, Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Nichols, C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Clarksville, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1865.
Pointer, Wm. L., Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Russell, E. R., Abingdon, e. July 20, 1862, disch. to accept com. in vol. service.
Reeves, E. J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1862.
Shoop, W. H., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Strain, D. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Smith, F. M., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Smith, P., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disch. June 11, 1863, dis.
Smith, S. A. C. B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Underwood, E. B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Vandell, Joseph D., Hermon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Vandell, C. W., Hermon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Vannander, J. W., Hermon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. June 2, 1865, dis.
Woods, Peter, Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Warren, I., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Recruits

Brown, Wm. W., Abingdon, died at Clarksville, Tenn., June 26, 1863.

Fauble, Geo., Abingdon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Graves, A. D., Abingdon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Kerns, Milton, Maquon.
Russell, J. R., Abingdon, e. Dec. 14, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.

COMPANY K

Captain

Reynolds, Geo. W., Victoria, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Russell, Richard D., Abingdon, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Garrett, John S. Victoria, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

First Sergeant

Wilmarth, A. O., Victoria, e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, March 1, 1863.

Sergeants

Montgomery, Wm. C., Wataga, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Dec. 1, 1862, dis.
Swickerd, Noah, Victoria, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, 1st. sergt.
Champlin, Geo. H., Wataga, e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, Jan. 13, 1863.
Hedstrom, J. H., Victoria, e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. 1st. lieut. 8th U. S. C. art.

Corporals

Biggert, Wm. W. W., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. 1st. lieut. 8th U. S. C. Art.
Temple, James W., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. capt. 101st. U. S. C. troops.
Lucien, Lambert S., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. capt. 8th U. S. C. art.
House, Geo. W., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Jan. 8, 1864, dis.
Suydam, J. T., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, Jan. 6.
Perkins, Wm. H., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, Aug. 26, 1864.
Stewart, Thomas G., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. June 17, 1863, dis.
Coon, Northrop, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. May 25, 1864, dis.

Wagoner

Young, John M., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Mound City, March 31, 1863.

Privates

Anstrom, J., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Anderson, Wm. P., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Arie, Anthony, Knox, Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Brown, Wm., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Barthwell, A., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Barringer, H., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. June 2, 1865, dis.
Bomar, Henry J., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Cook, J. H., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as sergt.
Coon, G. J., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, Disch. Dec. 27, 1862, dis.
Cain, S. D., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Cadwell, E. J., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Coleman, N., Victoria, e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. principal musician.
Collins, J., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 25, 1863.
Curry, Andrew A., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Cherrington, M., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Dawson, J. C., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Day, David, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 26, 1863.
Darr, Thomas M., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Feb. 6, 1863, dis.
Everett, Elmer, Knox Co., Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Ensign, Nathan R., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Force, Joseph, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. March 1, 1865, dis.
Force, Isaac, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Dec. 13, 1862, dis.
Frederick, Geo. W., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Fort Henry, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1862.
Freed, John, Knox Co., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Gifford, T., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Fort Donelson, March 6, 1863.
Gray, M. F., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Grayham, C. R., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Clarksville, Tenn., April 8, 1865.
Grayham, Ira G., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Goff, J. E., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Gaines, Geo. H., Knox Co., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, sergt.
Hubbell, T. J., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Jan. 11, 1865, dis.
Hurlbutt, F., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. May 6, 1863, dis.
Hoag, L. S., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Horton, Alex., Knox Co., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Harrison, C. W., Knox Co., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, sergt.
Irving, J. A., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Ives, N. B., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, sergt.
Johnson, Jonas, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Lynes, C. H., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. May 6, 1863, dis.
Martin, Leroy, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
McCready, Jesse, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. June 11, 1864, dis.
Menard, H. E., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
McGill, Wm., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. for pro. to 2d lieut. 8th U. S. C. art.
McClung, Geo. H., Knox Co., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Norton, Wm. H., Knox Co., e. Aug 1, 1865, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Parmentier, H. S., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Jan. 24, 1863, dis.
Pease, G. A., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Pratt, David D., Knox Co., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, corpl.

Robinson, Parsons, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Dec. 1, 1862, dis.
Reed, Geo. H., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Slater, J. H., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Sornberger, A., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Sornberger, G. M., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. July 17, 1863, dis.
Stockwell, C. A., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Shade, Jacob, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Smith, Phillip, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Sawdy, Rufus, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Ft. Donelson, Jan. 13, 1863.
Sweeny, George, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Stanley, J. L., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Tapp, J. B., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
Tapp, Vincent, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. Aug. 21, 1864, dis.
Terry, David, Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. for pro. to 2d. lieut. in U. S. C. troops.
Whitehead, A., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, as corpl.
Williamson, J., Knox Co., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. March 13, 1863, dis.
Young, Robert, Knox Co., e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.

Recruits

Armstrong, W. H., Sparta, e. Dec. 28, 1863, pro. 2d. lieut. 8th U. S. C. H. art.
Burgess, F. W., Copley, e. Jan. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Collins, H. C., Sparta, e. Nov. 30, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Darr, J. B., Galesburg, e. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Dunbar, Geo., Rio, e. Jan. 31, 1865, corpl, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Dunbar, F. M., Rio, e. Jan. 31, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Everett, E., Galesburg, e. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865, as sergt.
House, W. A., Knox Co., e. Nov. 30, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
McCleery, J. T., Galesburg, e. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Pease, S. A., Victoria, e. Feb. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Pease, A. T., Copley, e. Jan. 18, 1865, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Russell, J. R., Abingdon, e. Dec. 14, 1863, m. o. Sept. 8, 1865.
Heath, M. L., Sparta, e. Dec. 28, 1863, died at camp Butler, Feb. 11, 1864.
Miller, John, Ontario, e. Feb. 6, 1865.
Ray, J. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 3, 1864, m. o. May 21, 1865.

86TH INFANTRY

Was organized at Peoria, Ill., in 1862. Moved for Louisville. Marched from camp Oct. 1, and on the 8th was engaged in the battle of Perryville; engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 20 and 21. Moved into Lookout Valley Oct. 29. In the night of Nov. 23, crossed the river on a pontoon and camped at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Pursued the enemy on the 26th to Ringgold, and was then ordered to Knoxville, Tenn. Marched as far as Little Tennessee River, and returned to Chattanooga Dec. 18, after a most severe march. Was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, May 9, 10 and 11; Resaca, May 14, 15; Rome, 17th,—6 killed, 11 wounded; Dallas from May 27 to June 5; Kenesaw Mountain, from June 11 to 27,—losing 110 killed and wounded. It again engaged

the enemy on the banks of the Chattahoochie on the 18th of July; at Peach Tree Creek on the 19th, and near Atlanta, 20th and 22nd. Engaged in the siege of Atlanta. Commenced the "march to the sea" Nov. 16. Arrived at Savannah, Dec. 21. After the surrender of Johnson, marched, via Richmond, to Washington City, at which place was mustered out of service, June 6, 1865. Died, killed, and wounded, 346. Marched 3,500 miles; by rail 2,000.

The 86th Regiment contained 93 men from Knox county; 5 were killed, 3 wounded, 8 died, and 3 were taken prisoners.

COMPANY F

Captain

Burkhalter, James L., Maquon, e. Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Combs, Nelson D., Maquon, e. Aug. 27, 1862, res. Jan. 11, 1863.

Hall, John, Maquon, e. Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Loveland, Amos P., Maquon, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Sergeants

Mire, John W., Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

West, Timothy D., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as 1st. sergt.

Freemold, John A., Maquon, e. July 23, 1862, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.

Swigart, Wm., Jr., Maquon, e. July 26, 1862, died at Nashville, Nov. 18, 1862.

Corporals

Haines, Barnett E., Maquon, e. July 24, 1862, sergt., died at Chattanooga, May, 1864.

Dudley, James T., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 22, 1865, sergt., wd.

Ouderkirk, Samuel B., Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Liewallen, William, Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, disch. Oct. 15, 1862, dis.

Allen, Ethan, Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862.

Smithson, J. W., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1862.

Scott, Benj. F., Maquon, July 31, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt.

Gardner, Wm. M., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. July 4, 1865, as sergt.

Musicians

Jones, John G., Maquon, e. July 31, 1862, disch. March 11, 1863, dis.

Smithson, Wm. M., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Feb. 2, 1863, dis.

Wagoner

Barbero, John, Jr., Maquon, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Privates

Arie, S. C., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, on furlough at m. o. regiment.
Atwood, C. B., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Coon, Wm. S., Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Coon, David, Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, disch. Oct. 21, 1862, dis.
Combs, Wilson H., Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Feb. 11, 1863, dis.
Coon, Isaac, Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Caulkins, Wm., Maquon, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Clark, A., Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Clark, N. G., Maquon, e. July 31, 1862, disch. Feb. 12, 1863, dis.
Conner, J. H., Maquon, e. July 23, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Dunn, D. M., Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Davis, F., Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Dawdy, L. J., Maquon, e. Aug. 1, 1862, pro. adjt., hon. disch. April 25, 1865.
Darnell, S., Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, disch. Feb. 28, 1863, dis.
Dickson, A., Maquon, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Darnell, Joel., Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. March 31, 1865, dis.
Davis, C. C., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Finch, Bruce, Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Foreman, E., Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, m. o. June 29, 1865.
Freemold, M., Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Grove, Wm. A., Maquon, e. July 26, 1862, m. o. May 23, 1865.
Grabill, Ira, Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Gibbs, Harrison, Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Grissom, M., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disch. Jan. 16, 1863, dis.
George, Riley, Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Griffith, M. A., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Gabriel, W., Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. May 8, 1863, dis.
Humphrey, A., Maquon, e. July 23, 1862, disch. Apr. 22, 1863, dis.
Hughs, John, Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, disch. Jan. 17, 1863, dis.
Holloway, Wm. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1862.
Housh, Thomas, Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. April 1, 1863, dis.
Housh, Adam, Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Feb. 24, 1863, dis.
Housh, J. D., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Housh, Jacob, Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Hall, Henry, Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1862.
Humphry, F. C., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Jones, Wm. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 31, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Kerns, J. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
McCulloch, W. J., Maquon, e. Aug. 3, 1862, kld. at Rome, Ga., May 17, 1864.
McFarren, J. R., Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Feb. 12, 1863, dis.
McVay, Franklin L., e. July 24, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
McKoon, C. W., Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Moon, R. A., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. March 11, 1863, dis.
Moon, J. R., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

McNaughton, James, Maquon, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt., wd.

McGrew, J. A. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

McVay, J. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Mowry, M., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, corpl., trans. to V. R. C.

Mick, R. M., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Oct. 22, 1862, dis.

Norris, J., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 25, 1863.

Norris, Geo., Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, war pris.

Ouderkirk, Martin, Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Perry, Wm. M., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862.

Paterson, Jesse, Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864, wounds.

Pattee, J. F., Maquon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.

Reeder, Alfred, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865, war pris.

Smith, Silas, Maquon, e. July 26, 1862, kld. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

Smith, A., Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Smith, J. M. W., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Oct. 29, 1864, wounds.

Smith, John A., Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Smith, T. C., Maquon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Oct. 21, 1862, dis.

Snyder, Alex, Maquon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Stodgell, Wm. A., Maquon, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Turntine, Reece, Maquon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Nashville Jan. 7, 1863.

Thurman, Wm. T., Maquon, e. July 26, 1862, trans. to Miss. Marine Brig.

Upp, C. W., Maquon, e. July 29, 1862, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

Vogler, J., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, kld. at Rome, Ga., May 17, 1864.

Wells, V. G., Maquon, e. July 31, 1862, disch. Feb. 5, 1864, dis.

West, John, Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. July 22, 1865, war pris.

Walter, B. S., Maquon, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disch. Feb. 2, 1863, dis.

Waddle, J., Maquon, e. July 24, 1862, disch. Oct. 21, 1862, dis.

Wilson, J. F., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Walter, C. R., Maquon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, corpl.

Way, A. J., Maquon, e. Aug. 26, 1862, disch. March 13, 1863, dis.

West, T. D., Maquon, e. Aug. 26, 1862.

89TH INFANTRY

The "Railroad Regiment" was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois at Chicago in August, 1862; ordered to Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4. The regiment on leaving Louisville started in pursuit of the rebel forces under Gen. Bragg, and after a fruitless and wearisome march of a month reached Bowling Green. Chickamauga seemed to fix the seal of its devotion. There fell Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall, Capts. Rice, Spink and Whiting, and Lieut. Ellis, besides the scores of brave men who fought with noble heroism, and who dared to "do and die" in defense of the "old flag." At Mission Ridge the regiment again encountered the foe. It then marched to the relief of Burnside, besieged at Knoxville. This accomplished, it moved on with the brigade in the marches and counter-marches through East Tennessee.

Early in April, 1864, it marched with the command to South Tennessee, preparatory to Gen. Sherman's glorious campaign through West Georgia, for the occupation of Atlanta. With the brigade it participated in the splendid victories of Rocky Face, Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and the flank movement of Atlanta, and pursued the routed enemy in his retreat to Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. The regiment passed winter quarters at Huntsville, Ala., in January, 1865, and on the 1st of February traveled by rail to Nashville. About the middle of March the command embarked on the cars for East Tennessee to re-establish communications through to Virginia and prepare to repel rebel invasion. On the surrender of Lee's army further movements in that section were abandoned. On June 10, 1865, the 89th was mustered out of the United States service.

The 89th Regiment had 171 men from Knox county; 17 were killed, 6 wounded, 28 discharged and 15 were taken prisoners.

Sergeant-Major

Burneson, Nelson W., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant

Jeffries, Benj. F., Knoxville, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disch. Feb. 11, 1863, dis.

Principal Musician

Howard, E. B., Galesburg, e. Aug. 3, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.

COMPANY A

Sergeant

Holt, James E., Galesburg, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Privates

Armstrong, Robert, Knoxville, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Andersonville prison Aug. 20, 1864, No. of grave 7339.

Butman, A., Yates City, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, corpl.

Egan, J. I., Knoxville, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disch. July 23, 1863, dis.

Fuller, Gardner, Galesburg, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Andersonville prison Sept. 21, 1864.

Hadley, J. D., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. Sept. 1, 1864, dis.

Holt, R. M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Feb. 16, 1863, dis.

Taylor, W. C., Knoxville, e. Aug. 11, 1861, disch. June 13, 1863, dis.

Recruits

Ayres, G. P., Galesburg, e. Dec. 5, 1863, pro. sergt.-maj.

Cheeseman, P. J., Knoxville, e. Oct. 31, 1863, missing in action at Pickett's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Edgar, J. A., Altona, e. Sept. 10, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

COMPANY B

Privates

Chesney, A. M., Knox Co., e. Oct. 12, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Fausett, Geo. W., Knox Co., e. Oct. 9, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Miller, A. C., Knox Co., e. Oct. 5, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Miller, M., Abingdon, e. Oct. 1, 1863, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864.
Rupell, Wm., Altona, e. Sept. 10, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Sweeney, J. H., Altona, e. Aug. 31, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Wagomen, M., Altona, e. Dec. 21, 1863, died at Springfield, Feb. 5, 1864.

COMPANY C

Privates

Blair, John, Altona, e. Aug. 13, 1863, died at Nashville March 30, 1864.
Bennell, W. A. Knox Co., e. Oct. 8, 1863.
Gould, W. A., Knox Co., e. Sept. 15, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Hood, Geo. M., Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Jones, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.
McFarlane, Alva, Knox Co., e. Oct. 5, 1863, missing in action, Pickett's Mills, Ga.
Richardson, Hiram, Knox Co., e. Sept. 28, 1863.
Thompson, Geo. W., Knox Co., e. Sept. 26, 1863, died at New Orleans, June 29, 1865.
Warren, Geo., Knox Co., e. Oct. 15, 1863, disch. March 15, 1864, dis.
Whitehead, J., Wataga, e. Oct. 5, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

COMPANY E

Musicians

Capron, A. S., Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, absent sick at m. o. regt.
Howard, E. B., Galesburg, e. Aug. 3, 1862, pro. principal musician.

Privates

Abbe, Louis, Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Bramble, H. G., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Collins, A., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. March 11, 1863, dis.
Clough, J., Galesburg, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Frank, Alonzo, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.
Hawley, H. F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Huse, F. V., Galesburg, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Oct. 12, 1863, wounds.
Knox, James, Jr., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Aug. 26, 1862, dis.
Lecompton, F. W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Mack, R. B., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Oct. 22, 1863, wounds.
McCall, J. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. Sept. 10, 1863, dis.
Nichols, James, Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1862, kld. Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Scudder, O. H., Oneida, e. Aug. 7, 1862, absent sick at m. o. regt.

Simmons, W. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Nov. 1, 1864.

Weed, Gill, Galesburg, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Welton, C. W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.

Wright, Z. R., Knoxville, e. Feb. 17, 1864, died at Nashville, June 27, 1864.

COMPANY G

Captains

Whiting, Thomas, Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 25, 1862, kld. Sept. 20, 1863.

Howell, Wm. H., Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 25, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Copley, Isaac, Copley, e. Aug. 25, 1862, res. May 8, 1863.

Tait, Peter, Copley, e. Aug. 25, 1862, kld. in action Dec. 16, 1864.

Swickard, J. W., Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 25, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Sergeants

Bunson, Richard J., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Smith, John B., Lynn, trans. V. R. C.

Wales, H. G. O., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Corporals

Dayton, Wm. O., Walnut Grove, disch. Feb. 16, 1863, dis.

McLaughlin, J. B., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt.

Hayward, Orange G., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt.

Burneson, N. W., Walnut Grove, pro. sergt.-maj.

Ferguson, A. M., Walnut Grove, disch. March 8, 1862, dis.

Berry, Thomas, Walnut Grove, kld. near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Allen, S. D., Walnut Grove, sergt., kld. near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Wagoner, G. W., Walnut Grove, trans. to V. R. C.

Privates

Atherton, S., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865, as musician.

Buckhart, J., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Buckhart, W., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Bestor, D. H., Walnut Grove, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Berry, Geo. H., Walnut Grove, died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 6, 1864, No. of grave 4855.

Brown, C., Walnut Grove, died March 1, 1864.

Cole, Hiram, Walnut Grove, disch. April 1, 1863, dis.

Cragan, J., Lynn., trans. V. R. C.

Codding, Jasper C., Victoria, died at Andersonville prison Dec. 27, 1864, No. of grave, 12348.

Campbell, John, Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Collinson, H. G., Walnut Grove, absent sick at m. o. regt.

Chimberg, Nelson, Walnut Grove, died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 28, 1864, No. of grave 9935.

Craig, J. F., Lynn, killed at Rocky Face, Ga., May 9, 1864.
Collinson, C., Walnut Grove, trans. V. R. C.
Dillworth, J. H., Lynn, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Doyle, M., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Elsworth, A. W., Lynn, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Fitch, Wm. S., Lynn, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt.
Goddard, Henry, Lynn, died at Andersonville prison Dec. 1, 1864, No. of grave 10307.
Hall, John L., Lynn, died at Andersonville prison, Dec. 4, 1864, No. of grave 12223.
Hicks, Wm. B., Lynn, trans. Miss. Marine Brig.
Hager, Levi, Lynn, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Harris, A. D., Victoria, trans, to engineer corps.
Higgins, C. W., Walnut Grove, disch. Feb. 10, 1863, dis.
Hester, Isaac, Walnut Grove, kld. near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Higgins, W. L., Lynn, died at Andersonville prison, Nov. 11, 1864.
Hulich, J. B., Copley, died June 16, 1863, wounds.
Kerr, David, Lynn, trans. to V. R. C.
Livingston, J., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Lamb, Peter, Copley, disch. Feb. 10, 1865.
Lyman, R. H., Lynn, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt.
Mitchell, J. R., Walnut Grove, died at Andersonville prison, Oct. 28, 1863, No. of grave 11617.
McLaughlin, J. W., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Murray, Geo. W., Walnut Grove, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Murphy, Benj. F., Walnut Grove, died at Nashville, March 17, 1863.
Nesbitt, W. H., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Newton, W. B., Walnut Grove, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Preston, J., Walnut Grove, disch. June 6, 1864, dis.
Rowe, C., Henderson, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Riner, Benj. J., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Rodgers, N., Walnut Grove, disch. Feb. 16, 1863, dis.
Roosa, Isaac, Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Rosenleaf, H. J., Copley, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Reynolds, F., Walnut Grove, died at Nashville, Dec. 31, 1863.
Reynolds, A., Victoria, kld. near Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Saddler, D. C., Walnut Grove, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Spohr, Matern, Lynn, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Stowell, A. G., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Stephins, E. W., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.
Starr, Geo. B., Walnut Grove, disch. May 16, 1865, dis.
Strogan, Wm., Walnut Grove, died at Atlanta, Ga., prison Nov. 24, 1863.
Scott, Wm., Walnut Grove, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 23, 1862.
Seagriff, M., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Smith, R. M., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Smith, H. P., Walnut Grove, disch. Feb. 12, 1865, dis.
Topper, A., Walnut Grove, kld. near Dallas, Ga., May 17, 1864.

Tait, John, Copley, died at Chattanooga, July 19, 1864, wounds.
Tait, Wm., Copley, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Tait, H. P., Copley, trans. to V. R. C.
Thompson, D., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Ulmbaugh, J., Lynn., disch. March 25, 1865, dis.
Wells, Geo., Walnut Grove.
Ward, W. E., Walnut Grove, disch. Jan. 4, 1865, dis.
Wilson, R., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Woolsey, David, Walnut Grove, kld. near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.
Whitney, T. F., Knoxville, died at Andersonville prison Aug. 17, 1864, No. of grave 5998.
Whitney, W. H., Knoxville, m. o. June 19, 1865.

Recruits

Brainbridge, C. V., Walnut Grove, m. o. June 10, 1865.
Blair, John, Walnut Grove, e. Aug. 13, 1863, died at Chattanooga, Dec. 9, 1863.
Bailey, J. M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 10, 1863, died at Nashville, Jan. 11, 1865, wounds.
Bell, Robert, Abingdon, e. Oct. 21, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Brown, J., Oneida, e. Nov. 16, 1862, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Colburne, H. E., Altona, e. Sept. 1, 1863, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Davis, Geo. W., Altona.
Dudley, H. E., Altona, e. Aug. 19, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Depue, T. O., Knox Co., e. Oct. 5, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Ford, W. E., Altona, e. Aug. 17, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Goole, L. L., Knox Co., e. Oct. 5, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Hubbell, T. C., Altona.
Lantz, H. L., Lynn, trans. to V. R. C.
Mitchell, C. W., Altona, e. Sept. 12, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Nelson, W. H., Altona, e. Oct. 5, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Pemble, J. H., Knox Co., Aug. 12, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Piatt, J., Altona, e. Aug. 27, 1863, disch. March 23, 1865, dis.
Ray, A. J., died at Chattanooga July 4, 1864, wounds.
Ross, W. M., Altona, e. Aug. 21, 1863, absent sick at m. o. regt.
Rogers, N., Altona, e. Aug. 19, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Shoop, Geo. W., Abingdon, e. Oct. 21, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865, as corpl.
Smith, Jasper A., Altona, e. Oct. 11, 1863, absent sick at m. o. regt., wounds.
Umbaugh, E., Altona, e. Aug. 11, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Wright, G. O., Abingdon, e. Oct. 19, 1863, disch. Dec. 13, 1864, dis.
Wagman, J., Altona, e. Sept. 16, 1863, vet., kld. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

COMPANY I

Privates

Anderson, M., Knoxville, e. Nov. 9, 1863, pris., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Morey, A. F., Knoxville, e. Nov. 7, 1863.
Rhyand, J. R., Knoxville, e. Oct. 31, 1863, m. o. May 18, 1865.

Stropes, J., Knoxville, e. Nov. 2, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Vincent, W. J., Knoxville, e. Oct. 29, 1863, vet., absent sick at m. o. regt.

COMPANY K

Privates

Bolding, W. A., Knoxville, e. Dec. 21, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Courtney, J. M., Abingdon, e. Oct. 21, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Harvey, G. W., Altona, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Whitton, Geo. A., Knoxville, e. Feb. 17, 1864, detached, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
Kay, Jackson, Knox Co., e. Oct. 15, 1863.
Neil, J. W., Victoria.
Pease, S. A., Victoria.
Russell, Wm., Knox Co.
Swan, Peter, Altona.

90TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C

Privates

Doris, S., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Memphis, Oct. 3, 1863.
Hart, J., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Livers, Thomas, St. Augustine, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Feb. 8, 1863, wounds.
O'Neil, H., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
Thompson, J. S., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
Robey, T. A., St. Augustine, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865, as sergt.

102D INFANTRY

The 102d Inf. Ill. Vols. was organized at Knoxville, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. Wm. McMurtry, and mustered in Sept. 1 and 2. Knox county was represented in this regiment by 414 men, in 9 different companies.

On the 22nd of September the regiment moved to Peoria, Ill., and Oct. 1, to Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to Ward's brigade, Dumont's division, and immediately moved southward, marching via Shelbyville, Frankfort, Bowling Green, and Scottsville to Gallatin, Tenn., arriving Nov. 26.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Gallatin. On June 1, 1863, moved to Lavergne, and from thence marched to Stewart's Creek, where the regiment was divided and stationed to guard bridges. On the 9th of November, 1863, moved to Lebanon, and returned on the 11th. Surgeon Stanley was severely wounded by guerrillas. On Feb. 25, broke winter quarters at Lavergne, and marched via Tullahoma, Decherd, Stevenson, Ala., and camped in Wauhatchie Valley, Tenn. The regiment was assigned to the 20th Army Corps, Gen. Ward's brigade. While at Wauhatchie five companies of the regiment, which had been mounted, gave up their horses, but retained their Spencer rifles during the Atlanta campaign. May 2 commenced the campaign. May 14 was engaged at Resaca, leaving 3 killed and 19 wounded. On the 15th the brigade captured a battery from the enemy at Camp Creek. The 102nd lost 18 killed, 6 mortally wounded, 70 wounded. May 25 encountered the enemy at Burnt Hickory, and was en-

gaged four days, leaving 4 killed and 14 wounded. June 1 was engaged at Big Shanty. June 15 and 16 engaged, losing 13 wounded, including Col. Smith and Capt. McManus. Engaged July 20 at Peach Tree Creek, losing 2 killed and 11 wounded. Sept. 16 moved to Atlanta. Nov. 15, 1864, commenced the Savannah march, arriving on the 22nd at Milledgeville; crossed the Ogeechee on the 29th, and Dec. 11 established lines of battle at Savannah, and on the 21st entered that city. Jan. 5, 1865, moved to Hardesville, and on the 30th to Robertsville, near Sister's Ferry. Feb. 2 marched westward to Blackville and Williston, thence northward to Columbia, arriving Feb. 19th. March 11 reached Fayetteville. March 16 was engaged at Averysboro, losing 2 killed and 19 wounded, among the latter were Captains. Merritt and Matteson, and Lieut. Trego. March 22 camped at Goldsboro. April 10 marched toward Raleigh, where the army remained until Johnson's surrender. On the 30th marched for Washington, arriving May 19.

Of the number from Knox county in the 102nd, 37 died from disease and wounds received during the war, 12 killed, 14 wounded, and 3 prisoners. On May 24 the regiment passed review with our army and June 6, 1865, was mustered out of service and started home, arriving in Chicago, Ill., on the 9th. June 14 received payment and final discharge.

Colonels

McMurtry, Wm. M., Henderson, e. Sept. 8, 1862, hon. disch. Oct. 24, 1862.

Smith, Franklin C., Oneida, e. Sept. 8, 1862, pro. brig.-gen., m. o. June 6, 1865.

Majors

Shinn, Lemuel D., Truro, e. Sept. 2, 1862, res. Oct. 14, 1863.

Jackson, Charles H., Henderson, res. July 9, 1864.

Clay, H. H., Galesburg, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Adjutants

Pitman, John W., Galesburg, e. Sept. 8, 1862, res. Jan. 7, 1863.

Snyder, Jacob H., Galesburg, missing May 16, 1865.

Quartermasters

Rugar, Francis H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 16, 1862, res. for pro. Aug. 17, 1863.

Hamilton, Hobert, Galesburg, e. Aug., —, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Surgeons

Hamilton, William, Oneida, e. Aug. 25, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Stanway, Thomas S., res. Aug. 13, 1864.

Bigger, David P., Henderson, trans. to 9th Regt., Inf.

Chaplain

Tullis, Amos K., Henderson, e. Sept. 8, 1862, res. Dec. 21, 1862.

Q. M. Sergeant

Shove, Clarence V., Oneida, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant

Courtney, Edward C., Oneida, m. o. June 6, 1863.

Hospital Stewards

Shaw, John B., Knoxville, disch. July 15, 1863.
Knapp, James B., Oneida, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Principal Musician

Taylor, A. V. B., Galesburg, m. o. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY A

Captains

Harding, Roderick R., Galesburg, e. Sept. 2, 1862, res. Jan. 7, 1863.
Andrews, T. H., Galesburg, e. July 25, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Courtney, Michael, res. Dec. 21, 1863.

Corporal

Holmes, J. R., Henderson, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Mill Creek, Nov. 3, 1863.

Privates

Brittingham, T. B., Henderson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Brittingham, S., Henderson, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disch. March 12, 1863, dis.
Eicher, S., Henderson, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Giligur, P. H., Henderson, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Offutt, F., Rio, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at New Albany, Ind., Nov. 10, 1862.
Rogers, C. H., Abingdon, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862.
Rogers, Geo. A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., June 10, 1864.
Richardson, A., Knoxville, e. Aug. 18, 1862, absent, wd., at m. o. regt.
Vanfleet, O. B., Sparta, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Olson, Swan H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY B

First Sergeant

Gregg, John B., Henderson, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disch. March 13, 1863, dis.

Sergeant

Miles, Henry C., Henderson, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Feb. 5, 1863, disability.

Corporals

Durand, Morton M., Henderson, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 15, 1865.
Daugherty, Michael, Henderson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, sergt.
Rich, John, Henderson, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Gallatin, March 12, 1863.

Musician

Hodges, John, Galesburg, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Privates

Blake, H., Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Gallatin, April 28, 1863, wounded.
Brown, J. H., Henderson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Badger, J., Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Brown, A., Henderson, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disch. Feb. 1, 1863, disability.
Burton, H. B., Henderson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disch. Jan. 16, 1863, disability.
Coziah, Geo., Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps.
Duffey, F. M., Henderson, e. Sept. 2, 1862, disch. Sept. 14, 1863, disability.
Davis, Thomas, Henderson, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Gregg, John, Galesburg, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 22, 1865, prisoner.
Hite, Thomas M., Henderson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Dec. 22, 1862.
Miles, F. F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Feb. 21, 1863, disability.
Maxwell, Robert, Henderson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent sick at m. o. regiment.
Maxey, S. J., Persifer, e. Aug. 22, 1862, killed at Kenesaw Mt., July 21, 1864.
Rogers, Harvey, Henderson, e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Gallatin, Jan. 1, 1863.
Reynolds, Henry, Henderson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Gallatin, Dec. 13, 1862.
Sohoman, James, Henderson, e. Aug. 12, 1862, absent sick, m. o. regiment.
Straw, L. B., Henderson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Trout, Manuel, Henderson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Trout, Lewis, Henderson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Jan. 31, 1863, corpl., dis.
Wooley, R. B., Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Webber, Benj., Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Nelson, Newton, m. o. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY C

First Lieutenant

Trego, Alfred H., Galesburg, Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY D

Captains

Willsie, Horace H., Galesburg, e. Sept. 2, 1862, resigned April 19, 1863.
Matteson, O. B., Maquon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Clay, Irwin L., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Sergeants

Daggett, Franklin G., Galesburg, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Chesebro, N. G., Galesburg, e. Aug. 3, 1862, trans. to Gen. Brig.

Corporals.

White, James, Galesburg, e. Aug. 13, 1862, sergt., died at Stewart's Creek, Aug. 9, 1863.

Bell, Thomas M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Boon, Hirma, Jr., Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent sick at m. o. regt.

Chamberlain, George W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 20, 1862, pro. lieut. in 1st Tenn. H. Art.

Musician

Marble, Jesse H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1863.

Wagoner

Hackett, Benj. F., Henderson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Privates

Area, Silas, Henderson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.

Anderson, R. B., Galesburg, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Bell, Wm. A., Galesburg, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt.

Babcock, J. D., Galesburg, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disch. Feb. 22, 1863, dis., entered navy Aug. 30, 1864, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

Billings, E., Rio, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, pris. of war.

Clark, G. F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Nov. 30, 1863, dis.

Canfield, W. E., Galesburg, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disch. March 10, 1865, disability.

Conley, John, Rio, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Corkins, E., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Nashville, Aug. 4, 1864, wounds.

Castle, C. M., Knox, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, corpl.

Champlin, E. E., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, corpl., killed Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Davison, A. W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 7, 1865.

Dunlap, Wm., Rio, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.

Groscup, C. L., Galesburg, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Hilton, Frank, Galesburg, e. July 19, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Johnson, K., Galesburg, e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent sick at m. o. regt.

Kite, John, Galesburg, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disch. March 13, 1863, disability.

Kite, John, Jr., Galesburg, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Keller, M. J., Galesburg, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Lavery, Hugh, Rio, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Maul, F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 8, 1862, absent wounded, at m. o. regt.

Rounds, H., Henderson, e. July 19, 1862, disch. Dec. 4, 1862, dis.

Rhykert, E. W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Sherman, A., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, corpl., prisoner war.

Spencer, J., Sparta, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Tompkins, I., Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. March 6, 1863, disability.
Tribble, Wm., Henderson, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. May 6, 1863, disability.
Castle, H. C., Knox, co., e. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Hunt, W. B., Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. April 17, 1865, disability.
Randall, D., Knox co., e. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Randall, D. P., Knox co., e. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Randall, James R., Orange, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disch. Nov. 12, 1863, dis.
Strain, J., Orange, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Tupper, Lewis, Galesburg, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disch. May 5, 1863, dis.

COMPANY F

Captain

Wooley, Geo. W., Henderson, e. Oct. 14, 1863, m. o. June 6, 1865.

First Lieutenants

Sullivan, O. J., Rio, e. Sept. 2, 1862, resigned Feb. 26, 1863.
Peebles, R. S., Oneida, e. Oct. 14, 1863, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Cornwell, Ethan A., Henderson, e. Sept. 2, 1862, resigned Nov. 24, 1862.

Sergeants

Epperson, Charles S., Rio, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Feb. 22, 1863, disability.
Plummer, Geo. W., Henderson, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1863, as 1st sergt.
Timberlake, Wm., Rio, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disch. Feb. 22, 1863, disability.

Corporals

Heare, John W., Rio, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. March 2, 1863, disability.
Levalley, Stephen, Rio, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, sergt.
Epperson, Thomas, Rio, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disch. Feb. 27, 1863, dis.
Robertson, Martin, Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Feb. 11, 1863, dis.
Ferkins, Alfred B., Henderson, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Wagoner

Vonmeter, Strand, Henderson, e. Aug. 1862, disch. Jan. 19, 1863, dis.

Privates

Amy, Vandorn, Henderson, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.
Briggs, A. C., Rio, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Brooks, A. B., Henderson, e. Aug. 1, 1862, absent sick at m. o. regt.
Burton, Oliver, Henderson, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Bueschel, J. A., Henderson, Aug. 22, 1862, discharged Jan. 21, 1863, disability.

Bennett, E., Henderson, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Bair, David, Rio, e. Aug. 7, 1862, absent wounded at m. o. of regt.
Cubbage, James, Henderson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Casson, Levi, Henderson, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disch. Aug. 9, 1863, disability.
Champion, J. H., Henderson, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Dunham, W. O., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Dean, Thomas, Henderson, e. Sept. 3, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Dean, Dan'l, Henderson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Epperson, Wm., Rio, e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Fulton, J., Rio, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Fuller, H., Knoxville.
Fairbanks, L. W., Rio, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disch. Jan. 17, 1863, dis.
Gorman, J. B., Henderson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, corporal, died at Nashville, June 16, 1864.
Green, Caleb I., Oneida, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Green, Caleb, Oneida, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Hahn, Paul, Rio, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Nashville, Jan. 9, 1863.
Hardenbrook, I. A., Rio, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt.
Hall, J. S., Rio, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Inick, Joseph, Henderson, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, as corpl., prisoner of war.
Kernell, J., Henderson, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Key, M. V., Henderson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Linn, Wm., Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Meadows, Charles, Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. March 2, 1863, dis.
Morse, A., Henderson, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disch. March 2, 1863, dis.
McDermott, P., Rio, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disch. Dec. 10, 1862, dis.
Mason, L. L., Rio, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Merrick, Thomas, Henderson, e. Aug. 5, 1862, 1st sergt., died of wounds, Nov. 15, 1864.
McDermott, Thomas, Rio, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Gallatin, Jan. 29, 1863.
Morse, J. M., Henderson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Feb. 27, 1863, dis.
Nation, William, Henderson, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Nelson, Myron, Henderson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt.
O'Brien, Matthew, Knox co., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Presson, O. F., Henderson, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Pool, T. H., Rio, e. July 25, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Rusk, Hiram, Rio, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Rusk, David, Rio, e. Aug. 10, 1862.
Rusk, John, Rio, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disch. Dec. 20, 1862, disability.
Rafferty, Michael, Henderson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Roundtree, W. D., Rio, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Rose, Andrew, Henderson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Gallatin, Feb. 3, 1863.
Rusk, Enoch, Rio, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Spence, Geo. A., Henderson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. March 2, 1863, disability.
Smith, Joseph, Henderson, e. Aug. 20, 1862, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Stegall, F., Henderson, e. Aug. 14, 1863, absent wounded at m. o. of regt.
Smith, C., Henderson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, discharged Oct. 25, 1862, disability.
Salts, Laland, Rio, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Jan. 9, 1868, dis.
Waters, S. H., Henderson, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Wilson, David, Oneida, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Weir, J. K., Henderson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt.
Welch, Thomas, Henderson, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Warner, Asa H., Henderson, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Westerdale, Wm., Henderson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Young, David, Rio, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. March 27, 1863, disability.
Young, Michael, Rio, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Recruits

Bennett, Geo., Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Dredge, J. H., Henderson, March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Durdan, I. C., Henderson, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Drury, Wm., Henderson, died at Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 23, 1862.
Eddleman, J., Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Errickson, Swan, Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Gulliher, J. G. Knoxville, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Gokey, Nelson, Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, died at Mound City, Oct. 12, 1864.
Hurbert, John, Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Holton, Samuel, Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Maxwell, R., Henderson, e. March 31, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Maxwell, J. F., Henderson, e. March 14, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
McGuire, Peter, Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
O'ram, Benj., Henderson.
Stoud, N. B., Henderson, died at camp Nelson, June 19, 1864.
Shepherd, Wm. H., Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Sperry, Geo. G., Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Wiley, H., Henderson, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

COMPANY G

Sergeants

Henry, Aaron G., Abingdon, e. Aug. 13, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.
Seaton, Robert B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Sept. 27, 1862.

Corporals

Douglas, Andrew J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disch. Jan. 15, 1863.
Thomas, Geo. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Privates

Baker, J. O., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. May 9, 1865, disability.
Butcher, S. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.

Cameron, R., Abingdon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Cameron, Peter, Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Cummins, J. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt.
Danner, S. H., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Jan. 15, 1863.
Fox, J. H., Abingdon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Henry, John, Abingdon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Jan. 13, 1863.
Hauck, J. E., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Hoy, R. M., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Dec. 24, 1862.
Jay, Alvah, Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Johns, F. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Jan. 12, 1865.
Murphy, M. R., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Pearson, W. S., Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Stevens, J. A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Starns, Samuel, Abingdon, e. Aug. 16, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Seaton, D. B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps.
Wilkinson, Lewis, Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Winters, Thomas, Abingdon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Brewer, J. B., Abingdon, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Vance, J. C., Abingdon, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Webster, J. A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disch. Jan. 26, 1865, disability.

COMPANY H

Captain

Elliott, Hiram, Persifer, Oct. 24, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Thomas, John, Galesburg, e. Oct. 24, 1862, on detached service at m. o. of regt.

Second Lieutenant

Tucker, Samuel, Truro, e. Oct. 24, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Sergeants

Parker, Geo. W., Truro, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disch. Feb. 24, 1863, disability.
Seward, S. S., Truro, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Cummings, Geo. P., Truro, e. Aug. 13, 1862, accidentally killed Oct. 31, 1864.
Shinn, Harmon C., Truro, e. Aug. 4, 1862, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.

Corporals

Bullard, Albert, Persifer, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, sergt.
German, Geo. W., Truro, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt.
Kasiah, Joseph, Knoxville, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Jan. 15, 1863, disability.
Dillon, Peter F., Persifer, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died May 27, 1864, of wounds.
German, John, Truro, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as sergt.
Cole, Stephen D., Galesburg, e. July 25, 1862, discharged April 8, 1863.
Bergquist, Andrew J., Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, transferred to Eng. Corps.

Musicians

Johnson, T. S., Galesburg, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Bradford, Winslow H., Persifer, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Wagoner

Foster, Daniel J., Elba, e. Aug. 4, 1862.

Privates

Ackerson, M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Brobest, Obed, Elba, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disch. Jan. 15, 1863, disability.
Bullard, Calvin, Elba, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Bullard, E., Persifer, e. Aug. 5, 1862, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Bryson, Robert, Elba, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Barlow, Frank, Elba, Aug. 8, 1862, disch. Feb. 2, 1863, disability.
Baird, D. H., Elba, e. Aug. 11, 1862, corpl., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Bankson Oloff, Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Belcher, Ira B., Truro, e. Aug. 18, 1862, disch. Feb. 24, 1863, disability.
Catterton, James, Elba, e. Aug. 4, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Collins, J. W., Truro, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Cunningham, R. B., Truro, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disch. Dec. 15, 1863, disability.
Canny, Thomas, Elba, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Daniel, James, Persifer, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Daniel, Orange, Elba, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Daniel, Wm., Persifer, e. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Elliott, Warren, Persifer, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Elliott, James, Persifer, e. Aug. 7, 1862, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Foster, W. W., Elba.
Farquar, T. B., Persifer, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disch. March 7, 1863, disability.
Freeborn, R. N., Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Gardner, Alfred, Persifer, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Gordon, C. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. July 5, 1864, disability.
Gaston, J. W., Galesburg, e. Aug. 15, 1862, pro. ass't surgeon, 59th regiment.
Gearhart, J., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Hogue, J. W., Elba, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Hogue, Jonathan, Elba, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Hunt, Oloff A., Galesburg, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Hammond, R. F., Galesburg, e. July 26, 1862.
Johnson, A., Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, died March 28, 1863.
Knight, Samuel, Haw Creek, e. Aug. 6, 1862, accidentally killed, July 19, 1864.
Kimler, Joseph, Truro, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Light, J. A., Elba.
Lawrence, L. A., Elba, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as 1st sergt.
Miranda, Geo., Persifer, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disch. Aug. 26, 1864, disability.
Mire, J. F., Persifer, e. Aug. 6, 1862, detailed hospital steward.
Millen, Allen, Truro, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.

Matthews, S. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disch. May 16, 1865, disability.
Owens, Harvey, Elba, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disch. Oct. 7, 1863, disability.
Owens, Geo., Elba, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Patten, D. N., Elba, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disch. Oct. 2, 1863, disability.
Powell, C., Elba, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Palmer, H., Truro, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Pratt, C. R. Abingdon, e. Aug. 19, 1862, disch. Sept. 10, 1863, disability.
Parrish, E., Elba, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Parrish, I. L., Elba, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Ralph, Francis, Knoxville, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died May 20, 1864, wounds.
Shinn, J. D., Knoxville, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Smith, C. G., Knoxville, e. Aug. 20, 1862, absent, disability at m. o. of regt.
Scott, J. F., Knoxville, e. Aug. 18, 1862, pro. lieut. in the 16th U. S. C. troops.
Snider, S., Truro, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Shaw, Fitch, Knoxville, e Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Simpkins, J. B., Wataga, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Selstrom, C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Thomas, J. L., Truro, e. Aug. 10, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
Temple, S., Truro, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Tucker, Thomas, Elba, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Truelson, Nels, Galesburg, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disch. May 3, 1865, disability.
Van Winkle, P. R., Truro, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 10, 1863.
Volk, Wm. P., Knoxville, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Bucyrus, Ohio, May 30, 1863.
Walker, Geo., Knoxville, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, corpl.
Wilhelm, Isaac, Persifer, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Jan. 12, 1863, disability.

Recruits

Arie, Thos., Haw Creek, e. Sept. 28, 1864, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Arie, Henry, Haw Creek, e. Sept. 28, 1864, absent sick m. o. regiment.
Balch, E., Elba, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Coakley, N. B., Knoxville, e. Aug. 10, 1862.
Dunlea, Michael, Knoxville.
Lemmon, Wm., Haw Creek, e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. July 6, 1865.
Mire, R. F., Haw Creek, e. June 22, 1863, m. o. July 8, 1865.
McClellan, F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Mott, I. E. B., Truro, e. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Rowland, Sidney, Elba, e. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Sargeant, W. G., Persifer, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Smith, W. H., Elba, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 1, 1862.
Snider, Amos, Saluda, e. Dec. 7, 1863, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Wolf, Warren, Truro, e. Aug. 28, 1863, m. o. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY I

Captains

King, Geo. H., Oneida, e. Sept. 2, 1862, resigned Sept. 14, 1863.
Conger, Edwin H., Galesburg, e. Sept. 14, 1863, m. o. June 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Shahan, Daniel W., Oneida, e. Sept. 14, 1863, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Bonnell, John L., Oneida, e. Sept. 2, 1862, resigned Feb. 4, 1864.

Sergeants

Beals, Reuben, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, 1st sergt.
Hall, Geo. W., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Corporals

Brown, Wm. H., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June, 1865, sergt.
Blossom, O. E., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Feb. 17, 1863, disability.
McCornack, Peter, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, sergt.
Fulton, Christopher C., Sparta, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Nov. 20, 1864.
Rikert, Theodore M., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Murray, Geo., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Oct. 7, 1862, disability.
Brinkerhoff, John W., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, sergt.

Muscian

Willis, Rodney M., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Privates

Aiken, Harvey L., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Stuarts Creek, June 22, 1863.

Aiken, Edward A., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, corporal, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Bunnell, James, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Bulkeley, John, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, corpl.
Billington, David, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Brodine, Andrew, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Feb. 7, 1865, disability.
Brennan, Wm., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Blakley, Taylor, Knoxville, e. Sept. 2, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Calkins, Edwin, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, corpl.
Chapman, James, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Davie, James, Knoxville, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Fuller, Wm., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Fuller, John, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Finley, Thomas, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Gallant, Nathan, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Goodheart, John, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Howey, Douglas, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Hadley, Weymouth, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Humphrey, Phillip, Sparta, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. June 22, 1863, disability.
Humphrey, Emery, Sparta, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Hanson, Oloff, Wataga, e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent sick m. o. regt.
Kenney, Wm., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863.
Kenney, Wesley, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Knapp, James, Oneida, e. Sept. 2, 1862, pro. hospl. steward.
Loomis, M., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, corpl.
Loft, Cornelius, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, corpl., killed at Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.
Leighton, John, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Jan. 22, 1863, disability, corpl.
Lee, Ezra, Center Point, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Lee, Wm., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent wounded at m. o. regt.
Millen, James, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, corpl.
Moore, Charles, Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Feb. 18, 1863, disability.
Merriatt, Wm., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
McConchie, S., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Feb. 27, 1863, disability.
McKown, James, Altona, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m o. June 6, 1865.
McCochie, James, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Mills, Wm., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Moore, Rufus, Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
McQuade, Jesse, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent wounded at m. o. of regt.
Maine, Wm., Wataga, e. Sept. 2, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Olson, L., Wataga, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Olson, Nels, Wataga, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Oct. 13, 1863, disability.
Olson, Wm., Wataga, e. Aug. 9, 1862, corpl., died March 26, 1865, of wounds.
Ostrom John, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Robertson, Charles, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Reed, James, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Jan. 22, 1863, disability.
Reynolds, Wm., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, corpl., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
Reed, Wm., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1863, war prisoner.
Reynolds, Amos, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Ralston, James Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Riley, Albert, Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Ralston, John, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Gallatin, Tenn., May 23, 1863.
Ricker, Eli, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Richards, Alfred, Knox co., Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Swanson, Herman, Galesburg, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died of wounds June 16, 1864.
Stone, Simon, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Sweet, Alex., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Feb. 3, 1863, disability.
Walker, Samuel, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, transferred to Eng. Corps.
Waldron, M., Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disch. Feb. 22, 1863, disability.
Watson, Robert, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 1, 1862.

Watson John, Oneida, e. Aug. 7, 1862, corpl., died of wounds May 24, 1864.
Whennell, John, Oneida, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.

Recruits

Harmon, R. B., Oneida, disch. March 18, 1863, disability.
Jones, Wm. O., e. May 21, 1863, missing May 16, 1865, supposed killed or captured.
Milsam, Thos., Oneida, m. o. June 6, 1865.

COMPANY K

Clark, James, Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
Shields, R., Abingdon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as corpl.
Nolton, Henderson.

103D INFANTRY

Principal Musician

Parvin, Elain A., Maquon, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

COMPANY C

Adams, Wm. J., Salem, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. June 5, 1865.
Chapin, Ord., Salem, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. July 24, 1865.
Cordner, T. J., Salem, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. July 24, 1865.
Mendenhall, C. C., Salem, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. July 24, 1865.
McLain, John, Truro, e. Jan. 16, 1865, m. o. July 24, 1865.
Ralston, Wm. D., Salem, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. July 24, 1865.
Ralston, J. C., Salem, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. July 24, 1865.
Whitaker, J. C., Elba, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. July 24, 1865.
Moorehead, W., Maquon.
Hull, V. O., Knox co., e. Jan. 16, 1865.

COMPANY G

Captain

Matteson, Charles F., Galesburg, e. Feb. 4, 1863, m. o. June 21, 1865.

108TH INFANTRY

COMPANY D

Privates

Bruner, S. M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 5, 1862, disch. March 24, 1863, principal musician.
Musselman, L. B., Galesburg, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Pippin, Thomas, e. Sept. 5, 1862.
Reeves, Wm. A., Knox co., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Young's Point, March 6, 1863.
Sloat, C. F., Lynn, e. Aug. 28, 1862, m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.

Williams, G. W., Galesburg, e. Sept. 5, 1862, discharged March 24, 1863, drum major.

Brockley, S. R., Salem, e. Jan. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

McMasters, James, Haw Creek, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

112TH INFANTRY

Surgeon

Spalding, John W., Galesburg, e. Sept. 11, 1862, resigned March 22, 1863.

COMPANY D

Privates

Baird, J. W., Lynn, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865, as corpl.

Beichtel, F. M., Lynn, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.

Brown, V. W., Lynn, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1864.

Buckley, F., Lynn, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865, as corpl.

Flamsburg, J., Lynn, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.

Gustafson, A. M., Lynn, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1862, as corpl.

Mallory, D. E., Lynn, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. Nov. 18, 1863, wounds.

Ridenour, David, Lynn, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865, as corpl.

Walton, James, Lynn, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.

Hammond, Martin, Wataga, e. Feb. 5, 1864.

COMPANY G

Corlett, Thomas, Lynn, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Milledgeville, Ky., April 17, 1863.

McCoy, C. E., Thomas, Lynn, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disch. April 10, 1863, disability.

COMPANY I

Richards, H. M., Knoxville, e. July 3, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

132ND INFANTRY

COMPANY B

Elliott, I. W., Maquon, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

COMPANY D

Ayers, R., Yates City, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

COMPANY F

Dunnivan, Patrick, Yates City, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

COMPANY G

First Sergeant

Barnes, Wm. P., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

Sergeants

Copp, A. M., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Brooks, Benj. F., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Tyler, C. C., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

Corporals

Stone, J. A., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Loury, N. H., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Tinkler, N. E., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17. 1864.
Colburn, Dan, Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Godair, W. H., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Colburn, H. C., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

Wagoner

Scott, D. A., Walnut Grove, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

Privates.

Allen, R., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Bailey, T. W., Walnut Grove, April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Baker, R. R., Oneida, e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Bryant, D. S., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Conant, H. H., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Calkins, A. B., Oneida, e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Carrigan, M., Oneida, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Fifield, J. L., Victoria, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Gould, John, Walnut Grove, e. April 26, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Higgins, H. H., Walnut Grove, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Johnson, C. E., Walnut Grove, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Keyes, W. H., Walnut Grove, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Leubeck, J., Walnut Grove, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
McConnolly I. P., Walnut Grove, e. May 8, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Newton, B. A., Walnut Grove, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Nims, N. L., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Nims, A. G., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Osborn, A. H., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Purdy, H. H., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Powell, L., Oneida, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Reeves, L. C., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Riner, H. R., Walnut Grove, e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Ruhl, P. A., Oneida, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Scott, W. H., Walnut Grove, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Smith, Julius, Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Van Scoyk, Wm., Walnut Grove, e. April 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Walls, H. H., Walnut Grove, e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

COMPANY H

Inburg, Geo., Victoria, e. May 24, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Olson, Nils, Galesburg, e. May 25, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

COMPANY K

Hogan, Martin, Galesburg, e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

137TH INFANTRY

COMPANY C

First Lieutenant

Pitcher, Oliver H., Galesburg, e. June 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Second Lieutenant

Craig, Wm., Galesburg, e. June 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Sergeants

Cooper, Job. A., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Fish, H. C., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Latimer, J. F., Abingdon, e. May 20, 1864, pro. 2d lieut., Co. G., m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Corporals

Bowman, E. H., Galesburg, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Burton, F. M., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Lawrence, C. H., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
White, J. B., Galesburg, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864, sergeant.

Musician

Barrett, Frank, Galesburg, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Privates

Allen, J. J., Galesburg, e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Anderson, E. N., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Barrett, E. N., Galesburg, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Black, Wm., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Cook, C. C., Galesburg, e. May 29, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Carr, G. H., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Clift, T. W., Galesburg, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Chesney, J. H., Abingdon, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Coyzad, B., Galesburg, e. May 17, 1864, m. o. May 23, 1865, pris. war.
Dehnert, Fred, Galesburg, e. May 17, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Duffield, H. P., Abingdon, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Fish, Charles, Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Farquhar, D., Galesburg, e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Heath, H. A., Galesburg, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Hartford, J. W., Galesburg, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.

Haney, J. F., Abingdon, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Howard, William H., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864, corpl.
Johnson, S. M., Galesburg, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Jones, N., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Johnson, Wm. C., Abingdon, e. May 4, 1864.
Kopp, J. H., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Lawson, L., Abingdon, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
McMillen, John, Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
McCord, J. F., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. May 24, 1865, pris. war.
Mott, C. E., Galesburg, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
McMenes, C., Abingdon, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Mishler, Samuel, Galesburg, e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Morey, A. A., Abingdon, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Pierce, Geo., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Poling, James, Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, killed at Memphis Aug. 21, 1864.
Poling, T. C., Galesburg, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864, corpl.
Rogers, David N., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, killed at Memphis Aug. 21, 1864.
Simmons, David, Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Spencer, B., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Strong, S. B., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, absent sick at m. o. regt.
Sutton, J. P., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Strain, J. E., Abingdon, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Smith, C. C., Galesburg, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Titus, Eli, Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
West, P. B., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Williams, P., Galesburg, e. May 17, 1864, m. o. May 23, 1865, pris. war.
Williams, M., Galesburg, e. May. 21, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Williamson, Geo., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Worth, E., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864, sergeant.

Recruits

Brookings, E. S., Galesburg, pris. war at m. o. regiment.

138TH INFANTRY

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., by Col. John W. Goodwin, and mustered in June 21, 1864, for one hundred days. On July 26, the regiment moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was assigned to garrison duty, Col. Goodwin commanding post. Major Tunison, with Co's. C and F, occupied the post of Weston, Mo., from July 7 to August 3. Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davis, commanding District of Northern Kansas and Maj. Gen. Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas. The regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864. The 138th Regiment had 100-day men to the number of 122 from Knox County.

Surgeon

Bigger, David P., Wataga, e. June 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Chaplain

Haskins, B. F., Victoria, e. June 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Principal Musician

Burner, S. M., Abingdon, e. May 17, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

COMPANY B

Captain

Hunt, Luther B., Wataga, e. June 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

First Lieutenant

Gaines, Homer, Wataga, e. June 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Second Lieutenant

Driggs, Henry C., Wataga, e. June 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

First Sergeant

Olmstead, J. L., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, absent sick m. o. regt.

Sergeants

Collins, Wm. T., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Ingram, J., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Denton, F. F., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Corporals

Hubbell, Wm. H., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Brown, Thomas, Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Miller, A. R., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Nead, Geo. W., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Sornberger, H., Copley, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Packard, J., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Rhodes, M., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Farnham, Wm. C., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Musicians

Moodley, Geo. M., Oneida, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Faulkner, E. R., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Privates

Andrews, L. V., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Adams, P. R., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Adams, F. A., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Anderson, C. F., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Alldridge, B. D., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Barrer, Henry, Wataga, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Brown, F. M., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Burns, J., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Boyd, R., Wataga, e. May 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1866.
Brott, E., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Coon, B. F., m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Coon, John, Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Chipping, T. W., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Davis, Randall, Wataga, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Davis, J. J., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Daniels, J. R., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Denton, J. F., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Driggs, Wm. M., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Ekstrand, J., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Ebright, C. C., Wataga, e. May 17, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Erickson, E., Copley, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Fosmire, F. S., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Fulmer, J. W., Wataga, e. May 26, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Freed, E., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Fisher, James, Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Grees, H., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Hill, Wm. C., Henderson, May 13, 1864, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Hanson, Wm., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Hanson, Peter, Wataga, e. May 25, died at Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 18, 1864.
Holm, J., Wataga, e. May 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
King, A. L., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Larson, A. L., Victoria, e. May 26, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Marshall, W. A., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
More, Benj., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Norell, L. J., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Osborn, A. J., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Olmstead, J. L., Copley, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Osborn, W. E., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Olson, Geo., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Parkins, J., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Pryer, G. H., Rio, e. May 25, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Paddock, Wm., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Russell, J. F., Wataga, e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Strain, J. E., Rio, e. May 25, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Sweeney, E. M., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Sanderson, H., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Tiffany, P., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Tiffany, N., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Thomas, J. E., Knox Co., e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Woolsey, T. N., Victoria, e. May 18, 1864, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Wilks, J., Wataga, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Yancy, M. A., Wataga, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

COMPANY C

Corporal

Lutz, Joseph W., Abingdon, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Musicians

Owen, T. R., Abingdon, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Bell, J. S., Abingdon, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Privates

Bassett, C. W., Abingdon, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Cannon, J. H., Abingdon, e. May 10, 1864, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Carpenter, Wm., Abingdon, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Goole, R., Abingdon, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Lewton, N., Abingdon, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Nicols, H., Abingdon, e. May 17, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Richey, J. J., Abingdon, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Roe, W. O., Abingdon, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Sheaffer, Levi, Abingdon, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Virtue, John, Abingdon, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

COMPANY E

First Lieutenant

Smith, Geo. F., Knoxville, e. June 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

First Sergeant

Holcomb, C. F., Knoxville, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Sergeants

West, Wm., Knoxville, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Way, A. J., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Corporals

Wahlgren, C. E., Knoxville, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Bailey, Henry C., Knoxville, e. April 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Johnson, J. A., Knoxville, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Field, C. C., Knoxville, e. April 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
McGill, T. W., Knoxville, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Snell, S. A., Knoxville, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Privates

Atkins, Alvin, Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Brown, T. J., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Connor, C. P., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Cramer, M., Knoxville, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Eiker, Wm. N., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Franklin, L. A., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Field, S. E., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Fravell, J. W., Knoxville, e. May 7, 1864, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Lawther, W. S., Knoxville, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Lochbaum, S., Knoxville, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
McGrew, W. F., Knoxville, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Milam, M. V., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
McFarland, C., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Maxwell, J., Knoxville, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
McCracken, J. B., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Moats, W. H., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Middleton, J. F., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Mann, A. B., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
McCray, J. W., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
McCracken, R. H., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
McGrew, J. F., Knoxville, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Perry, Wm., Knoxville, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Rogers, J. P., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Schwartz, D. H., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Schwartz, W. S., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Stevenson, T. Z., Knoxville, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Stonesipher, W. H., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Sweet, G. W., Knoxville, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Wilcox, Benj. F., Knoxville, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Woods, J. M., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
West. R., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Wilcox, J. W., Knoxville, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

139TH INFANTRY

Lieutenant-Colonel

Willsie, Horace H., Galesburg, e. June 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

COMPANY D

Captain

Marble, Wm. H., Galesburg, e. June 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

First Lieutenant

Reynolds, Samuel, Galesburg, e. June 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Second Lieutenant

Thomas, Frank A., Galesburg, e. June 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Sergeants

Fleharty, Wm. L., Galesburg, e. April 27, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Summer, Frank, Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Smith, W. A., Galesburg, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Huntington, R. R., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Corporals

Sanborn, Lake W., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864, sergt.
Landon, M. R., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, to re-enlist.
O'Connor, J., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Turpening, N. A., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, to re-enlist.
Salts, Leland, Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Spalding, E. M., Galesburg, e. April 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Mangom, M., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Armstrong, T. A., Galesburg, e. May 15, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Musicians

Marble, R. R., Galesburg, e. April 27, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Carson, James W., Galesburg, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Wagoner

St. George, R., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, to re-enlist.

Privates

Allen, C., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Armstrong, Geo., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, to re-enlist.
Brown, R., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, to re-enlist.
Baird, S., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, to re-enlist.
Bundy, F. M., Galesburg, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864, corpl.
Cooke, F. F., Galesburg, e. April 27, 1864, m. o. Oct. 27, 1864.
Carpenter, Samuel, Galesburg, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Carson, J. H., Galesburg, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Cramer, J. W., Galesburg, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Curtis, J. H., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Cook, James, Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Clark, A. B., Jr., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
DeVoss, F. M., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Darnell, Isaac, Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Dailey, S., Galesburg, e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Farr, L. E., Galesburg, e. April 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Fuller, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. April 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Goddard, S. M., Galesburg, e. April 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Geer, J. C., Galesburg, e. April 11, 1864, absent sick m. o. regt.
Goss, A. L., Galesburg, e. April 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Gray, S., Galesburg, e. April 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Hicks, M. M., Galesburg, e. April 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Harper, C. A., Galesburg, e. April 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Herring, S. W., Galesburg, e. April 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Hatfield, F., Galesburg, e. April 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Huff, Geo., Galesburg, e. April 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, re-enlist.
Haynes, C. W., Galesburg, e. April 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Humes, J. H., Galesburg, e. April 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Holmes, S. P., Galesburg, e. April 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Ingersol, J. H., Galesburg, e. April 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Johnson, J., Galesburg, e. April 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, re-enlist.
Knowles, H., Galesburg, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Kern, G. W., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Kellogg, F. M., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Linstrum, John, Galesburg, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Linquist, C. I., Galesburg, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Larson, Jonas, Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
McWhirt, J. H., Galesburg, e. April 27, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Morse, G. M., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Marshal, A. L., Galesburg, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
McCabe, S., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Miles, J. F., Galesburg, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Newman, P. V., Galesburg, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
O'Connor, T., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Ostrom, A., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Patterson, S. W., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Pearson, S. G., Galesburg, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Payden, D. W., Galesburg, e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Philips, F. L., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Peterson, Olof, Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, to re-enlist.
Rogers, H. M., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Rogers, W. A., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864, re-enlist.
Reinhart, G. W., Galesburg, e. May 15, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Randall, P. M., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, died at Cairo, July 26, 1864.
Randall, T. I., Galesburg, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Runkle, Geo., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Shimbur, N. P., Galesburg, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Sullivan, P. H., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Sperry, M. F., Galesburg, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Smith, Albert, Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, vet.
Stancliff, D. R., Galesburg, e. May 17, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, vet.
Sherwood, M. C., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Tilden, J. H., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Thompson, J., Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Vanvleet, H., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Wilsie, M. J., Galesburg, e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Wirth, John, Galesburg, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Webster, F. C., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

Wilkins, S., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.
Woods, J. W., Galesburg, e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 28, 1864.

148TH INFANTRY

Colonel

Willsie, Horace H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY E

Aldrich, D., Henderson, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865, corpl.
Anderson, C. J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Nelson, Peter, Henderson, e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY F

Captain

Thomas, Frank A., Galesburg, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Hicks, Mason M., Galesburg, e. April 20, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

Sergeants

Smith, Wm. A., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865, 1st sergt.
Gray, Samuel, Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

Corporals

Baker, Peter A. Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Hibbard, W. W., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Hinsey, C., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates

Buckley, Wm. A., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Brown, E. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Bennel, R. M., Abingdon, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Bennel, A. J., Abingdon, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Aug. 21, 1865.
Bancrott, G. A., e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Bunting, J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. July 22, 1865.
Carson, J. H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, detached at m. o. regt.
Candee, C. W., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., July 20, 1865.
Dietrich, G. C., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Aug. 30, 1865.
Farnesworth, C. W., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Greenwood, L., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 7, 1865.
Herring, S. W., Abingdon, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865, corpl.
Hitchcock, J. P., Galesburg, e. Feb. 14, 1865, killed by guerrillas, near Franklin, Ky., Feb. 28, 1865.
O'Connor, T., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

Olson, A., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Payne, A. F., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Pentacost, W., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Page, J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY I

Butt, D. W., Knoxville, Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865, musician.
Wade, H. M., Henderson, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. May 24, 1865.

1ST CAVALRY

Battalion Adjutant

Smith, Harry S., Galesburg, e. Jan. 1, 1862, m. o. June 16, 1862.

COMPANY D

Captain

Smith, J. B., Knoxville, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.

First Lieutenant

Hollenberg, Leonard, Knoxville, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. June 20, 1862.

Second Lieutenant

Murray, Wm. A., Knoxville, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.

First Sergeant

Stearnes, Gardner B., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Feb. 22, 1862, of wounds.

Q. M. Sergeant

Brainbridge, Geo. W., Lynn, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Feb. 18, 1862, wounds.

Sergeants

Smith, Harry S., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Lytle, John T., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Renstrom, Peter, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Feb. 19, 1862, wounds.
Holcomb, Wm. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.

Corporals

Clark, G. Frank, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Waterburg, Stephen, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Wright, Geo. O., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Burneson, Hiram V., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, died at Jefferson City, Mo.
Smiley, James M., Knoxville, e. Aug. 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Byers, Samuel, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Morris, John V., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Bassett, Bradford S., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, pro. lieut. 2d Kan. cav.

Buglers

Riggs, Leander, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Sanborn, J. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.

Saddler

Craig, William, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.

Blacksmith

McCarnish, Thompson M., Knoxville, e. April 21, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.

Farrier

Foltz, Henry, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.

Wagoner

Price, Emery J., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.

Color Bearer

Burdett, J. A., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.

Privates

Abbott, B. M., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Abbott, N. R., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Anderson, J. C., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Anderson, G. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Feb. 18, 1862, wounds.
Anderson, W. O., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Anderson, J. F., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Andrews, J. O., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Andrews, J. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Baldwin, J., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Barnard, J. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch.
Barton, E. G., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Bays, W. M., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Bryant, James, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Burt, J. S., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Burt, F., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Campbell, J. F., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Calkins, F. P., Oneida, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. disch. July 14, 1862.
Coe, P. S., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Cone, G. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Crossen, W. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Courtney, E. C., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Culver, Hiram A., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. April 1, 1862.
Davis, G. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, killed at Lexington, Mo.
Dennis, D. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, died April 30, 1862, wounds.
Dunham, W. O., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Fillmore, J. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.

Finley, J. A., Oneida, e. April 23, 1861, sick at m. o. regt.
Gaston, H. O., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Gibbs, J., Lynn, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Goddard, A. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Harding, A., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Higley, E. D., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Hines, L., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Hoag, L. D., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Holmes, David, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Hotchkiss, M. V., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Feb. 10, 1862, wounds.
Kingsley, J. C., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Kirk, R., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Krotter, J. P., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Lawson, L., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Martin, C. S., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Matteson, S. P., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
McBride, Wm., Lynn, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
McConn, A. M., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
McDonald, W. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, killed at Lexington, Mo., Sept. 20, 1861.
Meadows, J. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Miller, M., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Morris, N., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Mosier, G. S., e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Newkirk, J. P., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Parkhouse, J., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Patterson, Geo., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, pro. com. sergt.
Peabody, Wm., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Potter, J. M., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Rench, F. O., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Roe, T. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Roe, D. M., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Samuels, C., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Schnebley, J. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Sperry, G. G., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Stevens, R., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Stewart, Yates, Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Strain, D. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Townsend, J. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Waterberry, D. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Wemple, C. H., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Wetmore, W. M., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, drowned.
Whitney, M. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Woolsey, E. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Young, J. P., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, disch. Oct. 9, 1861.
Young, R., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.

Recruits

Annis, J. K., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Anderson, Philip, Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Berger, Harry O., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Benston, Olof, Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Butts, G. W., Knoxville, e. Dec. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Butler, Cyrus, Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Butler, Wm. C., Knoxville, e. Feb. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Crothers, M. L., Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Colson, Henry, Knoxville, e. May 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Coakley, N. B., Knoxville, e. April 5, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Dudley, Geo. A., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Downes, A. J., Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Fowler, W. P., Knoxville, e. Feb. 16, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Gotrich, J., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Grant, E., Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Gibbs, C. G., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Goddard, Henry, Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Gilbord, J. F., Knoxville, e. Aug. 20, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Henry, M., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Hicks, Thomas, Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Jones, J. C., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Kinney, W. S., Knoxville, e. April 10, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Lander, P. O., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Lewis, Peter, Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Lafferty, E., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Lewis, S. R., Knoxville, e. Feb. 16, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Manchester, A. A. G., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
McGivin, R. H., Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
McCaslin, J., Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Miller, M. C., Knoxville, e. Jan. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Moak, N., Knoxville, e. Jan. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Morris, M., Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
McCaffrey, J. W., Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Merritt, W. H., Knoxville, e. April 10, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Mallory, L., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
McRussell, T., Knoxville, e. Dec. 15, 1862, deserted.
Norris, L. H., Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Nelson, J. S., Knoxville, e. Jan. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Neale, J. W., Knoxville, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Nelson, M. W., Knoxville, e. July 7, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Nims, H. A., Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Olson, S., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Ostrander, J. W., Knoxville, e. April 5, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Robinson, C. F., Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Robinson, R., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.

Rondz, J., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Rose, J. H., Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Rhodes, F., Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Shaw, F. C., Knoxville, e. May 20, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Short, E. L., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Schwabby, J., Knoxville, e. Feb. 10, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Shinn, F. B., Knoxville, e. April 10, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Thompson, J., Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1862, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Tibo, Thomas, Knoxville, e. Nov. 1, 1861, deserted.
Walgren, C. E., Knoxville, e. Nov. 15, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.
Wolsey, E., Knoxville, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. July 14, 1862.

7TH CAVALRY

Seventh Cavalry was organized by Col. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, then of Canton, in 1861. In this regiment were 212 men from this county; two of whom were killed, 28 died, 5 were wounded, and 8 were taken prisoners.

COMPANY B

Porter, J., Ontario, e. Jan. 19, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

COMPANY D

Captains

Woolsey, Wright, Orange, e. Aug. 12, 1861, resigned, Jan. 2, 1862.
Hodge, Levi, Knox co., e. Jan. 8, 1862, resigned June 1, 1862.
Reynolds, Wm. H., Orange, e. June 1, 1862, term expired Oct. 15, 1864.

First Lieutenant

Mount, Franklin, Cedar, e. Oct. 12, 1864, vet. m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Second Lieutenants

Yargan, Wm. O., Orange, e. Jan. 8, 1862, resigned, May 23, 1862.
McCool, James S., Sparta, e. June 1, 1862, term expired Oct. 15, 1864.

First Sergeant

Olmstead, S. E., Victoria, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Victoria, Ill., Dec. 9, 1861.

Q. M. Sergeant

Olmsted, C. W., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch.

Sergeants

Smith, Thomas D., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at New Madrid, Mo., March 12, 1862.
Morris, C. N., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Corporals

Vulgimore, Davis, Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., pro. capt. Co. G, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Garrison, F. T., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. July 9, 1862, disability.

Hendricks, J. B., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Oct. 13, 1862, disability.

Davis, Allen M., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Dec. 5, 1862, wounds.

Potts, J., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Savannah, Tenn., June 8, 1862.

Bugler

Lawrence, James, Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, sergt.

Farrier

McCray, Daniel, Knox co., Aug. 10, 1861, disch. May 30, 1862, disability.

Blacksmith

Wilson, John, Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. April 1, 1863, disability.

Saddler

Roscum, John, Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Wagoner

Caover, Eli, Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. March 3, 1863, disability.

Privates

Ackley, D. C., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. June 13, 1862, disability.

Allen, J. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1861.

Barthleman, G. C., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. April 16, 1862, disability.

Baldwin, E., Indian Pt., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Betterton, J., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Oct. 13, 1862, disability.

Betterton, Geo., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Barnett, Alex., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Bloom, J. M., Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Belden, Geo., Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. July 8, 1865, prisoner of war.

Craver, C. P., Indian Pt., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., killed at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864.

Crary, E. J., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, corpl.

Cunningham, J., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Jan. 15, 1863, disability.

Coe, J. W., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, sergt.

Dennis, W. H., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Jacinto, Miss., July 18, 1862.

Davis, Geo. W., Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. June 13, 1862, disability.

Denean, D., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. July 9, 1862, disability.

Earl, Geo., Sparta, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Elwell, J. E., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, sergt.

Eastes, J. A., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Sept. 2, 1862, disability.

Errick, Charles, Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. April 16, 1862, disability.

Errickson, M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., pro. chief bugler, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Edrington, G. E., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, corpl.
Fields, F. P., Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Aug. 26, 1862, disability.
Gibbs, F. A., Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. July 3, 1862, disability.
Garrett, J. H., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.
Hubbard, Uri, Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Humeston, C. J., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Sept. 16, 1862, disability.
Henderson, G. H., Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Jones, Safford, Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Memphis, July 30, 1863.
Jones, J. L., Indian Pt., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. April 13, 1863, disability.
Jones, C., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, corpl.
Lawrence, G. F., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, corpl.
Mather, J., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Birds' Point, Mo., Jan. 27, 1862.
Mohallan, A., Indian Pt., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. March 14, 1863, disability.
Mullis, S., Indian Pt., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. June 13, 1862, disability.
Massey, I. J., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Milam, Wm., Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 24, 1866, prisoner of war.
Mott, S. C., Victoria, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Marsh, A. B., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Mound City, Ill., Jan. 16, 1862.
Morey, J. K., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Oct. 19, 1862, disability.
Messenger, L. G., Victoria, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Morrison, G. G., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
More, E. M., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, killed near Okolona, Miss., Feb. 22, 1864.
Newgent, Thomas, Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, drowned April 3, 1862.
O'Grady, D., Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, pro. hospl. steward.
Potts, Noah, Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Sept. 24, 1865, prisoner of war.
Peters, Jacob, Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. Oct. 24, 1862, disability.
Raines, P. R., Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, farrier.
Rutledge, I., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, missing in action near Somerville.
Short, H. T., Indian Pt., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, 1st sergt.
Shumaker, J. H., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disch. June 13, 1862, disability.
Stephens, Robert, Cedar, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Corinth, Sept. 15, 1862, wounds.
Terry, I. C., Ontario, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet.
Vulgimore, J., Maquon, e. Aug. 10, 1861, trans. to invalid corps.
Whipp, C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, sergt.
Woods, N. C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865, 1st sergt.
Wallick. M. L., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. corpl. died Aug. 10, 1865, at Decatur, Ala.
Way, S., Chestnut, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., pro. 2d lieut. Co. G.
Wahlgrene, A. F., Knox co., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet., died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864.
Wilcox, T. J., Galesburg, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864.
Yargan, Wm. O., Orange, e. Aug. 10, 1861.

Recruits

Booton, T. A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865, corpl.
Bonham, B. A., Abingdon, e. Sept. 1, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865, prisoner of war.
Butts, S., Abingdon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865, wounds.
Brown, Leander A., Abingdon, e. July 25, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Bellwood, L., Abingdon, e. July 25, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Booton, Wm., Abingdon, e. Aug. 30, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Byram, C. E., Orange, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. June 22, 1865.
Bellwood, Levi, Abingdon, e. July 25, 1862, died at Corinth, Oct. 23, 1862.
Brulin, C., Rio, e. March 9, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Crosson, S., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Eastport, Miss., April 15, 1865.
Christopher, Wm., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 30, 1865.
Comson, D., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Lagrange, Tenn., April 14, 1863.
Christopher, Geo., Abingdon, e. Feb. 15, 1864, died at Memphis, June 14, 1864.
Calhoun, J. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disch. Sept. 10, 1863, disability.
Cox, E. V., Indian Pt., e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Cannon, J. H., Knox, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Elwell, W. E. Knoxville, e. Nov. 9, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as bugler.
Elwell, E. B., Knoxville, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Fairchild, Levi, Abingdon, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Fairchild, Geo., Abingdon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
Fenton, F., Abingdon, e. Feb. 20, 1865, sick at m. o. of regt.
Garrison, Wm., Abingdon, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Hiram, Enke, Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
Hanley, J., Orange, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Harvey A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Hyde, J. C., Abingdon, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. May 17, 1865.
Harvey, Joseph, Abingdon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Memphis, Aug. 5, 1863.
Herndon, J. W., Knox co., e. Jan. 20, 1862, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Lawrence, J. K., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Lawrence, J. M., Orange, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Sept. 23, 1865.
Lomax, C. P., Abingdon, July 25, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Lenquist, J., Rio, e. March 9, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Moore, Geo., Abingdon, e. July 25, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Maxson, D., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Murdock, J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died in Knox co., Ill., March 14, 1863.
Mullis, S., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Memphis, March 31, 1864.
Matteson, M. D., Abingdon, e. Sept. 1, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Morris, Geo., Knoxville, e. Aug. 12, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Morris, N., Knoxville, e. Feb. 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as sergt.
Morris, M., Knoxville, June 24, 1863.
McDonald, J., Rio, e. March 16, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Maholand, A., Knox co., e. Jan. 20, 1865.
Pearl, J., Salem, e. March 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 23, 1865.
Reese, W. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. March 16, 1863, disability.

Ruble, Peter, Knox co., e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Stiles, J. R., Abingdon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Stiles, M., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Shay, J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Shay, D., Abingdon, Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Smith, Lewis, Hermon, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Smith, I., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1864.
Tude, James, Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Thompson, F. M., Abingdon, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 6, 1865.
Thompson, E., Chestnut, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Way, J., Hermon, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Woolsey, G. W., Orange, e. Nov. 9, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Woolsey, W. H., Orange, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Wilcox, J. H., Knoxville, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Westerfield, J. R., Abingdon, e. May 16, 1864, died at Memphis, Oct. 18, 1864.
Wines, John, Abingdon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at LaGrange, Tenn., March 27, 1863.
Wilkinson, R., Salem, e. March 9, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1864.
Warring, H., Knox Co., e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Young, J. H., Abingdon, July 28, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Beam, B., Cedar, e. Feb. 21, 1865, died at Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 16, 1865.

COMPANY K

Recruits

Babbitt, John, Abingdon, e. Aug. 24, 1862, died at Andersonville prison, July 20, 1864.
Benson, Geo. C., Chestnut, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Benson, Wm. L., Chestnut, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Bivins, W. A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 30, 1862, m. o. Aug. 12, 1865.
Brown, Austin J., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Bliss, A. B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, missing in action since Feb. 20, 1864.
Bowman, J. M., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Bomgardner, F. M., Chestnut, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, bugler.
Burnaugh, L., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Burnaugh, A., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Burnaugh, Joseph, Orange, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Burnaugh, Benj., Orange, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, prisoner of war.
Cramer, Wm., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Cole, Geo. V., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Invalid Corps.
Clabaugh, J. S. A., Chestnut, e. Feb. 23, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Eggers, Matthew, Chestnut, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Eggers, James, Chestnut, e. Feb. 23, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Freeze, J. M., e. Aug. 30, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Freeze, H., Orange, e. July 13, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
Hall, Samuel, Abingdon, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
Hale, M. D., Chestnut, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Heald, H. P., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, pro. to sergt. major, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Hendricks, S., Chestnut, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as corpl.

Hohenshelt, H., Orange, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Massie, Thomas, Chestnut, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Sept. 27, 1865.

McKinzie, R., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Morris, J. F., Indian Pt., e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Moon, R. A., Chestnut, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Neff, Christian, Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Nelson, J. S., Abingdon, e. Aug. 7, 1862, drowned at Eastport, Miss., March 3, 1865.

Parks, J., Galesburg, e. Nov. 18, 1863, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Potter, Wm., Abingdon, e. Aug. 30, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Putnam, F., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Randall, G. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Russell, H. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, absent sick at m. o. regt.

Routh, C. E., Chestnut, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Routh, T. J., Chestnut, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Sloan, A. F., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Steach, G. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disch. May 8, 1863, disability.

Smith, W. H., Hermon, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, corporal.

Tyler, A. C., Galesburg, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, co. com. sergt.

Turner, Horace, Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865, sergt.

Tift, E. W., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865, corporal.

Virtue, T. K., Hermon, e. Feb. 15, 1864, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, corporal.

COMPANY L

Adkins, James, Abingdon, e. Sept. 16, 1862.

Brown, Wm. B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 28, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Burnett, D. D., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disch. April 8, 1863, disability.

Butler, J. E., Knox co., e. Jan. 16, 1865, died at New Albany, Ind., March 6, 1865.

Epperson, J. L., Abingdon, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Johnson, N. L., Abingdon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Mitchell, L., Abingdon, e. Sept. 2, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Mathewson, J. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 24, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Miller, A. C., Abingdon, e. Aug. 24, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865, corpl.

Park, W. B., Abingdon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1863.

Pyle, Benj. F., Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1863.

Rine, Michael, Abingdon, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Reed, Isom, Indian Pt., e. Jan. 20, 1862, m. o. Sept. 23, 1865.

Thompson, H., Abingdon, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Memphis, May 5, 1864.

West, H., Knox co., e. Aug. 29, 1862, disch. May 13, 1865, wounds.

West, J., Indian Pt., e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

White, E., Abingdon, e. Aug. 29, 1862, killed at Early Grove, Miss., Jan. 25, 1863.

West, W., Indian Pt., e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits

Dunbar, B. J., Rio, e. Jan. 31, 1865.
Elcha, John, Abingdon, e. Sept. 2, 1865.
Moats, L. W., Abingdon.
Adams, James, Knox co., e. Oct. 19, 1864.

9TH CAVALRY

COMPANY C

Davison, J. L., Knox co., e. Oct. 20, 1864, m. o. May 31, 1865.

COMPANY H

Robinson, R., Knoxville, e. Jan. 25, 1864, disch. Aug. 4, 1864, wounds.

COMPANY I

Hadley, J. D., Galesburg, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
Wills, P. M., Galesburg, e. Oct. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.
Gray, Wm., Victoria, e. Feb. 1, 1864, died at East Port, Miss., Feb, 10, 1865.

COMPANY K

Sergeant

Stanley, Geo. C., Copley, e. Oct. 2, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864, 1st sergt.

Corporal

Hallenback, Peter, Copley, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. June 1, 1862, sergt.

Privates

Bennett, Isaac, Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Patterson, Mo., May 11, 1862.
Bennett, Alex., Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. June 1, 1862.
Brott, Willis, Victoria, e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet., trans. to 2d U. S. C. artillery.
Belcher, W. R., Truro, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
Boggs, William, Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. June 1, 1862.
Boggs, David, Victoria, e. Oct. 21, 1861.
Foster, E., Victoria, e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet., died in hands of the enemy.
Hubbell, Wm. H., Victoria, e. Oct. 19, 1861, disch. Oct. 28, 1862.
Jarvis, S. G., Victoria, e. Oct. 6, 1861.
Kimbler, Caleb, Truro, e. Oct. 8, 1861, vet., m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.
Moak, P., Victoria, e. Oct. 13, 1861, vet., m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, corpl.
Olmstead, W. B., Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1862.
Olmstead, J. R., Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. June 1, 1862.
Osgood, W., Truro, e. Oct. 8, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

Stanley, J. M., Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. vet., Oct. 31, 1865, sergt.
Strong, W. F., Truro, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Patterson, Mo., April 9, 1862.
Sager, S. S., Truro, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
Stafford, S., Rio, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet., m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.
Wayman, J., Victoria, e. Sept. 19, 1861, disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
Wilmot, B. A., Sparta, e. Sept. 20, 1862, vet., m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, sergt.
Wilder, J. R., Truro, e. Oct. 18, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
Foster, T. A., Wataga, e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, sergt.

Recruits

Blackwood, L. D., Altona, e. Jan. 23, 1864, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.
Lynes, C., Victoria, e. Nov. 25, 1861.
Neil, J. W., Victoria, e. Feb. 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, corpl.
Smith, A. H., Altona, e. Nov. 25, 1861, disch. July 22, 1862.
Strong, H. P., Victoria, e. Jan. 19, 1862.
Shannon, S. L., Victoria, e. Feb. 1, 1864, m. o. June 22, 1865.
Bruner, Isaac, Rio, e. April 24, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

COMPANY L

Privates

Gay, Frank, Galesburg, e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.
Green, John, Elba, e. Jan. 3, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.
Huntington, A., Henderson, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, corpl.
Fox, Samuel, Knox co., e. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. E, 10th Cavalry.

11TH CAVALRY

The Eleventh Cavalry was organized by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria. This county had men in companies B, C, E, H, K and M—108 in all, two of whom were killed; 8 died.

Adjutant.

Oram, Benjamin, Galesburg, e. April 20, 1865, resigned June 23, 1865.

Surgeon

Stratton, Robert F., Maquon, Jan. 23, 1862, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY B

Bane, A. J., Yates City, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet., died at Yates City, Ill., May 3, 1864.
Clark, W., Galesburg, e. Sept. 24, 1861.

Recruits

Awl, C. S., Salem, e. Jan. 21, 1865.
Awl, W. M., Truro, e. Jan. 18, 1865.
Bevens, J. E., Salem, e. Jan. 23, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Bishop, I. A., Salem, e. Jan. 26, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Bevens, Geo., Salem, e. Jan. 23, 1865, m. o. May 13, 1862.
Crouse, E. H., Salem, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Carroll, C. C., Salem, e. Jan. 18, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Jones, A. H., Salem, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
McKeighan, S., Salem, e. Jan. 23, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Nichols, J. H. H., Truro, e. Jan. 18, 1865, m. o. Aug. 5, 1865.
Orton, M., Salem, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Reamy, E., Salem, e. Jan. 20, 1865, absent sick at m. o. regt.

COMPANY C

Captain

Freeman, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. Dec. 20, 1861, resigned March 20, 1862.

First Lieutenant

Brown, Jacob D., Galesburg, e. Dec. 19, 1864, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Doll, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. March 28, 1865, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Sergeant

Thomas, Delos, Galesburg, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died at Jackson, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863.

Corporals

Patch, James J., Galesburg, e. Oct. 26, 1861.
Sloey, P., Galesburg, e. Oct. 14, 1861.

Farrier

Brown, W. N., Galesburg, e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Privates

Allen, H. A., Galesburg, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, sergt.
Anderson, W., Galesburg, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disch. Oct. 3, 1864.
Barrett, M. A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 26, 1861, disch. July 1, 1862, disability.
Dunham, W., Henderson, e. Nov. 14, 1861.
Eakins, J. C., Galesburg, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, corpl.
Fletcher, A. B., Galesburg, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Freaks, P., Galesburg, e. Oct. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, corpl.
Griffith, John, Galesburg, e. Oct. 21, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, 1st sergt.
Geary, John, Galesburg, e. Oct. 19, 1861.
Gray, W. W., Galesburg, e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, corpl.
Hickey, C., Galesburg, e. Oct. 16, 1861.
Mahony, M., Galesburg, e. Oct. 16, 1861.
McPherson, C., Galesburg, e. Nov. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Morrisy, J., Galesburg, e. Nov. 14, 1861.
McMakin, S., Galesburg, e. Nov. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, sergt.
Newell, H. S. Galesburg, e. Oct. 21, 1861, vet.
Rose, J. D., Galesburg, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
Rusk, David, Galesburg, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disch. Nov. 15, 1862, disability.
Raymond, A., Galesburg, e. Oct. 19, disch. Dec. 10, 1862, disability.
Winters, Curtis, Galesburg, e. Oct. 16, 1861, died at Galesburg, Feb. 25, 1862.

Recruits

Anderson, W. F., Galesburg, e. April 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Doll, S. H., Galesburg, e. March 22, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Dunham, W. O., Henderson, e. Dec. 20, 1863, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Gormley, C. P., Galesburg, e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Hogan, Geo., Galesburg, e. Feb. 3, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Hoggatt, G. W., Henderson, e. Feb. 17, 1864.
Jones, W. A., Galesburg, e. March 27, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Leary, J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 3, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Miller, H. C., Galesburg, e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Miles, E., Galesburg, e. Feb. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Moren, James, Henderson, e. March 23, 1865, died in Illinois, Aug. 29, 1865.
Perkins, A. L., Galesburg, e. March 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Raymond, B., Galesburg, e. Jan. 4, 1862.
Raymond, Bingham, Galesburg, e. Feb. 15, 1864, died at Memphis, March 25, 1865.
Sloan, Wm., Galesburg, e. March 20, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Sheeley, S. V., Galesburg, e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Sperry, Peter, Galesburg, e. Dec. 31, 1861, disch. Sept. 7, 1862, disability.
Spencer, J. A., Galesburg, e. Feb. 13, 1862, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Wimmer, H., Galesburg, e. Feb. 5, 1864.

COMPANY E

Privates

Ford, J. C., Truro, e. Feb. 22, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, corpl.
King, James, Elba, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, corpl.
Lucas, D., Victoria, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
McCoy, W., Elba, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Nelson, J., Victoria, e. Jan. 30, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Oberholtzer, John, Truro, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Parrish, J. W., Lynn, e. Jan. 18, 1865.
Shaffer, T. J., Victoria, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Wilson, J. K. P., Elba, e. Jan. 20, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY H

Privates

Hale, W. H., Knoxville, e. March, 9, 1864, killed near Memphis, March 8, 1865.
Brown, W. F., Copley, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Burdick, L. R., Truro, e. Feb. 22, 1865, died at Memphis, May 5, 1865.
Hoadley, R., Copley, Feb. 9, 1865, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Jones, J. N., Copley, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Thompson, W. C., Altona, e. Feb. 17, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY I

McFarland, Peter, Abingdon, e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, sergt.
Swain, M., Abingdon, e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, corpl.

COMPANY K

Captain

Woods, H. C., Maquon, e. Dec. 20, 1861, term ex. Dec. 19, 1864.

Second Lieutenant

Duckett, Frederick, Maquon, e. March 28, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Corporal

Lindsey, James, Maquon, e. Nov. 6, 1861, disch. Dec. 5, 1862, disability.

Privates

Achors, M. V., Maquon, e. Nov. 18, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Bricker, Geo., Maquon, e. Nov. 6, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Barton, Milton, Maquon, e. Nov. 6, 1861.
Dalton, M., Maquon, e. Nov. 6, 1861, killed at Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862, by a citizen.
Jones, A., Maquon, e. Nov. 6, 1861, disch. Dec. 19, 1864.
Laughlin, A., Maquon, e. Nov. 6, 1861, died at Girard, Ill., March 11, 1862.
McGhovin, C., Maquon, e. Nov. 6, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing, June 1, 1862.

Recruits

Allison, E. R., Maquon, e. Jan. 6, 1862, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Benton, N., Maquon, e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Dyer, J. M., Maquon, e. March 26, 1864, absent sick at m. o. regt.
Duckett, F., Maquon, e. June 18, 1862.
Dobyns, S. C., Maquon, Feb. 11, 1862, vet., m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Huntley, W. A., Galesburg, April 26, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Lewallen, Wm., Maquon, March 28, 1864, absent sick at m. o. regt.
Mitchell, J. A., Maquon, Feb. 1, 1862, vet.
Moore, V. A., Maquon, Dec. 28, 1861.
Waffle, C. H., Maquon, March 31, 1864, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Page, R. F., Ontario, Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
Reddingbon, A. W., Ontario, Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY M

Roach, E., Victoria, e. Jan. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Irwin, James, Truro, e. Jan. 18, 1865.
Hall, James, Galesburg, e. Nov. 4, 1863.
McChesney, H., Galesburg, e. Nov. 4, 1863.
Piper, Allen, Victoria, e. Jan. 20, 1865.

12TH CAVALRY

COMPANY I

Privates

Babbitt, W. C., St. Augustine, e. Dec. 21, 1863, m. o. May 29, 1866.
Collison, R. J., St. Augustine, e. Dec. 21, 1863.
Cox, J., St. Augustine, e. Dec. 21, 1863, trans. to V. R. C.
Darnell, A., Maquon, e. Dec. 15, 1863, m. o. May 29, 1866.
Jones, W. W., St. Augustine, e. Dec. 21, 1863.
Granger, J., Galesburg, e. May 8, 1862, Co. D, 12th cav.
Terry, C. W., St. Augustine, e. May 24, 1862, Co. D, 12th cav., term ex.
Butterfield, W., Galesburg, e. Dec. 24, 1861, Co. G, 12th cav.
Martinson, Wm., Galesburg, e. Dec. 24, 1861, paroled prisoner war.
Cooper, L., St. Augustine, e. Dec. 21, 1863.
Levens, C., Galesburg.
Munson, A., Galesburg, April 28, 1863, disch. May 20, 1865, disability.
Hester, G. B., Galesburg, e. Dec. 1, 1861, pro. 2d. lieut., Co. A, 13th cav., m. o. Dec. 31, 1864.

14TH CAVALRY

Company A of the Fourteenth Cavalry was from Knox county, and numbered seventy-two men. They were under command of Captains Marvin S. Carr and John S. Henderson.

COMPANY A

Captains

Carr, Marvin S., Galesburg, e. Jan. 7, 1863, resigned Feb. 10, 1864.
Henderson, John S., Maquon, e. Feb. 10, 1864, resigned June 27, 1865.

First Lieutenant

Stevenson, Richard S., Maquon, e. July 14, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Second Lieutenant

Seymour, Henry, Galesburg, e. July 14, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Hospital Stewards

Dow, Samuel A., Galesburg, e. Sept. 13, 1862, pro. surgeon, 17th cav.
Livingston, Frederick W., Galesburg, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant

Thurman, Corry T., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, missing in action since Aug. 31, 1864.

Sergeants

Morgan, James B., Galesburg, e. Sept. 13, 1862, disch. April 17, 1865, disability.

Wilson, Wm. W., Maquon, e. Sept. 11, 1862, disch. July 2, 1865, disability.

Seymour, Henry, Galesburg, e. Oct. 15, 1862, pro. 2d. lieut.

Baldwin, Walter, Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. July 1, 1865.

Corporals

Freemale, Samuel, Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. June 16, 1864, pris. war.

Johnson, Henry S., Henderson, e. Oct. 15, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Allen, Wm., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, disch. Dec. 28, 1864, disability.

Babcock, Fred., Galesburg, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865, 1st sergt.

Austin, N. T., Maquon, e. Sept. 11, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Marquess, Jonas, Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Teamster

McHenry, John, Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, disch. May 8, 1863, disability.

Farrier

Slaughter, J. W., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, died in prison in Richmond, Va.

Wagoner

Jobes, W. I., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, disch. June 21, 1865, disability.

Saddler

Barton, Milton, Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, disch. May 21, 1865, disability.

Privates

Allen, E., Maquon, e. Oct. 25, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865, sergt.

Carr, G. H., Galesburg, e. Sept. 8, 1862, disch. Jan. 8, 1864, disability.

Curley, B., Galesburg, e. Oct. 25, 1864.

Comstock, H. Jr., Galesburg, e. Sept. 15, 1862, disch. June 4, 1865, disability.

Capron, O. T., Galesburg, e. Sept. 13, ——, disch. July 2, 1865, disability.

Errick, Charles, Knoxville, e. Sept. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Edward, Frank, Galesburg, e. Sept. 14, 1862, detached, at m. o. of regt.

Guff, C. D., Galesburg, e. Sept. 22, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Gabriel, M., Maquon, e. Oct. 23, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Gleason, T. W., Galesburg, e. Nov. 2, 1862, missing in action since Nov. 25, 1864.

Howard, F. A., Galesburg, e. Nov. 2, 1862, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., April 3, 1863.

Jones, C., Maquon, e. Sept. 12, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Jones, O., Maquon, e. Nov. 7, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Kinses, A., Maquon, e. Sept. 22, 1862, disch. in 1864, disability.

Lewis, Peter, Knoxville, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865

Lindsey, C. M., Knoxville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, missing in action since Aug. 13, 1864.

McHenry, J., Maquon, e. Oct. 10, 1862, disch. May 8, 1863, disability.
McCallach, Z., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. July 30, 1865, corpl.
McWilliams, D., Maquon, e. Sept. 11, 1862, disch. July 8, 1865, disability.
Miller, John, Galesburg, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Nevitt, H. C., Maquon, e. Oct. 2, 1862, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
Oleson, Swan, Knoxville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, died in prison, Andersonville, Ga.
Peterson, A., Maquon, e. Oct. 15, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1865.
Peterson, M., Maquon, e. Dec. 9, 1862.
Robinson, P., Galesburg, e. Nov. 2, 1862, missing in action Aug. 3, 1864.
Stanton, A., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, disch. May 18, 1863, disability.
Simpkins, N., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Sornberger, J., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, died at Peoria, Ill., April 7, 1863.
Squires, A. H., Galesburg, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Smith, L. A., Maquon, e. Nov. 2, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.
Scott, C., Maquon, e. Sept. 10, 1862.
Spring, J., Knoxville, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
VanArsdale, P., Henderson, e. Oct. 15, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865, sergt.
West, C., Galesburg, e. Sept. 12, 1862, pro. Q. M. sergt.
Wimsett, D., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. July 3, 1865.
Waffle, Geo., Maquon, e. Sept. 13, 1862, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Walker, H. L., Galesburg, Oct. 1, 1862, pro. chief bugler.

Recruits

Buell, M., Maquon, e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Dopp, H., Salem, e. April 3, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
Gabriel, W., Maquon, e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. July 8, 1865.
House, A., Maquon, e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. July 31, 1865.
Henderson, J. R., Maquon, e. Jan. 20, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865, wounded.
Jones, G. H., Maquon, e. Dec. 25, 1863, missing in action since Nov. 25, 1864.
Moore, J., Maquon, e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.
Malone, Thomas, Maquon, e. Jan. 18, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Norris, H., Maquon, e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. July 31, 1865, corpl.
Pickrel, H., Maquon, e. Jan. 18, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.
Price, William, Maquon, e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.
Stodgell, G. W., Maquon, e. Jan. 21, 1864, killed in Ga., July 31, 1864.
White, Thomas, Maquon, e. Dec. 20, 1863, missing in action since Aug. 3, 1864.
Young, W. J., Abingdon, e. Feb. 20, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.

16TH CAVALRY

COMPANY K

Hobbs, R. C., Altona, e. May 25, 1863, m. o. Aug. 19, 1865.
Koontze, J. H., Oneida, e. May 25, 1863, died at Richmond, Va., March 5, 1864, prisoner war.
Topper, E., Oneida, e. March 25, 1863, m. o. Aug. 19, 1865, pris. war.

COMPANY L

Emerson, John, Galesburg, died in Andersonville, June 12, 1864. No. grave 4,979.

COMPANY M

Butterfield, W. H., Galesburg, e. March 2, 1863, pris. war, m. o. June 16, 1865.
Fogerty, E., Galesburg.
Holland, N., Galesburg.
Maranda, C., Galesburg.

1ST ARTILLERY

Finch, Oscar, Walnut Grove, e. bat. E, Sept. 25, 1861.
Vanfleet, Dubois, Altona, e. in bat. E, Sept. 25, 1861.

1ST LIGHT ARTILLERY

BATTERY E

Atwood, A. A., Elba, e. Aug. 29, 1862, died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 23, 1863.

BATTERY H

Second Lieutenant

Lewis, Larson, Knoxville, e. June 12, 1865, m. o. June 14, 1865.

Privates

Anderson, Peter, Galesburg, e. Jan. 15, 1862, died Pittsburg Landing, May 9, 1862.
Erickson, Swen, Knoxville, e. Feb. 26, 1862, died at Memphis, Sept. 19, 1862.
Larson, Peter, Galesburg, e. Jan. 27, 1862, vet., m. o. June 4, 1865, corpl.
Landstrom, John, Knoxville.
Mannson, Peter, Knoxville, e. Feb. 19, 1862, drowned at sea by burning of steamer Gen. Lyon, March 31, 1865.
Nelson, J., Galesburg, e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
Wyman, P. S., Galesburg, e. Feb. 26, 1862, vet. sergt., killed in battle, July 22, 1864.
Johnson, S. J., Galesburg.

BATTERY M

Proctor, J., Yates City, e. Jan. 1, 1862, m. o. July 24, 1865.

2D LIGHT ARTILLERY

BATTERY A

Rodecker, W. B., Knoxville, disch. for disability.

BATTERY G

Mathiason, C., Galesburg, e. Aug. 6, 1861, vet., died at Montgomery, Ala., July 14, 1865.

BATTERY H

Captain

Stenbeck, Andrew, Galesburg, e. Dec. 31, 1861, resigned May 25, 1863.

Privates

Burton, J. W., Galesburg, e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. July 29, 1865, sergt.
Black, James, Henderson, e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. July 29, 1865.
Coomb, J., Galesburg, e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 29, 1865.
Davis, Geo. W., Galesburg, e. Jan. 21, 1864, m. o. July 29, 1865, sergt.
Lewis, J. T., Galesburg, e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. July 29, 1865.
Mitchell, O. E., Galesburg, e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. July 29, 1865, sergt.
Harbison, J., Henderson, e. Jan. 21, 1864, m. o. July 29, 1865.
Morse, J. A., Henderson, e. Jan. 2, 1864, disch. July 22, 1864, disability.
Stevens, James, Henderson.
Morse, E. N., Henderson, e. March 31, 1864, m. o. July 29, 1865.
Kelly, P., Galesburg, e. April 6, 1865, m. o. June 3, 1865.
Miller, J., Galesburg, e. April 7, 1865.
Needham, J. C., Galesburg, e. April 7, 1865.
O'Brien, M., Galesburg, e. April 6, 1865.
White, E., Galesburg, e. April 6, 1865.
Wood, T., Galesburg, e. April 6, 1865.

9TH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY

COMPANY F

Bryan, Lloyd, Maquon, e. March 31, 1864, m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.
Cruthers, H., Abingdon, e. Nov. 10, 1864, m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

COMPANY G

Johnson, F., Ontario, e. Jan. 19, 1865, absent, sick, m. o. regt.
Smith, Geo., Ontario, e. Feb. 6, 1865.
Taylor, J., Ontario, e. Jan. 18, 1865.
Williams, J., Ontario, e. Jan. 19, 1865.
Dennis, Fletcher, Galesburg, e. April 8, 1865.

Miscellaneous

Dwyer, Michael, Galesburg, e. Jan. 1, 1864, in Co. G, 9th inf., m. o. July 9, 1865.

Henderson, James, Wataga, e. Aug. 1, 1861, in Co. K, 12th inf.

Hite, John C., Abingdon, e. Oct. 27, 1864, in Co. B, 20th inf., m. o. July 16, 1865.

Dew, Geo., Galesburg, e. June 20, 1861, in Co. F, 20th inf., disch. Dec. 9, 1861, disability.

Woodward, H. B., Galesburg, e. Jan. 15, 1862, in Co. A, 22d inf., disch. June 27, 1862, disability.

Martin, C., Galesburg, corpl., e. March 18, 1864, in Co. C, 23d inf., wounded in hospl. at m. o.

Lyons, Daniel, Galesburg, e. March 20, 1862, in Co. C, 23d inf.

Mann, A. H., Knoxville, surgeon, e. Jan. 1, 1864, in Co. I, 26th inf., m. o. July 20, 1865.

Null, Geo. W., Yates City, e. Aug. 12, 1861, in Co. E, 27th inf., vet., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Massie, A. L., Knoxville, e. Aug. 20, 1864, in Co. B, 29th inf., m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Orcutt, A. H., Galesburg, e. Aug. 17, 1861, in Co. G, 29th inft., vet.

Nichols, Orson, Galesburg, e. in Co. K, 31st inf., trans. to N. C. S.

Cawsen, G. W., Copley, e. Feb. 14, 1865, in Co. I, 32d inf., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Culler, Wm., Copley, e. Feb. 14, 1865, in Co. I, 32d inf., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Connor, Nathaniel, Maquon, e. Sept. 6, 1861, in Co. K, 34th inf.

DeWitt, Oliver, Knoxville, e. Sept. 6, 1861, in Co. K, 34th inf., m. o. Oct. 18, 1864.

Gaddes, T. J., Knoxville, e. Sept. 6, 1861, in Co. K, 34th inf., m. o. July 12, 1865.

Wilson, J. H., Galesburg, e. July 1, 1861, in Co. C, 44th inf., m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

Murray, Truman, Galesburg, musician, e. Sept. 1, 1861, in 48th inf.

Conger, E. D., Galesburg, 1st sergt., e. Sept. 25, 1861, in Co. G, 32d inf.

Prentis, J. B., Galesburg, musician, e. Sept. 25, 1861, in Co. G, 52d inf.

Green, C. M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 25, 1861, in Co. G, 52d inf.

Green, A. P., Galesburg, e. Sept. 25, 1861, in Co. G, 52d inf., vet., pro. 1st lieut.

McDougal, M., Galesburg, e. Sept. 25, 1861, in Co. G, 52d inf.

Firkins, John, Galesburg, e. Dec. 16, 1861, in Co. D, 53d inf. vet., m. o. July 23, 1865.

Thompson, G. W., Ontario, e. Jan. 20, 1865, in Co. E, 70th inf., sick at m. o. regt.

Hartford, Geo., Abingdon, e. June 18, 1862, in Co. C, 84th inf., corpl., died at Nashville, Jan. 15, 1863.

Bond, E. F., Galesburg, e. Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. K, 84th inf., m. o. June 8, 1865.

Smith, Harvey S., Galesburg, lieut. Col., e. Sept. 9, 1862, in 91st inf., resigned Oct. 20, 1864, since died.

Phillips, Edgar L., Knoxville, surgeon, e. Nov. 18, 1862, in 91st inf., resigned Sept. 14, 1863.

VanGilder, E., Knoxville, e. Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. H, 93d inf., died Dec. 13, 1864, of wounds, sergt.

VanGilder, M. C., Knoxville, e. Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. H, 93d inf., died May 15, 1863.

VanGilder, W. H., Knoxville, e. Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. H, 93d inf., m. o. June 23, 1863, corpl.

Walters, Albert, Oneida, e. Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. H, 93d inf., died at Memphis, March 23, 1863.

Candee, M. G., Galesburg, Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. F, 114th inf., detached at m. o. of regt.

Hill, J. R., Yates City, e. Sept. 14, 1862, in Co. F, 116th inf., m. o. June 7, 1865.

Parkins, J. D., Galesburg, e. Dec. 17, 1863, in Co. F, 119th inf., detached at m. o. of regt.

Thomas, Thomas, Wataga, e. Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. C, 124th inf., died at Quincy, June 11, 1864.

Halse, H. W., Oneida, e. Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. D, 124th inf., m. o. Aug. 15, 1865, sergt.

Aiken, D. B., Oneida, e. Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. D, 124th inf., m. o., Aug. 15, 1865.

Hogabaum, R. A., Oneida, e. Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. D, 124th inf., disch. for pro. Jan., 1864.

Kenyon, Geo. C., Knoxville, e. July 26, 1865, capt. Co. B, 130th inf., m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

McMallen, E. J., Galesburg, e. May 3, 1864, in Co. G, 140 inf., m. o. Oct. 29, 1864, sergt.

Williams, W. D., Galesburg, e. Sept. 24, 1864, died at Alton, Feb. 8, 1865.

Plummer, J. N., Knoxville, e. Feb. 1, 1865, in Co. G, 150th inf., m. o. Jan. 16, 1866.

Law, D. W., Maquon, e. Feb. 6, 1865, in Co. A, 151st inf., m. o. Jan. 24, 1866.

Low, S., Maquon, e. Feb. 13, 1865, in Co. A, 151st inf., m. o. Jan. 24, 1866.

Lidrick, M. R., Abingdon.

Cawser, J. C., Galesburg, e. April 6, 1865, in U. S. vet. vol.

Callhour, J., Galesburg, e. April 6, 1865, U. S. vet. vol.

Penkenpaugh, L. E., Henderson, e. in Co. E, 5th cav.

Moore, Levi, Henderson, e. Feb. 13, 1864, in Co. F, 6th cav., m. o. Oct. 27, 1865.

Warren, H., Ontario, e. Jan. 18, 1865, in Co. I, 6th cav., m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Freeman, Fred E., e. in 106th N. Y. inf., hospl. steward, m. o. July 3, 1865.

The 4th Regiment, I. N. G.

The 4th Regiment Illinois National Guards was first organized at Peoria, February 2, 1876. Capt. John Huff, commanding the National Blues, was elected Colonel; Capt. W. Whiting, commanding the Altona Rifle Company, was elected Lieut.-Colonel, and Capt. A. T. Johnson elected Major. The Adjutant-General notified Lieut.-Colonel Whiting that he was in full command of the regiment, owing to the refusal of the Legislature to confirm Col. Huff. During the same winter the State Legislature passed a very imperfect code, to organize and govern the militia of the state. The new code went in force July 1, 1877. As commanding officer of the regiment, Col. Whiting ordered an election at Galva, on the 29th day of June, for the purpose of electing a Colonel to command until February 2, 1878, as that was the time agreed upon to hold the first election. There was some question about the time designated for the election, some commands claiming February 2, others February 12, and others February 22. On February 1, Gen. Jasper N. Reese, commandng this

brigade, whose duty it was under the new code to order elections, issued special order No. 3, ordering an election to be held at Altona, February 12. The order was promulgated by Col. Whiting. On the 7th he received a telegram from Gen. Reese, revoking order No. 3, without any explanation. On the 12th there was a meeting of the field and line officers at Oneida. Col. Whiting, with the expectation of receiving a reprimand for something he had or had not done, was called into an adjoining room, when he was notified why order No. 3 was revoked, and handed a petition, signed by the field and line officers, with the information that they would not submit to an election, and insisted that he was duly elected for five years under the new code. Col. Whiting refused to comply with the request, and issued an order calling the field and line officers to meet at Kewanee for consultation. At said meeting it was moved and carried unanimously that there should be an election ordered for the purpose of electing a Lieut.-Colonel and Major, but no election for Colonel. Col. Whiting requested Gen. Reese to issue an order to elect a Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Major, or accept his resignation. March 22 he received Gen. Reese's order No. 7, ordering an election at Galva, April 4, at which time Gen. Reese was present. Col. Whiting received the entire vote for Colonel, Major Wm. Jackson was elected Lieut.-Colonel, and Capt. O. L. Higgins, Major. The fore part of July 1877, it was thought best to re-district the State under the new law. Peoria, with three companies, was detached from the 4th, and with several companies in that district formed the 7th Regiment. Two companies from Moline were detached from the 8th and assigned to the 4th, and a company was formed at Princeton and assigned to the 4th. Another company formed at Moline and one at Rock Island when the companies were detached from the 4th, and the four companies at Rock Island and Moline were formed into the 4th Battery. Owing to the re-organization it became necessary for the members of the 4th Regiment to re-enlist; but it being in the busy season, it was not deemed necessary to muster the men in until cooler weather. On the 23d of July, when the great "strike" assumed such formidable proportions that it hung like a pall over the commerce and manufactories of the country, threatening not only to block the wheels of the nation's industries, but the life of the nation itself, the companies were all notified to hold themselves in readiness for marching orders at any moment. History furnishes few instances where men responded with such alacrity. Twenty minutes after Capt. C. A. Smith, commanding Company C at Altona, had received his orders, he had twenty men in uniform at the armory; and where a few moments before all was quiet, and no thought of trouble, now could be seen and heard the tramp of the military and the commands of officers. In four hours all the companies of the 4th Regiment reported their men ready for duty. On Friday, July 27, Col. Whiting received orders from Gen. E. N. Bates, then in command of the 2d Brigade, to which the 4th Regiment belonged, to take any train and proceed to Alton Junction as fast as possible. Col. Whiting received the order at 5 p. m. and promulgated it, and at 12 p. m. the same night Cos. A, C, and H were at Galva. Soon after midnight Co. G, of Toulon, came to Galva in wagons; a train from the east soon brought Co. F, from Kewanee. At 8 a. m. they took the cars for Peoria, by the P. & R. I. R. R. At Wyoming county I joined them, and they all continued their journey toward East St. Louis, arriving there early on Sunday morning. They went immediately on

duty, and continued so until Tuesday morning, when they were ordered to proceed to Galesburg. This being the point of intersection of four of the branch lines of the C., B. & Q., and the residence of a large number of the striking employes of the company, it was feared serious trouble might ensue; and the fears were founded upon the fact that the strikers congregated about the depots, held consultations, and, by persuasion or intimidation, prevented the running of nearly all the trains over the road. But by the prompt though considerate action of the authorities, and the good sense of the more intelligent strikers, who cautioned moderation and no violence to property or person, the trouble ended peaceably on the first day of August, after six days' duration, without the destruction of life or property or the shedding of blood. The regiment arrived at Galesburg soon after dark, hungry, dirty and tired, and remained there until Wednesday evening, when all the companies except C and F were sent home; they remained until Saturday afternoon. In justice to the field, staff and line officers, and especially to the private soldiers, upon whom the brunt of the labor rested, it is but proper to say that their ready and willing response to the order, calling them from their work in the shops, business-places, fields and homes, will ever be remembered as a proud record. There was no duty required of them that they were not ready and willing to perform at any moment.

The organization of the militia is for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities to enforce law and obedience, when called upon. The citizens of the great State of Illinois need have little fear that that duty will be well performed, when necessity requires it, by the men who have shown such willingness to discharge it in the past.

Below are the names of the members of this organization who reside in this county. The headquarters of the Regiment are at Altona.

BAND

The 4th Regiment Band was organized in the fall of 1865, and has kept up a continuous organization ever since. Previous to the summer of 1877 it was known as the Oneida Cornet Band. At that time it became the regimental band for the 4th Regiment, I. N. G. The band is the oldest organization of the kind in the county. The following are its members: C. S. Matteson, leader, 1st E flat cornet; M. J. Ladd, 2d E flat cornet; A. W. Ladd, 1st B flat cornet; Arthur Somner, 2d B flat cornet; Harry Swafford, solo alto; F. C. Bristol, 1st alto; E. Nelson, 2d alto; Fremont Cawkins, 1st tenor; Leroy Cawkins, 2d tenor; W. Jelliff, barytone; John Howland, 1st base; W. W. Ladd, basso; Willis Swafford, snare drum; Henry Howland, bass drum.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS

Col. Wm. Whiting, Altona, Knox county, Ill.
Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Jackson, Elmira, Stark county, Ill.
Major O. L. Higgins, Oneida, Knox county, Ill.
Major James F. Todd, Surgeon, Galva, Henry county.
Capt. Walter T. Hall, Assistant Surgeon, Toulon, Stark county.

Capt. G. Wiley Martin, Chaplain, Prairie City, McDonough county.
Lieut. Wm. O. Whiting, Adjutant, Altona, Knox county.
Lieut. Theodore A. Wetmore, Quartermaster, Oneida, Knox county.
Onslow P. Shellenbarger, Sergeant-Major, Toulon, Stark county.
Benjamin Whitcher, Quartermaster Sergeant, Wyoming, Stark county.
Robert D. Murray, Commissary Sergeant, Princeton, Beaver county.
Dr. Barnard S. Pick, Hospital Steward, Galva, Henry county.
D. W. Wooley, Color Sergeant, Altona, Knox county.
Frank W. Ward, Ordinance Sergeant, Kewanee, Henry county.
George W. Williams, Drum-Major, Galesburg, Knox county.
Chas. S. Matterson, Principal Musician, Oneida, Knox county.
Arthur W. Ladd, Principal Musician, Oneida, Knox county.

DRUM CORPS

This drum corps, consisting of twenty-one boys ranging in ages from 7 to 15, was organized at Galesburg on the 25th day of May, 1878, by Geo. W. Williams, Drum Major of this regiment. This is the third regiment of which Drum Major Williams has filled the position of Drum Major. He tendered this corps to Col. Whiting, who accepted May 28.

Geo. W. Williams, Major and President; W. W. Williams, Secretary; Frank Smith, Treasurer.

DRUMMERS

Walter W. Williams,	Gust Hoffheimer,	Geo. W. Williams, Jr.,
Horace Willsie,	Burt Ekins,	William Dunsworth,
Frank Smith,	Harry Parker,	Clarence Smith,
Lyman Burk,	Frank Charvat,	Warren Marshall,
Leon Charvat,	Mart. O'Connor,	Eddie Hoyle,
Frank Cuiler,	Samuel R. Mead,	Fred. H. Calson,
Chas. Burton,	Howard Fuller,	Chas. Fitch.

COMPANY A (STATIONED AT ONEIDA)

Line Officers

Capt. Frank Murdock, 1st Lieut. J. W. Howland, 2d Lieut. Geo. R. Moore.

Non-Commissioned Officers

1st. Sergt. Wm. Black, 2d Sergt. Albert B. Risden, 3d Sergt. Frank B. Moore,
4th Sergt. Howard Moore, 5th Sergt. (Vacant),
1st Corp. Elisha Kenney, 2d Corp. W. S. Dunn, 2d Corp. Adelbert Mosher,
4th Corp. J. L. Armstrong, 5th Corp. Tyler Thorn, 6th Corp. D. McSkimming.
7th Corp. Frank Jelliff, 8th Corp. Frederick West,

Privates

H. B. Allen,	George Brainard,	Chas. L. Dingman,
Ed. Butler,	Jacob Creston,	Ralph Garrison,

L. C. Mitchell,
Chas. A. Moore,
N. A. Olson,
Orrin E. Powell,
Andrew Simpson,
Ephraim Bigham,
Wm. E. Butler,
Frank Codding,
Gardner G. Cherrington,
John Ferril,
C. F. Kenney,
Thos. H. Mead,
Edwin Moore,
Andrew Olson,
John M. Ray,
Walter H. Vance,
Henry P. Brancher,
Robert S. Bell,
Albert Coyle,
Chauncy Decker,
Nelson Fink,
J. A. Liggett,
Watson J. Martin,
W. Olson,
P. Sterling Olson,
Lorenzo T. Rogers.

COMPANY B (COLLEGE CITY GUARDS)

This company is located at Galesburg, and was organized on Sept. 24, 1878.

Line Officers

Capt. E. F. Phelps, 1st Lieut. C. T. Wells, 2d Lieut. Fred L. Brooks.

Non-Commissioned Officers

1st Sergt. Frank D. Bellows, 2d Sergt. Ed. R. Drake, 3d Sergt. Jas. E. Hamblin,
4th Sergt. Daniel S. Heck-er, 5th Sergt. Fred H. Holmes,
1st Corp. Geo. W. Manning, 2d Corp. Lucius J. Phelps, 3d Corp. John A. Nelson,
4th Corp. Chas. P. Waste. 5th Corp. W. B. Barnes, 6th Corp. Geo. P. Worrell.
7th Corp. Frank W. Stilson, 8th Corp. Frank T. Thulin,

Musician

Gustave Werner

Privates

Wm. C. Alden,
E. P. Chandler, Jr.,
Wm. H. Gillette,
R. Jackson,
Chas. J. Munson,
E. W. Moulton,
J. M. Porter.
J. E. Rodin,
Wm. W. Tompkins,
Wm. W. Brown,
O. T. Duvon,
W. A. Heizer,
James B. Kingan,
Frank H. McMillen,
W. J. Melins,
R. W. Peterson,
J. C. Reese,
W. S. Wood,
G. Wahlgreen,
E. H. Cushing,
H. E. Ewing,
John B. Johnson,
Alfred Laird,
Chas. W. Munson,
J. C. Olson,
Geo. W. Prince,
J. E. Snow,
E. H. Welch,
Walter N. Boyer.

COMPANY C (STATIONED AT ALTONA)

Line Officers

Capt. Chas. A. Smith, 1st Lieut. James T. Starr, 2d Lieut. George B. Hall.

Non-Commissioned Officers

1st Sergt. L. S. Whitcomb, 2d Sergt. T. J. Golliher, 3d Sergt. Cornelius Wayman,
4th Sergt. Harvey Austin, 5th Sergt. Wm. Krantz,
1st Corp. Ed. Tengblade, 2d Corp. F. A. Whiting, 3d Corp. (vacant.)
4th Corp. John Beckman, 5th Corp. Frank W. Bartle, 6th Corp. Henry Mortimer.
7th Corp. And. Bergland, 8th Corp. Curtis C. Capps,

Musician

Edward S. Thomas

Privates

Chas. Arvidson,	Clarence M. Allis,	Samuel M. Bowman,
John P. Bowman,	Alfred Beckman,	Jas. M. Burneson,
Joseph B. Copley,	Dewitt C. Copley,	Frank G. Carlson,
Leander Collinson,	Chester J. Chase,	Albert E. Ericson,
John M. Ferguson,	Mart. Ferguson,	Wm. G. Ferkins,
James Hakenson,	Daniel Henderson,	Lyons C. Hurd,
John B. Johnson,	Jefferson B. Keel,	Frank S. Miller,
Chester F. Murray,	Thos. McClure,	John Olof Risburg,
Wm. F. Scott,	Jas. B. Thompson,	Robert Patterson.

MEMBERS OF BATTERY (LOCATED AT ALTONA.)

Capt. Aaron Brown.

Section No. 1—Jack W. Farr, Gunner—6 lb. guns.

Jesse T. Eaves, No. 1,	Wallace Smith, No. 4,	Lemuel H. Smith, No. 7.
Orin B. Preston, No. 2,	Wm. H. Keys, No. 5,	
E. B. Smith, No. 3,	John A. Stuckey, No. 6.	

Section No. 2—Wm. M. Stockdale, Gunner—6 lb. guns.

Peter G. Anderson, No. 1,	Jacob Borkhart, No. 4,	Oscar Durant, No. 7,
Harry Vanscoyk, No. 2,	Chas. Austin, No. 5,	
Samuel Pawling, No. 3,	Cornelius Wayman, No. 6.	

BOUNTIES AND COUNTY AID TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The annals of the human race furnish no instances of a more exalted patriotism than was shown by both North and South during the struggle between the spring of 1861 and 1865. This struggle came as the climax to a heated contest, nation wide, in and out of Congress. There were two quite distinct civilizations, one in the South based on Slavery and one in the North based on Freedom. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States in 1860 by the party of freedom was understood throughout the South as a direct assault

upon their home life and one which, if not promptly resisted, would successfully bear down all opposition. It was the storming and carrying their outposts and first line of defenses. Ordinances of secession were promptly passed by eleven states, a well equipped and carefully drilled army called into the field, and a successful charge made upon the forts and other property of the government situated in the South. This action was responded to by the government, backed by the whole North, and four years' conflict ensued which for patriotism, magnitude, devotion to principle, was never seen before. It is doubtful if money ever played so important a part in war before. There was but little money in the country at the start, but millions of it was created.

It is hoped that some view of what was done at home to maintain the man in the field may be gained from the action of the board of supervisors. This account, it must be remembered, represents only the money voted by the county. In addition to this the state, cities, villages and townships voted liberal taxes to carry on this war and individuals gave to the limit of their means. It is not the intention to do more in this article than to consider the action of the board and thereby give some idea of the taxation to which the people submitted for the sake of principle.

May Meeting, 1861.—Report of committee on the question of aid to the families of soldiers.

The committee to whom was referred the proposition to aid the families of volunteers report: The committee are of the opinion that the county should make provision to secure from want the families of volunteers during their absence on service. The committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the supervisor and assistant supervisor of each town be authorized to render such assistance as in his judgment may be needful to the families of volunteers in actual service, and that for such advances and such contracts as may be so made, the county will be responsible.

On motion said resolution was adopted.

September Meeting, 1861.—Motion by Supervisor Copley in regard to soldiers.

Resolved, That the supervisors of the several towns in Knox county furnish the names of all the volunteers in his town, together with the number of those having families, and the number of individuals in each, and also report the name of the company in which each volunteered, and that such report be made at the January meeting of this board.

May Meeting, 1862.—Report of committee in aid of families of soldiers.

Supervisor Hamrich, from committee on claims in aid of the families of volunteers, reported, recommending the allowance of certain claims therewith presented, the payment of a percentage named on others, and the rejection of others, as will appear more fully below, and also the following recommendation, to-wit:

We, your committee, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of the wives and families of volunteers, report to the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, that we have examined the bills presented by the several supervisors, and have recommended the passing of orders for the foregoing amounts,

and we further recommend that in future the appropriations for the said purpose be suspended.

C. H. JACKSON,
J. G. HAMRICH,
CALEB FINCH,
Committee,

Which report was on motion accepted and the committee discharged.

Resolution of Supervisor Jackson in regard to aid of soldiers' families.

Resolved, That no assistance be hereafter rendered by the board of supervisors to the wives and families of volunteers after the said volunteers shall have been in the service of this state, or the United States, for the period of three months, but that in lieu of such assistance the board recommend that each township take such action and make such provision for the assistance of said families residing in such townships respectively as to them shall seem meet.

On which the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. Jackson, Robertson, Godfrey, Hamrick, Lotts and Wood—6. Nays—Messrs. Meek, McKinnie, Finch, Newell, Arms, LeBarron, Miles, McCornack, Buffum, Wilson, Copley and Gibbs, 12. Resolution lost.

Resolution of Supervisor Jackson in regard to assisting the poor, which was adopted.

Resolved, That this board particularly request and instruct the supervisors of the respective townships to use the utmost diligence to prevent frauds, unnecessary expenditures, or improvident bills, such as sugar, tea, coffee, expensive clothing, high rents or board bills, etc., etc., and to give relief only in cases of *absolute* necessity, and to certify to all bills presented to this board for the relief of the families of volunteers, and in future no bills be allowed for the aforesaid purpose, except those so certified.

Resolutions of citizens of Knox county in regard to bounties to volunteers.

July 31st, 1862. Special meeting of board of supervisors.

The clerk then read petitions from the city councils of Knoxville and Galesburg for the appropriation by this board of a sum of money for bounty purposes, to be paid to volunteers from this county, when

On motion of Supervisor Gale a committee of three were appointed to draft and recommend some plan of action for the payment of bounty to volunteers in accordance with the recommendation of said petitions. The chair appointed Messrs. Gale, Arms and LeBarron said committee.

Resolved, By the people of Knox county, in mass meeting assembled:

That to encourage enlistments into the volunteer service, this Board of Supervisors of Knox County, now in session at the court house, are hereby petitioned and recommended to appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended as bounty money to enlisted men from Knox county under the recent call of the President, to be paid upon such volunteers being regularly mustered into the service.

At a special meeting of the common council of the city of Knoxville, Knox county, state of Illinois, on Tuesday evening, July 29th, 1862, on motion of Alderman A. W. Martin, the following paper was unanimously adopted:

In view of the recent call of the President for troops, and the evident ne-

cessity of getting a large number of men in the field at an early day, and considering the existence of the United States Government in *peril,* and that in the absence of stable government there can be neither personal security, nor security in the possession and enjoyment of property, and believing that the people are fully alive to the necessities pressing on their government and that they are willing to contribute any amount of means necessary to subdue the existing rebellion,

The mayor and common council of the city of Knoxville do respectfully request the Board of Supervisors of Knox County to appropriate a sum of money, not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended in bounties to volunteers, and in the support of their families, in such manner as the board may deem best.

JOHN G. SANBORN, *City Clerk.*

Office of the City Council, Galesburg, Ill., July 19th, 1862.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Ill.

Gentlemen: By direction of the board of aldermen of the city of Galesburg, I have the honor of laying before you the following preamble and resolution, passed unanimously by that body this day.

Respectfully,

W. A. WOOD, *City Clerk.*

Whereas, At a meeting of the citizens of Galesburg, convened at Dunn's Hall, on the evening of the 17th inst., to take into consideration the call of the Government for more troops to take the field immediately, at which meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the city council should appropriate a liberal bounty to each resident of the city who will volunteer for three years of the war; and the council are requested to take the matter under consideration as soon as practicable, and whereas the condition of the country calls for immediate action to make the war effective, therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Galesburg: That they recommend to the Board of Supervisors of Knox County to meet and appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars for war purposes, and that out of that sum they offer as a bounty to each able-bodied man volunteering for three years, or for the war, the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid to them when mustered into the service.

(SEAL) W. A. WOOD, *City Clerk.*

Supervisor Gale, from the committee appointed to report a plan of action for the board in accordance with the foregoing petitions and recommendations, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the board of supervisors will pay to each of the first five hundred soldiers enlisting for the war, enlisted in Knox county, for Knox county companies, or to fill up old regiments, or who may have enlisted in any company organizing or forming in this county, under the President's call for 300,000 men, during the month of August next, a bounty of forty dollars, and an additional bounty to as many of them as shall have enlisted before the 15th of said month, of twenty dollars.

2nd. That a committee of three be appointed by the board, whose duty it shall be to audit all claims for such bounty, and on presentation of suitable proof,

that such claimant has fulfilled the conditions, and been duly enlisted and received, to issue suitable certificates, which shall entitle the bona fide holder thereof to demand and receive at any future meeting of this board, within one year from its date, a county order, and it shall be the duty of said committee to file with the clerk of the county a statement of all certificates issued.

Which report, on motion of Supervisor Finch, was accepted and the committee discharged, and the adoption of the first resolution moved.

Supervisor Jackson moved to amend by inserting after the words "forming in this county" the words "for a Knox county regiment," which amendment was lost, and the question being on the adoption of the first resolution, the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. McKinnie, Gale, Arms, LeBaron, Hamrick, Miles, McCornack, Copley and Gibbs—9. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Finch, Jackson, Robertson, Godfrey, Lotts, Knable, Wood, Wilson and Chairman—10. Rejected.

Supervisor LeBaron then offered the following as a substitute for the report of the committee, which was accepted:

Whereas, The citizens of Knox county, in mass meeting assembled, have passed a resolution requesting this board of supervisors to appropriate the sum of $25,000 to be expended in additional bounties to volunteers, and thus secure at the earliest day possible, the full quota of Knox county of the 300,000 men called for by the President, to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and conquering a peace and reunion of the states. And whereas similar petitions have been received from the cities of Galesburg and Knoxville from their respective city councils, and such recommendations meeting with our hearty approval, therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That for the purpose of aiding in the enlistment of volunteers for the United States service to be raised in the county of Knox, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in this county, in pursuance of an act entitled, "An act to encourage the formation of and equipment of volunteer companies." Approved May 2nd, 1861.

2nd. That out of the sum so appropriated there shall be paid to each volunteer of the first five hundred who shall enlist in such service on or before the 15th day of August, A. D. 1862, the sum of fifty dollars. The said sum shall be payable to said volunteers when and as soon as they are legally mustered into the service of the United States. The right of the party entitled to the above named bounty shall be decided by the committee having charge of the aforesaid appropriation, upon presentation to them of his certificate of enlistment, and such other vouchers as may be required, provided that volunteers in any companies now forming, or partly organized, shall be entitled to the same bounty; and that the bounty hereby authorized shall only be paid to such volunteers as have not received an equal or greater amount from any other source than the United States as a bounty. And whenever any volunteer shall have received any bounty from any other source than the United States, the amount so received, if less than the amount hereby authorized, shall be considered as a part of the bounty hereby authorized, such fact to be established under such regulations as the committee may provide.

3rd. That a War Fund committee of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County be appointed to disburse said appropriation, under such rules and regula-

tions as shall be prescribed by said board. That the committee be authorized and required to make the necessary arrangements with the volunteers enlisted under this act, for the purpose of securing such portion of the pay of such volunteers as they are willing to appropriate towards the support of their families.

4th. That all orders on the treasurer, under the authority of these resolutions, shall be receivable for payment of the tax levied for this appropriation.

5th. That the committee hereby appointed be required to make the necessary arrangements for the redemption at par of such county orders as may be issued under these resolutions, and be authorized in the name of the county to borrow the necessary sum of money, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent.

6th. That said committee be authorized to pay such bounty to such person or persons only as have been or shall be enlisted at a recruiting office in this county in answer to a call of the President of the United States for 300,000 troops, unless the committee having in charge this fund shall be able to make an arrangement with the governor of this state, to have duly credited to this county on said call such men as shall enlist to fill up companies previously organized in this county.

7th. That this board at its September meeting will levy a tax under the act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to encourage the formation and equipment of volunteer companies." Approved May 2nd, 1861, sufficient to meet all expenditures under the foregoing resolutions.

Supervisor Godfrey moved to amend the first resolution by inserting $16,000 in place of $25,000. Lost.

Supervisor Godfrey moved to amend second resolution by inserting $40 for bounty in place of $50. Lost.

Supervisor Copley moved to amend second resolution by inserting $60 for bounty in lieu of $50, on which the yeas and nays were called, resulting Yeas—Messrs. Arms, LeBaron, Hamrick, Miles, McCornack, Copley and Gibbs—7.

Nays—Messrs. Meek, McKinnie, Gale, Finch, Jackson, Godfrey, Lotts, Knable, Woods and Wilson—10. Amendment rejected.

Supervisor Jackson moved to amend by adding the following to the second resolution:

And that no further inducements or bounty shall be offered by this board or aid furnished to the families of those who shall volunteer under the present requisition of the President, and receive the aforesaid bounty.

On which amendment the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, McKinnie, Finch, Jackson, Robertson, Godfrey and Lotts—7.

Nays—Messrs. Gale, Arms, LeBaron, Hamrick, Miles, McCornack, Knable, Wood, Wilson, Copley and Gibbs—11. Lost.

When the question recurring upon the adoption of the substitute as introduced it was unanimously adopted.

Supervisor LeBaron introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the county clerk is hereby authorized to procure a strongly bound book and to inscribe therein the name of each volunteer into the United States Army, from this county, for service during the present rebellion; the township in which he resided, the company and regiment in which he was mustered

into service, and his fate, whether discharged by expiration of service, on account of sickness or wounds, and if killed, when and where. Which shall remain in the office of the county clerk as a permanent record.

2nd. That the supervisor of each township is hereby authorized to collect, through the school directors of his town, or otherwise, the information contemplated in the first resolution, and report the same to the county clerk prior to the September meeting of the Board for 1862.

On motion of Supervisor Copley, the chairman and Messrs. LeBaron and Arms were appointed War Fund committee under resolution number three.

Supervisor Miles offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Knox county would recommend that the various companies forming in Knox county, be organized in one regiment if practicable.

SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1862

Resolved, That the board extend the appropriation, made at its last meeting for volunteers for the service of the State of Illinois or for the United States, to-wit: The sum of fifty dollars for each volunteer to all who may volunteer up to and including the 15th inst., or have already volunteered under the last two calls of the president of the United States, and who have not, or do not receive the same amount of bounty from other sources aside from the bounty paid by the state or the United States; and that in case such volunteers shall receive any less amount than the said fifty dollars that such deficiency be made up by Knox county upon the production of the proper vouchers by the volunteer or his attorney, of the amount he may have received from the said other sources.

REPORT OF WAR COMMITTEE, SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1862.

Supervisor LeBaron from War Fund committee made the following report, which was on motion accepted, and ordered to be spread upon the record.

The War Fund committee appointed at the special meeting held July 31st, 1862, report as follows:

In Capt. Gilson Co.	85
In Capt. Jackson Co.	21
In Capt. Reynolds Co.	83
In Capt. Donleys Co.	16
In Capt. King Co.	72
In Capt. Shinn Co.	36
In Capt. Hamrick Co.	4
In Capt. Burkhalter Co.	73
In Capt. Hardin Co.	46
In Capt. Burdett Co.	29
In Capt. Willsay Co.	27
Total	492

Being all who enlisted up to the night of the sixth of August. Your committee find the total number of enlistments in the county under the last calls to be about eleven hundred men. We have as yet paid no bounty, having been unable to get the muster rolls of the various companies until the present date.

The special business of the morning being the consideration of the resolution of Supervisor Jackson extending the bounty to volunteers, offered yesterday, said resolution was so modified by the mover as to restrict the bounty offered "To those who shall enlist in Knox county companies, or who were or are residents of Knox county, and who volunteer to fill up old regiments, specially excluding the three months men."

Supervisor Newell offered the following substitute for the whole resolution of Supervisor Jackson, to-wit:

Resolved, That this board extend the appropriation made at its last meeting, for volunteers for the service of the State of Illinois, or for the United States, to-wit, the sum of fifty dollars for each volunteer who is a resident of Knox county, who has volunteered under the late two calls of the President of the United States previous to the 8th inst., provided such volunteer has not received the said amount from any other source aside from the bounty of the United States.

Supervisor Jackson moved to amend by inserting after the words "resident of Knox county" the words "or who have volunteered in a Knox county company" as defined in the resolution adopted at the last meeting of this board. Amendment lost.

Supervisor Gale moved to amend by striking out all the resolution after and including the word "provided" and inserting "And that the bounty hereby authorized shall only be paid to such volunteers as have not received an equal or greater amount from any other source than the United States as a bounty, and whenever any volunteer shall have received any bounty from any other source than the United States, the amount so received, if less than the amount hereby authorized, shall be considered as a part of the bounty hereby authorized, such fact to be established under such regulations as the committee may provide." Which amendment was concurred in.

Supervisor Gale further moved to amend by inserting after the "8th inst." the words "or who have volunteered into old regiments since the first of said calls was made." Which was agreed to.

Supervisor Buffum moved to substitute 15th inst. in place of 8th inst. in the resolution, which was agreed to by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Finch, Jackson, LeBaron, Potter, Lotts, Miles, Buffum, Knable, Wood, Wilson, Copley and Gibbs—13. Nays—Messrs. Gale, Robertson, Newell, Godfrey and McCornack—5.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution as amended, the same was unanimously adopted, and as amended reads as follows:

Resolved, That this board extend the appropriation made at its last meeting for volunteers for the service of the State of Illinois or for the United States, to-wit: The sum of fifty dollars for each volunteer who is a resident of Knox county, who has volunteered under the late two calls of the President of the United States previous to the 15th inst., or who has volunteered into old regiments since the first of said calls was made, and that the bounty hereby authorized shall

only be paid to such volunteers as have not received an equal or greater amount from any other source than the United States as a bounty. And whenever any volunteer shall have received any bounty from any other source than the United States, the amount so received shall be considered as a part of the bounty hereby authorized, such fact to be established under such regulations as the committee may provide.

On motion of Supervisor Gale, it was

Ordered, That the War Fund committee appointed at the special meeting of this board be continued with authority to act fully under the foregoing resolution, and that said committee be requested to report at its earliest convenience the best plan to be pursued in raising the money to pay the bounties appropriated thereby.

Resolution by War committee to borrow money, by Supervisor Copley.

Resolved, That the War Fund committee be authorized to borrow such sums of money on the credit of the county for the terms of two and three years, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum as shall be sufficient to pay all the bounties to volunteers that are entitled to bounties by the act of this board of supervisors at their annual meeting held September term, A. D. 1862, and we hereby pledge the faith of the county for the redemption of all obligation entered into by said committee in pursuance of this resolution.

January Meeting, 1863.—Supervisor Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the supervisors of the respective towns be authorized in extreme cases to extend aid to the families of soldiers who have received the $50 bounty.

The following report of the War Fund committee was presented to the board:

To the Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

The undersigned War Fund committee, appointed by your honorable body, would respectfully report: That by the authority granted us at the July special meeting of the board, we borrowed on the credit of the county, for the purpose of paying bounty to the first 500 volunteers in this county, under the president's first call for 300,000 men, the sum of $24,900

And under the extended authority given at the September meeting, for the purpose of paying bounty to additional volunteers required by the second call of the president for 300,000 men, we borrowed the further sum of 33,710

Making a total sum of $58,610

Bal. Ford. $58,610

We have paid bounties to volunteers as follows, through the several bankers with whom we deposited, to-wit:

Through C. Runkle & Co	$21,600	
Through A. D. Reed	10,300	
Through J. F. Dunn & Co	23,125	
By certificate of indebtedness issued in payment of bounties	700	
		$55,725
There yet remains unexpended of the fund, on deposit at Reed's Bank	400	

At Runkle's Bank	110	
At Dunn's Bank	2,375	
		2,885

Total amount paid out and on deposit.....$58,610

The amount on deposit is subject to the payment of seven outstanding checks, amounting in the aggregate to.....$ 400

Leaving a balance, after paying outstanding checks of..... 2,485

SUMMARY

War Fund Committee in account with War Fund, Dr.

To amount of loans and certificates.....$58,610

Cr.

By 1122 bounties paid, each $50	$56,100	
By 1 bounty ($25 paid elsewhere)	25	
By balance in banks after paying outstanding checks	2,485	
		$58,610

Your committee would further report, that an examination of the bounty rolls show that without doubt there is bounty yet due and unpaid to 36 volunteers, the payment of which will require $1,800 and that eight others claim the bounty, but who have not made satisfactory proof that they are entitled thereto; if proof is made they will require $400. Leaving still a balance in the hands of the committee with which to pay bounty to parties who may prove themselves entitled thereto, under the action of the board, the sum of $285.

Respectfully submitted,

C. ARMS,
WM. B. LEBARON,
Committee.

May Meeting, 1863.—Supervisor Holyoke moved that a committee of three be appointed to examine and report on all claims presented for support rendered to families of volunteers. Adopted.

The committee on relief to the families of volunteers reported claims aggregating $1,816.96, and recommended the payment of same which was adopted.

September Meeting, 1863.—The committee on relief to the families of volunteers reported claims aggregating $1,735.19.

Mr. Holyoke, from the War Fund committee made a report which on motion of Mr. Matthews was accepted and adopted.

To the War Fund Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County.

GENTLEMEN: As your agent in the transaction of the business of your committee, I would respectfully report the conditions of the funds of the committee:

The loan of Aug. 15th, 1862, under order passed at the special meeting of the board, July 31st, 1862, amounted in the aggregate to.....$24,900

Interest on same one year at 10 per cent..... 2,490

Making $27,390

By treasurer's report, rendered Sept. 14th, 1863, I find that the amount of principal paid thereon is	$19,500	
Amount of interest paid	1,950	
		21,450
Leaving unpaid and not called for		$ 5,940
The total amount of loans made Oct. 1st, 1862, under authority of the board of supervisors, passed at the September meeting, 1862, is $33,710; on which on the first day of October next, interest will be due amounting to		3,371
Making a total of		$ 9,311
The total net revenue collected from the war fund tax of 1862 was		$28,938.70
Out of which has been paid for principal and interest	$21,450.00	
Commissions on $28,938.70 received	289.38	
Commissions on $21,450 paid out	214.50	
		$21,953.88
Leaving on hand		$ 6,984.82
Deficiency for payment of principal and interest		$ 2,326.18
Total amount of loans negotiated	$58,610.00	
On which I have paid as your agent—		
On bounty orders to soldiers	$57,375.00	
To treasurer under order of board	1,235.00	
	58,610.00	
And the treasurer has paid out of said fund	$ 1,235.00	
Treasurer commissions for receiving $1,235.00	12.35	
3 bounty orders	150.00	
His commission	1.50	
	163.85	
Leaving a balance of		$ 1,071.15
Or a deficiency in the War Fund of		$ 1,255.03

JOHN S. WINTER, *Agent.*

Accepted:

J. M. HOLYOKE,
C. ARMS,
W. B. LEBARON.

The payment of bills for the maintenance of soldiers' families seems to have become burdensome in the estimation of certain members of the board as shown by the following resolution introduced by Supervisor Nelson at the same meeting.

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, that from and after the September meeting of said board, 1863, each town of said county provide for the maintenance of the families whose husbands or sons are engaged

in the United States military service; and from then that the supervision of such families be under the direction of the supervisor of such town, where such family or families reside; and further that such claims shall be presented for adjustment before the board of town auditors, at their respective sittings.

Mr. Matthews moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried. Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Lourie, Matthews, Finch, Newell, Newman, Arms, Holyoke, Potter, Lacey, Miles, Balthis, Phelps, Copley and Gibbs—15. Nays—Messrs. Nelson, Deatherage, Stuckey, Wood and Shaffer—5.

The bounties for the enlistment of soldiers seemed quite troublesome at times and led men into positions that they would think it unjust to be charged with in private matters. The following action of the board at the same meeting shows how men will sometimes relieve themselves of responsibilities which they ought manfully to assume.

Mr. Potter offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Cary Combs, Wm. H. H. Harshbarger, Milo Harlin, Francis Phillippi are now in the army of the United States faithfully discharging their duties in sustaining our government, and, Whereas, said soldiers enlisted under the solemn promise from the officers by whom they were enlisted, that they should receive the same bounty as men who were residents of Knox county, and that said promises were made in good faith and so accepted by said volunteers, and whereas said volunteers are residents of Fulton county, in the State of Illinois, and said county having refused to pay any bounty to her soldiers, except to such soldiers as were heads of families, and that such volunteers are unmarried, and therefore have received no bounty from any source, therefore

Resolved, That said volunteers be paid the sum of fifty dollars each from the bounty fund of Knox county, and that the proper committee are hereby authorized to pay the same upon proper evidence being presented.

Mr. Nelson moved that said resolution be laid *under* the table. Lost. Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Lourie, Nelson, Deatherage, Lacey and Shaffer—6. Nays—Messrs. Matthews, Finch, Newell, Newman, Arms, Holyoke, Potter, Miles, Balthis, Stuckey, Phelps, Copley and Gibbs—13.

Mr. Deatherage then moved that said resolution be laid *upon* the table. Lost. Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Lourie, Nelson, Deatherage, Newman, Arms, Lacey and Shaffer—8. Nays—Messrs. Matthews, Finch, Newell, Holyoke, Potter, Miles, Balthis, Stuckey, Phelps, Wood, Copley and Gibbs—12.

The question being upon the adoption of the resolution it was negatived. Yeas—Mr. Potter. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Lourie, Matthews, Finch, Nelson, Deatherage, Newell, Newman, Arms, Holyoke, Lacey, Miles, Balthis, Stuckey, Phelps, Wood, Shaffer, Copley and Gibbs—19.

The committee on aid to soldiers' families reported to the January, 1864, meeting of the board bills created in aid of soldiers' families aggregating over $3,300 which were allowed and paid.

May Meeting, 1864.—Supervisor Holyoke moved that a committee of three be appointed to audit claims for the support of wives and families of volunteers, which was adopted. Supervisor Potter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all disabled soldiers, from any cause, be assisted in the same

manner and under the same regulations as aid is rendered to the families of volunteers for the next nine months.

To which resolution Mr. Stewart offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That we understand the resolution passed at the May meeting, 1861, embrace the case of families of deceased and discharged soldiers, if their families are actually in need of assistance.

After some discussion Mr. Potter withdrew his resolution.

Supervisor Stewart offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the County of Knox will pay a bounty of twenty-five dollars to each volunteer accepted in the one hundred days' service under the call of the governor of this state.

Supervisor Stewart moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a resolution in regard to payment of bounty to volunteers and all matters in relation thereto, on which motion the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. Stewart, Arms, Holyoke, Potter, Pickrell, Stuckey and Gibbs—7. Nays—Messrs, Meek, Lowrie, Nelson, Heflin, Newell, Hagey, LeBaron, McCornack, Nicholson, Shaffer and Lyons.

Supervisor Potter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Knox county will pay a bounty of twenty-five dollars to each accepted recruit in the one hundred days' call by the governor of the state, for the first three hundred who shall enlist prior to the 22nd day of this month, provided such recruit shall be actually mustered into the service, said bounty to be paid upon the same vouchers as have been heretofore required, and as soon as said vouchers are presented.

On which resolution the yeas and nays were called, and adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Lowrie, Finch, Stewart, Hagey, Arms, Holyoke, Potter, Pickrell, Miles, McCornack, Stuckey, Lyons and Gibbs—13. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Nelson, Heflin, Newell, LeBaron, Knable, Nicholson and Shaffer—9.

The committee on claims for aid rendered soldiers reported, which on motion of Supervisor Finch was accepted and adopted, and the clerk directed to issue orders in accordance with the report of said committee.

The undersigned committee on claims of supervisors for aid furnished the families of volunteers have investigated the several claims presented as thoroughly as time and circumstances permitted and recommend the allowance of all claims enumerated in the following schedule, and that orders issue in favor of the persons, and for the several amounts so enumerated. The claims as audited amount to $5,326.99. An aggregate seemingly large, but considering the large number of volunteers sent from the county, the high price of all articles of family subsistence, your committee are satisfied the supervisors have in general acted as economically as the people of the county expect or desire.

Special Meeting, Aug. 22nd, 1864.—The clerk of the board made a statement of the quotas of Knox county as near as can be ascertained under the president's call for 500,000 more men.

Supervisor Stewart moved that a committee of three be appointed to recommend some course of action to be adopted by the board to fill the deficiency of Knox county under the call and to recommend some course to be adopted to

ascertain the exact condition of the county in regard the several calls for men. Adopted. The chair appointed Messrs. Stewart, Potter and LeBaron said committee.

Supervisor Stewart, from committee, made the following report:

Your committee beg leave to report that in our opinion the proper way to ascertain the number of men to be credited to this county, would be to have each supervisor ascertain as far as possible the number of enlistments from his township, and report the result of his investigation to the county clerk by the 25th inst.; and that a committee be appointed to proceed at once to Springfield and have the proper credits placed to the township and county. The said committee to report to an adjourned meeting of this board of supervisors.

On motion of Supervisor Holyoke said report was accepted and adopted.

Supervisor Finch offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board of supervisors will pay a bounty of fifty dollars to any citizen of Knox county enlisted for one year, and mustered into the service of the United States, after the date of this meeting to a sufficient number to fill any deficiency which may hereafter be found to exist in the quota of Knox county, under the present call for 500,000 more men.

Which resolution, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

The committee appointed at the special meeting of this board to visit Springfield, reported through the county clerk that they had visited Springfield, and that the deficiency of Knox county as reported at its last meeting had been reduced and that the county on its entire quota had an excess of thirty-nine men; that according to the statement received from the Provost Marshal's office, the excess of the several towns which had furnished a surplus of men amounted to 183, and that the towns deficient were behind 144 men; by which it appeared that the county was in the aggregate 39 men in excess.

The report of the committee was on motion approved, and the committee discharged.

On motion of Supervisor Potter it was voted that a committee be appointed to continue the investigation in regard to where the several volunteers from the different towns in the County of Knox have been credited; and that the committee have power to appoint such persons as they may deem necessary to assist them in their investigation; and further that the county clerk prepare and procure to be printed for the use of said committee, full rolls of all men enlisted in Knox County from the commencement of the war, furnishing to each supervisor a full statement of enlistment in each town and the published lists of the entire county.

September Meeting, 1864.—Report of committee in aid of soldiers' families.

Supervisor Matthews, from committee on aid rendered soldiers' families, reported that said committee had examined all bills presented and recommended the payment of bills amounting to $6,831.84.

Which report was adopted.

Supervisor Holyoke, from War Fund committee, made the following report, which on motion of Supervisor Stewart was accepted and approved.

The undersigned War Fund committee respectfully report, that since the last

regular meeting of the board, bounty has been paid out of the county treasury as follows:

To three enlisted men claiming under the first resolution of the board authorizing bounty, the sum of $50 each.....$150

To 312 men enlisted for 100 days' service under the order of the board at its May meeting at $25 each.....$7,800

It will be seen that the committee have exceeded the authority conferred by the resolution of the board, which limited the number to be paid to three hundred. The committee commenced paying under the impression that the whole number enlisted would be less than 300; which was the number intended to be paid. But on proceeding with the payments, your committee soon found the number enlisted somewhat exceeded the number authorized to be paid, and as a portion of the payments had already been made, we could find no proper line of discrimination. Your committee therefore concluded to assume the responsibility of paying the whole, and trust to the future action of the board for relief. The whole number enlisted under that resolution will not probably exceed 325, leaving the number of twenty-five to be provided for by this meeting. Your committee can see no good reason for making a discrimination among those volunteers in regard to bounty. They came promptly forward under the governor's call, and having equally assisted in establishing the honor of Knox county as being the only county in the state, except Kane, which has furnished the full number called for, it seems to your committee that they should all be equally entitled to pay.

J. M. Holyoke,
Wm. B. LeBaron,
C. Arms,
Committee.

September Special Meeting, 1864.—Mr. Arms offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a bounty of fifty dollars be paid by this board to each drafted man, under the present call of the president, mustered into the United States service, whose family may be in needy circumstances, said bounty to be paid to the respective families of such drafted men in such articles as they may need, by the supervisor of the town where they reside.

Mr. Knable moved to substitute the following:

Resolved, That the County of Knox will pay $100 to each man drafted to fill the quota of the several towns of said county under the present call, to be paid when proper evidence is presented of his having been mustered into the service of the United States.

On which substitute the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. Holyoke, LeBaron, Knable, Lyons, Gibbs and Chairman—6. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Lowrie, Heflin, Newell, Heagy, Arms and McCornack—7. Lost.

The question recurring on resolution of Mr. Arms, the same was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Holyoke, it was

Voted, That the resolution of May 14th, 1861, in regard to aid rendered to families of volunteers, be extended and apply to the families of drafted men.

January Meeting, 1865.—Supervisor Arms offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our senator and representative in the general assembly of this state, be requested to use every effort to procure the passage of a law at this session of the state legislature giving to every volunteer who may be credited to the quota of this state, under this or any succeeding draft, the sum of three hundred dollars, as a state bounty.

Further action taken to furnish the quota of Knox county in the additional call of the government for troops.

Supervisor Gray offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Knox county will pay a bounty of two hundred dollars to each acceptable volunteer, who shall, on or before the 15th day of February next, enlist in the service of the United States to serve one year, said bounty to be paid on the certificate of the Provost Marshal of this district, that such volunteer is mustered into the service of the United States to serve one year; and that such volunteer is credited on the quota for volunteers from Knox county. All volunteers so paid shall be apportioned to the several townships according to the existing enrollment.

For which resolution Mr. LeBaron offered the following substitute:

Whereas, The president has issued a call for 300,000 men, and a draft has been ordered to take place on the 15th day of February next, for the purpose of filling said call, therefore

Resolved, That Knox county will pay a bounty of three hundred dollars for each acceptable recruit, to make up the deficiency of any town in Knox county, to be paid on the certificate of the Provost Marshal of the 5th district, that said recruit is accepted and duly credited to some town in this county.

Resolved, That any town in said county who may have or shall furnish any recruit by town authority or association, to fill deficiency of said town, such town shall be entitled from the county treasury to the sum of three hundred dollars, bounty for each recruit so furnished.

When the yeas and nays were called on accepting of said substitute, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Lowrie, Stewart, Nelson, Heflin, Newell, Heagy, Arms, Gray, LeBaron, Pickrell, Miles, McCornack, Knable, Shaffer, Lynes and Gibbs—17. Nays—None. Absent—3. Excused—1. Substitute accepted.

The committee on aid to the families of soldiers in the army of the United States made the following report:

Mr. Lowry, from committee to audit bills for aid rendered to the families of soldiers, presented the following report, which was on motion accepted, and adopted, and the clerk directed to issue orders to the several parties named for the amount so found due them.

Your committee to whom were referred the claims presented for the support of soldiers' families would respectfully report:

That they have examined said bills and recommend the following be allowed, and orders issued in payment to the several persons as indicated, making a grand total of $12,390.13.

Your committee would remark in conclusion that the amount allowed seems too large; and that it has come to the knowledge of the committee that there are some soldiers' widows in the county who are drawing their support, whose

husbands have been killed in the army and who have received their bounties, and are now drawing their pensions from the government, and your committee would recommend that in such cases further assistance be withheld by the supervisors.

Mr. Arms offered a resolution in regard to the raising of funds, payment of bounties and the manner of paying the same. This resolution was amended and finally passed unanimously and reads as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed who shall be authorized to negotiate a loan for the terms of one, two and three years, in sufficient amount to pay the bounties to soldiers voted at this meeting, said committee to be fully authorized to issue such certificate, or bonds, as may be necessary to secure the same, and this committee shall be known as the Knox County Bounty Fund Committee.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of Knox county on the presentation of the certificate of the Provost Marshal, as required by the action of this board, providing for bounties, to pay the bounty out of the fund provided by the bounty fund committee. And it shall be the duty of the treasurer to provide a suitable book in which he shall record the name of the recruit certified to by the Provost Marshal, with date of payment and to whom paid. Provided, that if any recruit shall elect to let his bounty remain in the treasury of Knox county, said certificate shall draw interest from date of presentation at the rate of seven-thirty per cent, per annum, and the treasurer shall make the necessary acceptance on the back of said certificate, and also register the same opposite the name of said recruits in his book of recruits.

On motion the board appointed Messrs. Rufus W. Miles, Cephas Arms and Wm. B. LeBaron Bounty Fund committee of Knox county.

Pursuant to notice authorized by the seven members of the board of supervisors, said board met in special meeting Jan. 27th, 1865, at the court house in the City of Knoxville for the purpose of furthering the question of bounties to soldiers.

Supervisor Matthews offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at the regular meeting in January instant, be so amended as to include in its offer of bounty, drafted men who have contributed to draft associations, as well as to volunteers. Lost. Yeas—Messrs. Matthews, Stewart, Nelson and Heflin—4. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Newell, Arms, Gray, LeBaron, Potter, Pickrell, McCornack, Knable, Nicholson, Shaffer, Lynes and Gibbs—13. Absent—3.

Mr. Stewart offered the following resolution, and thereon moved the previous question.

Resolved, That the soldiers now in the field, or those who may hereafter volunteer, the widows of deceased soldiers, and widows who have sons now in the army, or who may hereafter volunteer from the County of Knox, shall be exempt from the payment of the bounty tax levied, or to be levied, to pay the bounty authorized by the board of supervisors at the regular January meeting of this board.

The question being, shall the main question be put, the yeas and nays were called, resulting in the negative: Yeas—Messrs. Matthews, Stewart, Heflin and

Lynes—4. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Newell, Arms, Gray, LeBaron, Potter, Pickrel, McCornack, Knable, Nicholson, Shaffer and Gibbs—12. Absent—4.

Supervisor LeBaron moved to amend said resolution by adding:

Provided it does not conflict with the constitution and laws of the State of Illinois.

Which amendment was carried, and the resolution, as amended, unanimously adopted.

Mr. Arms offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the board hereby endorse the action of the Bounty Fund committee in advertising for money to pay bounties, and order that taxes be levied for the payment of such sums of money as may be needed to pay bounties, under resolutions passed January 11th, A. D. 1865, and that said taxes be levied, during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867 at such rates as will produce the necessary amount of money to pay indebtedness of each year respectively, and interest accruing thereon from time to time.

Mr. LeBaron then offered the following:

Resolved, That our senator and representative in the general assembly be requested to procure the passage of a bill legalizing the acts of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, at their meetings January 11th and 27th, A. D. 1865, for paying bounties, and authorizing said county to issue bonds, and levy taxes for the payment thereof.

When Mr. Potter offered the following as a substitute therefor, which was accepted.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare a bill to be presented to the legislature of Illinois, legalizing the action of this board in levying a tax for the payment of county bounties, as contemplated by the resolution adopted at our January meeting, 1865, and procure the passage of the same.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Potter, Arms and Gray committee provided for by resolution of Mr. Potter.

On motion of Supervisor Matthews, it was ordered that the time for the reception of bids for bounty loan be extended until the 10th day of February next, and that bids therefor remain unopened until that day.

The struggle of the board of supervisors to raise money to fill the quota of soldiers apportioned to Knox county was again manifested at another special meeting held Monday, February 27, 1865.

At the request of the Bounty Fund committee the clerk stated the condition of the loan authorized at the January meeting of the board, from which it appeared that but a small portion of the loan had been taken, and that from that source the necessary funds to pay bounties allowed at the January meeting could not be obtained.

Mr. Potter, from committee appointed at the January special meeting of the board, to draft a bill authorizing the County of Knox to issue bonds for the purpose of procuring money to pay bounties to volunteers, and to procure the passage of the same by the legislature, then in session, reported: That in compliance with the resolution of the board, he had prepared such a bill and had been

to Springfield to procure its passage; that when said bill was presented, opposition was made to its passage by citizens of this county, through their influence the bill was defeated, and the authority to issue bonds withheld.

On motion of Mr. Gray the report was accepted.

Mr. LeBaron offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, at the January meeting of this board, the County of Knox offered a bounty of three hundred dollars to each volunteer mustered into the service of the United States, on the call of the president for 300,000 men, who shall be credited to the quota of any town of said county, to the amount of its deficiency; and this board appointed a committee to procure the money by loan, and

Whereas, said committee, after due publication and notice given, has failed to secure loans to a sufficient amount to pay the indebtedness incurred, by reason of such volunteering, and it being found that under an act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, approved .....A. D. 1865, known as "the Burchard bill" authority is given to the Board of Supervisors of Knox County to levy and collect a special tax for the payment of such indebtedness, and to prescribe the time for the collection of the same; and it being necessary to do so, to preserve the credit and good faith of the county, it is therefore

Ordered by the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, that a special tax of two per cent (two dollars on every one hundred dollars valuation) be, and is hereby levied and assessed upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, both real and personal, within the County of Knox; which tax shall be known and designated as the bounty tax, and the proceeds thereof be known as the bounty tax fund, and shall be applied strictly in conformity with said law.

Ordered, That the county clerk procure suitable books, and immediately extend such tax thereon, taking the assessment of 1864 as his basis for such tax.

Ordered, That on the completion of said tax books, the clerk issue his warrant, as provided by law, for the collection of the same, directed to the collectors of the several towns, taking bonds from said collectors as provided by law, for the faithful performance of their duties, and requiring said collectors to make returns thereof by the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

Ordered, That all taxes returned as delinquent by the town collectors to the county collector, be collected by said county collector, in the same manner and at the same time, as is now provided by law for the collection of state and county taxes.

On the adoption of which preamble and resolutions, or orders, the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting: Nays—Messrs. Meek, Lowrie, Heflin, Newell, Heagy, Arms, Gray, LeBaron, Potter, Pickrel, McCornack, Stuckey, Knable, Nicholson, Gibbs and Mr. Chairman—16. Nays—none. Absent—5. And therefore declared adopted.

Mr. Lowrie moved that the town collectors be required to make returns of all collections made every ten days after the reception of the tax books from the clerk. Adopted.

On motion it was voted that each supervisor be required to certify to the treasurer the name of each volunteer, who may have been credited to his town respectively, to fill the quota thereof; and that said treasurer shall only pay on

such certificates of the Provost Marshal as shall embrace the names so certified by the supervisors.

Resolved, That the county will pay 10 per cent. interest on all certificates of enlistment from the date of their issue by the Provost Marshal until the same are paid by the treasurer.

On which resolution the yeas and nays were called, and the resolution lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Heagy, Knable and Nicholson—4.

Nays—Messrs. Lowry, Heflin, Newell, Arms, Gray, LeBaron, Potter, Pickrel, McCornack, Stuckey, Gibbs and Mr. Chairman—12.

The regular meeting, April, 1865, of the board was held and the allowances reported by the committee on aid to soldiers seemed excessively large and an effort of the board was made to limit expenditures in aid to soldiers' families.

Mr. Gray presented the following:

Mr. Gray, from committee appointed to audit claims presented for aid rendered to families of volunteers, rendered the following report which was on motion accepted. Mr. Arms moved to adopt so much of the report as relates to the claims audited and the recommendation that orders be issued in payment to the several parties named for the sums specified. Motion adopted and orders directed to issue, aggregating $11,155.39.

Your committee would recommend that the claims allowed as above, be audited and paid. as the goods were furnished and services rendered under the approval of the supervisors of the several towns, but the accounts indicate that in some cases supervisors have not adhered strictly to the rules adopted by this board, for example, Indian Point claims aid is allowed $339.35 for the single article of meat, which is more than the whole amount claimed by either Ontario, Sparta, Copley, Walnut Grove, Persifer, Haw Creek, Chestnut, Orange, Rio and Truro, for all purposes. That no sufficient explanation is given for this great difference in claims from towns having about the same population, and as a check to this large disbursement of public money, we would recommend that the board so amend the resolution under which we are now acting, that each supervisor shall render assistance to only such families of soldiers as have volunteered or been drafted in Knox county; that they use greater care, that all supplies so given shall be absolutely necessary. We would further recommend that the supervisors give orders, naming the articles necessary in such order, and that the orders be attached to all bills presented to this board for payment.

JOHN GRAY,
H. R. SANDERSON,
E. S. HARDEN,
Committee.

Mr. Arms moved the adoption of the recommendations of the committee, but subsequently withdrew his motion, when

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the supervisors be instructed to aid only the families of soldiers, citizens of this county, and who have not received a county bounty exceeding fifty dollars.

Mr. Vaughn moved to amend by striking out the word "county" in the resolution, and insert the word "state." Amendment lost.

And the question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, the same was passed.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That each supervisor be directed to render to each meeting of the board a statement of the number of families assisted by him, the number of persons in each family and the amount of assistance given to each.

April, 1865.—Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That each member of this board be and is hereby requested to obtain the names of those residing in the town which he represents, who are now (serving) or have served three years in the United States Military service, and also who may have received wounds or died in such service, that have been assessed, or have paid the taxes assessed on their property to raise funds to pay bounties to volunteers, known as the 2 per cent. tax; and also the amount that each may have been assessed or paid, and report the same to this board at the next annual meeting.

And be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to get the opinion of competent counsel with a view to determine whether there is any legal way in which the taxes so assessed or paid by such persons can be refunded to them by the county by any act of this board and report at the next annual meeting of this board.

Mr. Gale moved to amend by adding after the words "assessed or paid," and said supervisors shall ascertain and report how much money has been paid by the county to the parties contemplated to be benefited by this resolution, as donations from the county.

Mr. Curtis moved that the whole subject matter be indefinitely postponed and called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Gale, Sanderson, Dunlap, Gray, Curtis, Pickrel, McCornack and Nicholson—8. Nays—Messrs. Smith, Harden, Heflin, Ferris, Heagy, Arms, Maple, Miles, Stuckey, Pease, Vaughn and Lafferty—12. So the board refused to table the resolution.

The question being on the amendment it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Harden, Gale, Sanderson, Dunlap, Heagy, Arms, Gray, Curtis, Pickrel, McCornack, Stuckey and Chairman—12. Nays— Messrs. Smith, Heflin, Ferris, Maple, Pease, Nicholson, Vaughn and Lafferty—8.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution as amended was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Smith, Heffin, Ferris, Heagy, Maple, Pease and Vaughn—7. Nays—Messrs. Harden, Gale, Sanderson, Dunlap, Arms, Gray, Curtis, Pickrel, McCornack, Stuckey, Nicholson, Lafferty and Chairman—13.

Mr. Stuckey moved that the resolution of Mr. Gale passed yesterday cutting off aid to families of soldiers, not residents of Knox county at time of enlisting, be reconsidered. Passed.

The question then being, shall the resolution of Mr. Gale pass, was decided in the negative.

Yeas—Messrs. Smith, Harden, Gale, Sanderson, Ferris, Gray, Curtis, McCornack and Stuckey—9. Nays—Messrs. Dunlap, Heflin, Arms, Maple, Pickrel, Miles, Nicholson, Vaughn and Lafferty—9.

September, 1865.—Mr. Curtis moved the allowance of bounty of fifty dollars to Patrick H. Gilgan, a volunteer in the 102nd regiment, which had not been paid owing to informality of certificate. Motion allowed, and clerk directed to issue order therefor.

Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That each supervisor be, and is hereby requested to make out a list of the names of those in his township, who have paid any part of the tax, known as the two per cent. tax, which was levied for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers—who were at the time of such payment in the military service of the United States, or who had been honorably discharged from such service; and report such list, with the amount each has paid, to this board at its next meeting.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted: Yeas—Messrs. Heflin and Vaughn —2. Nays—Messrs. Smith, Gale, Dunlap, Ferris, Heagy, Arms, Gray, Curtis, Pickrel, Miles, McCornack, Stuckey, Pease and Nicholson—14. Absent—Messrs. Harden, Sanderson, Maple, Thompson and Lafferty—5. Lost.

Mr. Miles offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That John S. Winter, present county clerk, furnish the board of supervisors at their next meeting, a list of all who have volunteered in the service of the United States from Knox county, and who have not received any local bounty.

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to audit claims presented by the several supervisors of Knox county, for support rendered soldiers' families, furnished since the last meeting of this board, beg leave to make the following report: And recommend that an order be passed ordering the clerk of this county to draw orders in favor of the several parties for the amounts named below, as follows, and amounting to $7,755.74. Which report on motion of Mr. Arms was accepted and the recommendation of the committee concurred in.

January, 1866.—The clerk then presented a list of volunteers who had not received local bounty (so far as the same could be ascertained) in this county, as directed by the board of supervisors at their September meeting, which report was accepted; and on motion of Mr. Gale, the report by townships was referred to the supervisors of the several towns, with instructions to examine and correct the same, and return to the county clerk and that the clerk make another report at the next meeting of this board.

Mr. Sanderson offered the following motion which was adopted:

Resolved, That the county clerk prepare a statement of the amount of money expended by Knox county for bounties; and also the amount expended for aid to families of volunteers, and report to the adjutant general in accordance with the tenor of his circular; and that the board recommend to the several cities, towns and associations to make returns of the amount each town has expended for like purposes, to the county clerk, that such amounts may be duly certified and forwarded to the adjutant general.

Mr. Gale, from committee on claims for aid rendered to the families of

soldiers reported, and recommended the allowance of claims amounting to $2,896.74.

Mr. Gray offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The necessity for assistance to soldiers' families has nearly ceased, and whereas, the further assistance to such families can be better rendered by each town for itself, therefore

Resolved, That the resolution under which families of volunteers are assisted by the county is hereby annulled.

Mr. Gray's resolution being in order, Mr. Pease moved to amend by postponing the operation of the resolution until after the next meeting of the board. Amendment adopted, and the question recurring on the adoption of the resolution as amended, the same was adopted. Yeas—E. S. Harden, A. J. Dunlap, R. Heflin, L. D. Ferris, G. W. Heagy, Cephas Arms, John Gray, A. S. Curtis, James McCornack, S. V. Stuckey, Jas. H. Nicholson, John Lafferty—13. Nays—Messrs. P. H. Smith, W. Selden Gale, A. M. Maple, James Pickrel and H. J. Vaughn—5. Adopted.

April, 1866.—Petition of Gen. A. A. Smith for bounty, under resolution passed July 31st, A. D. 1862, presented by Mr. Gale, and on motion said petition was referred to a committee of three. (The chair appointed Messrs. Arms, Heagy and Keller.)

The committee to which was referred the claims presented for aid rendered to soldiers' families, reported the following claims, and recommended their allowance, which report was accepted, the recommendation concurred in, and the clerk directed to issue orders for the several amounts allowed amounting to $1,281.61.

Mr. Dunlap offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board adopt and ratify the resolution passed at its last meeting refusing further aid to families of volunteers by the county from and after this date.

When Mr. Vaughn offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the supervisor of each town, be and is hereby authorized to extend aid to the families of volunteers who are still in the service of the United States, or who have died or been disabled in such service, when such families are really in need of such aid; and although the families of any deceased soldier may receive a pension from the government of eight dollars per month, this shall be no bar to such aid when absolutely needed, any resolution of this board to the contrary notwithstanding.

The yeas and nays on said amendment being called, resulted: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Gale, Conger, Clay, Heagy, Ebright, Beadle, Combs, Thompson, Vaughn, Gibbs and Chairman—12. Nays—Messrs. Dunlap, Heflin, Arms, Kellar, Johnson, Rhea, Adams and Newell—9. Resolution as amended, adopted.

September, 1866.—Mr. Meek, from committee to which were referred the bills for aid rendered to families of volunteers, reported recommending the allowance of claims amounting to $585.92 plus $222.50.

Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, to be paid on the order of treasurer of the above

mentioned institution, upon the condition precedent, that some agent of the aforesaid institution shows, to the satisfaction of the county clerk, and the chairman of this board, that said institution has already secured the balance of fifty thousand dollars, as subscription to said institution.

The county clerk is hereby authorized to borrow the above amount on the credit of the county, and pay over the amount on the condition above stated.

January, 1867.—Mr. Gale presented report of committee on aid rendered families of soldiers, and recommended the allowance of the following claims to the parties named for the sums specified. Report accepted and adopted. And on motion of Mr. Gale the clerk was directed to issue orders in payment, aggregating $607.33.

Mr. Gale presented claim of Benj. Lombard for furnishing substitute, for the sum of $300.00 and moved the payment thereof. Rejected. The board also refused to pay bounty to Col. F. C. Smith.

April, 1867.—The committee on miscellaneous subjects to whom was referred claims for the support of soldiers' families, beg leave to report a total of $967.91, which was allowed.

Mr. Holyoke presented a claim for a one hundred days' service bounty under former resolution of the Board, and it appearing that said bounty had never been paid, it was voted that the clerk issue an order to Wilson Bandy, assignee of Thomas Mollen, for the sum of twenty-five dollars, in payment of such bounty.

September, 1867.—Mr. Sumner offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Many of our fellow citizens fell in the War of the Rebellion, it is but just that a tribute to their worth and patriotism be erected by the county, and their memories preserved by a grateful community, therefore

Resolved, By the board of supervisors, that a suitable monument be erected upon the public square of the City of Knoxville, upon the tablets of which the names of each citizen of the county who lost his life in the service of his country shall be engraved and such other memoranda as may be deemed proper by a committee hereafter to be appointed to carry out this resolution.

Mr. McKee moved to amend by inserting, that when built it be at the county seat. Amendment withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Whiting, the whole subject was laid upon the table.

Mr. Keightley moved that the resolution of Mr. Sumner in regard to a soldiers' monument be taken from the table. Yeas—Messrs. McKee, Sumner, Charles, Keightley, Hamrick, Miles, Hall, Wood, Shaffer, Vaughn and Gibbs—11. Nays—Messrs. Meek, Harden, Clay, Gale, Conger, Whiting, Dunlap, Beadle, Johnson and Chambers—10. Carried.

Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolution as a substitute for Mr. Sumner's resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, it is not now prudent for the county to make an effort to erect the proposed monument, in as much as large expenditures have lately been made by the county, and that we are not now in a condition to do justice to this matter. And that the resolution for the present be laid upon the table.

On which the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. Meek,

Harden, Clay, Gale, Conger, Whiting, Dunlap, Wykoff, Newell, Charles, Beadle, Miles, Johnson, Chambers, Vaughn and Gibbs—16. Nays—Messrs. McKee, Sumner, Keightley, Hamrick, Swigart, Hall and Wood—7. Carried.

Mr. Miles then offered the following substitute which was adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. Sumner, Vaughn and Beadle be appointed a committee to report to the next meeting of the board the probable cost of erecting a suitable monument to the soldiers of Knox county who fell in the service of their country during the war of the great rebellion.

Mr. Gale offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to continue to aid the families of soldiers in the manner heretofore done, and that such aid cease after sixty days from this date.

January, 1869.—Mr Vaughn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the supervisor of each town report to this board at their next meeting, the names of those who paid any portion of the tax levied to raise money to pay bounties to soldiers, known as the 2 per cent. tax, and the amount that each so paid who were at the time of such payment in the military service of the United States. Lost.

Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. W. Selden Gale be, and he is hereby requested to procure if possible the passage of a law authorizing the County of Knox to refund the tax paid by those who were at time of such payment in the military service of the United States, which tax was levied to raise money to pay bounties to soldiers, and known as the 2 per cent. tax, and that the clerk of this board forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. Gale.

Mr. Whiting moved to amend by inserting private soldiers. Lost. The question recurring on the passage of Mr. Vaughn's resolution, it was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Whiting, Dossett, Johnson and Vaughn—4. Nays—Messrs. Smith, Harden, Clay, Frisbie, Sanderson, Lanphere, Robertson, Betterton, Charles, Beadle, Lacy, Chambers, Corey, Wood, Tucker, Gibbs and the Chairman—18.

December 1895.—The following communication from the state's attorney in relation to aid to indigent soldiers, sailors and marines was read:

To the Hon. Chairman and Board of Supervisors, Knox Co., Ill.

Gentlemen:—Your chairman has requested that I give an opinion in relation to the construction of one of the statutes of this state, being an act entitled an Act to regulate the granting of relief to indigent war veterans and their families; the question being, whether the relief provided for in said act is furnished by the individual townships or by the county at large. An examination of this act reveals the fact that it is very loosely drawn. The only thing I am able to discover in the act which indicates that the relief granted to the old soldiers and their families is to be furnished by the county is from the reading of the first section of the act, which provides, "That the overseer of the poor, as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all persons whose duty it is under existing statutes to care for, relieve or maintain wholly or in part any poor or indigent person who may be entitled to such relief under the statutes of the State of Illinois."

Now in this county the overseer of the poor is the supervisor of each township (outside of the City of Galesburg, where we have a regularly appointed overseer of the poor) and with the exception of this fact I find no where through the balance of this act anything which would further indicate that the care of the old soldiers and their families was a county charge, but I do find by a careful reading of the act that indications all point to the fact that such care, so furnished, shall be a charge upon the individual townships.

This is as near as it is possible for me to construe this statute without precedent or authority, and leads me to conclude that it was the intention of the legislature in passing this act that the care of the indigent old soldiers, sailors, marines and their families should be a charge upon the several townships throughout the county where they resided and not a charge upon the county at large.

GALESBURG, ILL., Dec. 18, 1895. EUGENE W. WELCH.

On motion of Mr. Latimer, the foregoing opinion of the state's attorney in reference to the law granting relief to indigent war veterans and their families be adopted as the rule of this board.

Mr. Nelson, of the special committee on Memorial Hall and Soldiers' Monument, read the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, State of Illinois.

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed at the September meeting of the board, to act with the memorial committee of the Grand Army of Knox County, would respectfully report that we have made careful inquiry of the county clerks in the different counties of this state, as to what has been done in their respective counties to perpetuate the memory of the men who offered their services and their lives for the protection of our great government when its existence was assailed, and we have together with the memorial committee of the Grand Army, carefully canvassed the answers and explanations thus received.

We find in many of the counties in the state, nothing has been done in relation to this matter, but in many other counties either a monument or a memorial hall has been erected, and in some cases both monument and a memorial room are built. We find that the money to defray the expenses of such memorials has in some cases been raised by private subscription and in other cases by taxation through the county board, but in most cases the county board has made an appropriation direct from the county treasury for the purpose.

Your committee find that there is no law authorizing such appropriations by the county board, but we believe that the patriotic citizens of Knox county feel that there should be no further unnecessary delay in taking some action that will insure the erection of such suitable memorial to the memory of the men who sacrificed their lives for the salvation of our government and brought peace and prosperity to the people, as will be a credit to the county, a fitting object lesson to the rising generations and some measure of consolation to the large number of our people who lost near and dear ones in the terrible conflict that brought lasting peace to our country.

Your committee would therefore recommend:

First, That the court room on the third floor in the east wing of the court house be set apart as a memorial room to the soldiers and sailors who enlisted from Knox county in any of the wars in the country that occurred since the organ-

ization of this county; said room to be used for storing such relics from the wars herein named, as may be desirable to save, and as a meeting place for soldiers and sailors of the late wars at such times as the Grand Army posts of the county may determine. We recommend that said room be properly fitted up for the purposes above named, at the expense of the county, under the direction of a committee from the board to act in conjunction with a committee from the Grand Army posts of the county.

Second, That the following proposition be submitted to the voters of the county at the regular municipal and town elections to be held next spring, to-wit:

"For the appropriation of $10,000 by the board of supervisors for the erection of a monument to the soldiers and sailors of Knox county." } Yes

"Against the appropriation of $10,000 for a soldiers' monument." } No

and that the proposition be submitted on separate ballots and that separate ballot boxes be kept at the polls for the reception of such ballots and the regular judges and clerks at said election shall officiate in receiving, recording and counting said ballots, as are appointed for the regular election to be held at that time, and they shall transmit without delay to the county clerk said poll books, tally lists, ballots and certificates of the election pertaining to said appropriation; and that the county clerk be directed to furnish the necessary poll books, tally sheets, ballots, and instructions for said special election.

Respectfully submitted,

NELS NELSON,
J. F. LATIMER,
JOHN MCCREA,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Becker, the foregoing report was adopted and its recommendations concurred in, and the chair appointed as such committee Messrs. J. F. Latimer, John McCrea and C. E. Allen.

March, 1896.

The following communication was read and referred to the special committee on soldiers' monument and memorial hall:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Ill., Greeting.

At a regular meeting of Morgan L. Smith Post, No. 666, Dept. of Ill., G. A. R., held at Yates City, Ill., March 7th, 1896, the following action was taken, viz:

L. A. Lawrence introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, At the last meeting of the board of supervisors of Knox county, Ill., held Dec. 17th, 1895, a resolution was passed submitting to the voters of Knox county, Ill., a proposition to vote for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of said county who fell in the war of the Rebellion of 1861 to 1865, and also to those who have since passed away, that bore their share in that honorable struggle; said proposition to be voted on at the regular annual

town meeting to be held in all the townships in said county on the first Tuesday in April, 1896; and

Whereas, Believing that said appropriation of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) is not a sufficient sum to erect a monument suitable to the purpose proposed, or one that will be an honor to Knox county's fallen sons, or even to the present generation of voters who may act upon said proposition if successful; therefore, be it

Resolved by this Post, That we most earnestly and respectfully request the honorable board of supervisors of said Knox county to reconsider its action taken concerning that appropriation and withdraw said proposition before it goes before the voters for their action, and when so withdrawn that a committee be appointed by said board whose duty it shall be to solicit plans and estimates of monuments of modern designs, from competent persons, that when erected, will reflect credit upon the builders, and do deserved honor to those whose deeds we would commemorate; and, be it

Resolved, That when such plans and estimates shall have been presented and shall be found to fully answer the demand as above set forth, that the board of supervisors of said Knox county be requested then to present to the voters of Knox county, a proposition to vote an appropriation of such sum as by the above estimates presented, shall be found sufficient and worthy the high purpose of erecting a beautiful memorial to those who, by their patriotic devotion, have made it possible for us to say today in honorable fact what for nearly a century before the Civil War could only be said in unmeaning words.

"This is the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Resolution adopted.

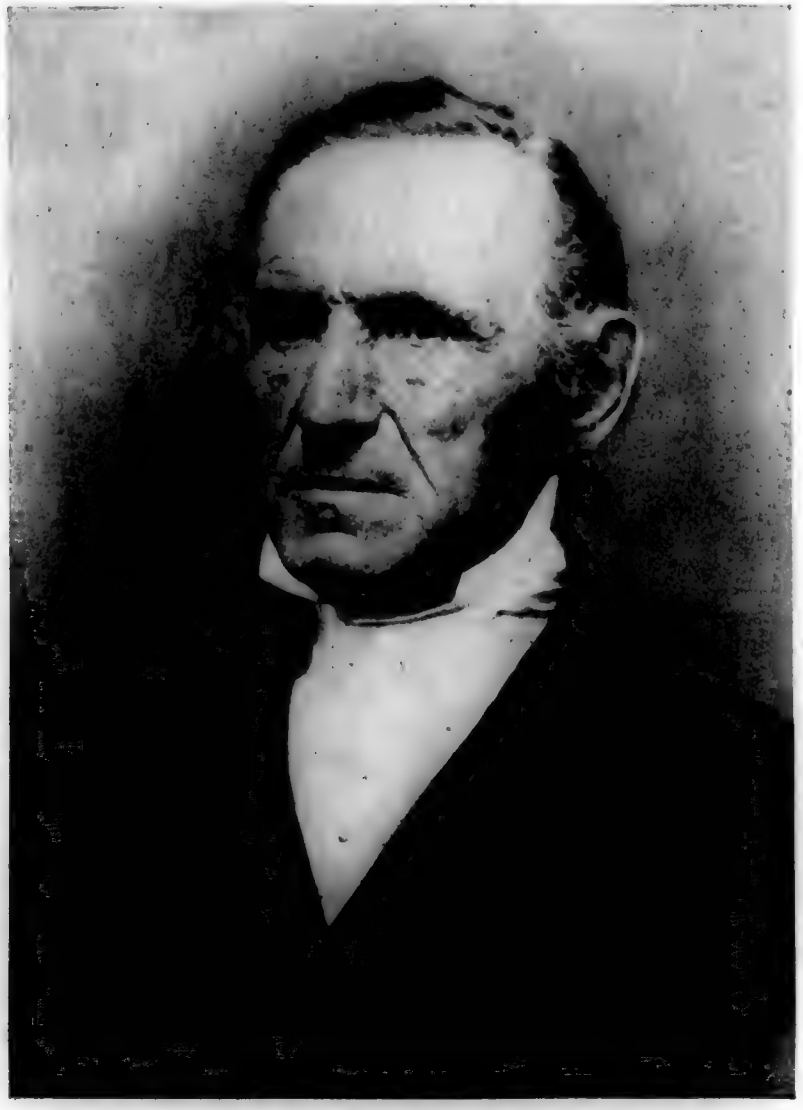
L. A. LAWRENCE, *Adjutant.*

O. P. FETTERS, *Commander.*

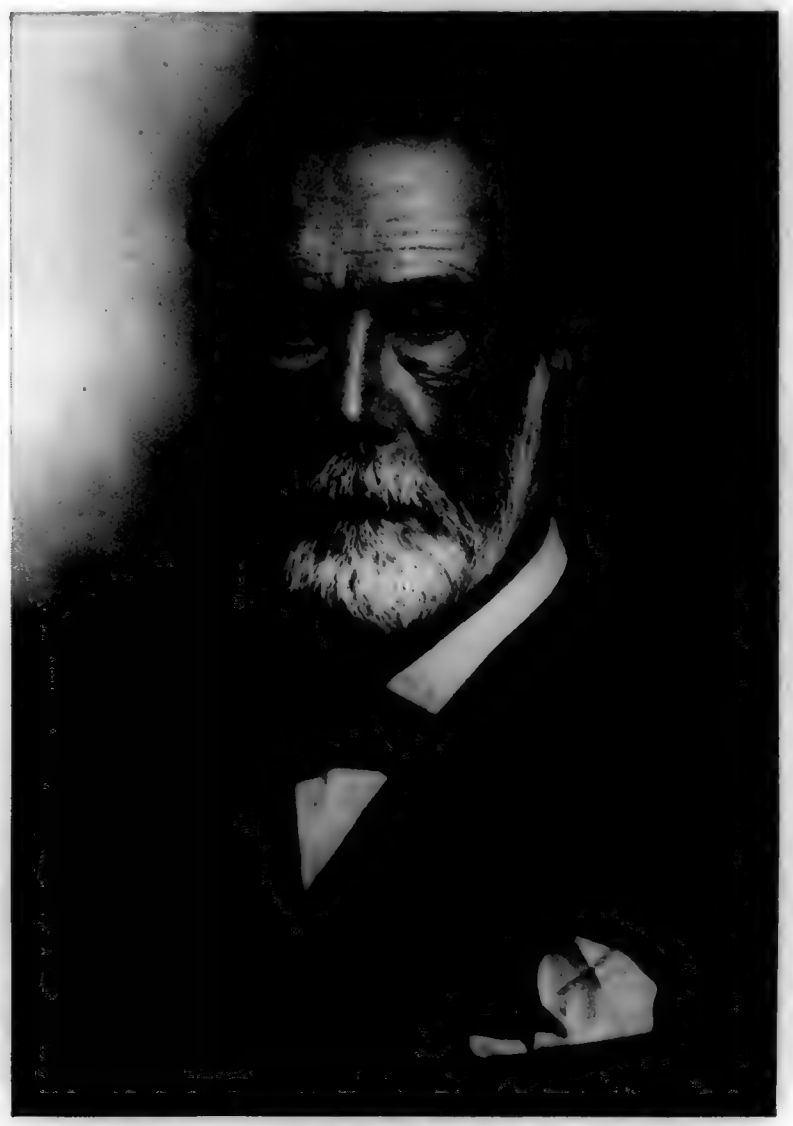
THE CITY OF GALESBURG

The city of Galesburg owes its existence to a company of men and women who loved education and religion. The founders of the city were already educated, refined and religious themselves and they wanted to extend these advantages and influences to the youth of the land. In the charter of the college it is declared in Sec. 2: "The object of said corporation shall be to promote the general interests of literature and to qualify young men in the best manner for the various professional and business occupations of society." It is also stated in the original circular: "The indications of Providence, as well as the requisitions of Christ, impose on Christians of this day peculiar obligations to devise and execute, as far as in them lies, liberal and efficient plans for spreading the gospel through the world. The supply of an evangelical and able ministry is confessedly the most important for the accomplishment of this end."

It is for these purposes that certain men and women left Oneida county, New York, with their friends from other parts of the east, and journeyed overland to Illinois, meeting many trials and thrilling experiences on their way thither. The



REV. GEO. W. GALE
Founder of Galesburg and Knox College



W. SELDEN GALE
Prominent in County, City and College

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"This is the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Resolution adopted.

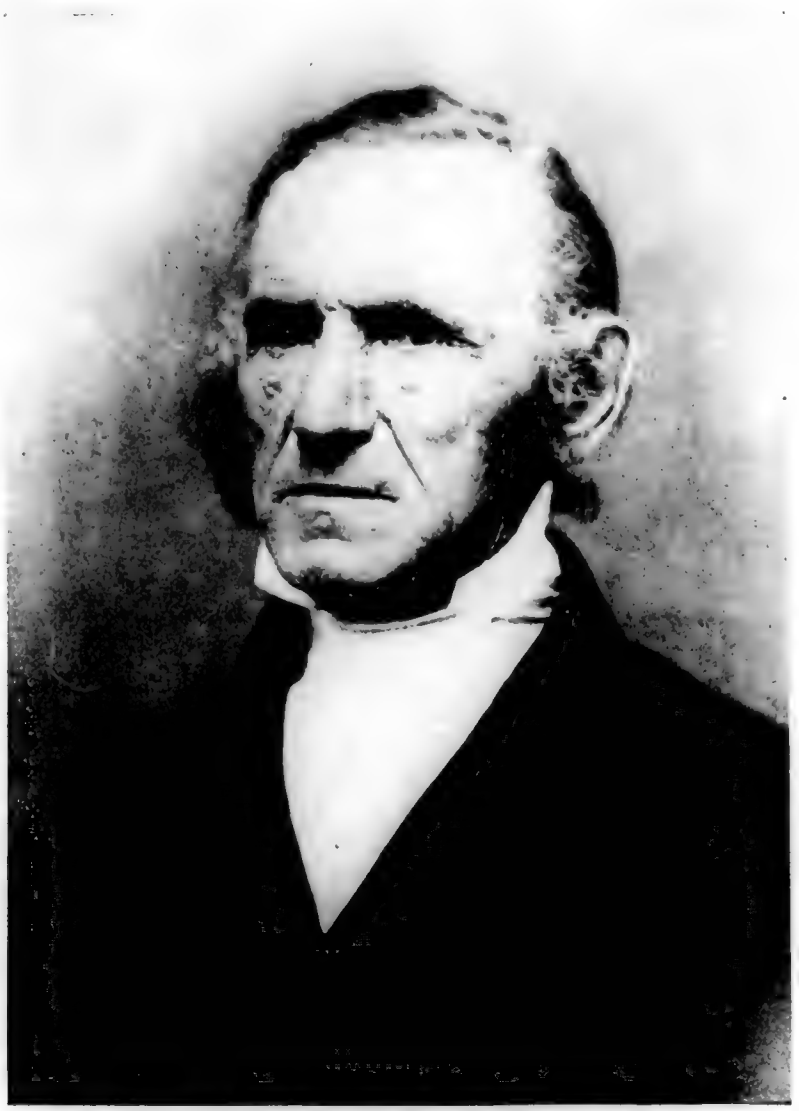
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world has had many migrations of people from place to place. In the early history of men these migrations were probably due to the lack of food or the desire for plunder and a severe struggle for existence, making it necessary that a portion of the people separate from the tribe and go elsewhere. Since the dawn of history these migrations have taken place because of religious oppression, the aggressions of the ruling class and the increasing curtailment of the liberties of the common people. Not so, however, with the people who came to Galesburg. They lived in comfort, they had their share of this world's goods, they were respected for their attainments, they enjoyed the blessings of religious and civil liberty, and their homes were in a prosperous country, in a prosperous community and there was still plenty of land to admit of expansion. A high and noble declaration setting forth the reason of their migration must therefore stand in all truth and sincerity.

It is this same band who came to organize a Christian college, that also organized the city of Galesburg. We have here a remarkable example of the persistence of a living principle. Every high ideal, every devotion to a pure, Christian faith that was present with the founders of Knox college and Galesburg, is still to be found in the founders and their descendants and in the accretions that have come to our city from other and independent sources. And in this fact we find a fulfillment of the high hopes and purposes of the founders. Not only in a general way have they left to their descendants the noble spirit with which the founders came but there is everywhere evidence that much of the same spirit has permeated the lives of all our citizens. We would not say that every thought in its entirety that was entertained by our ancestors is still common in Galesburg. Those thoughts have been modified and broadened with the lapse of time and in the ripening fruit we see clearly the real sweet and nutritious kernel that was then partly hidden within the somewhat forbidding but protecting shell. And this is true of all communities within this county in which these founders settled. They brought with them and have made generous distribution of their own noble qualities.

The story of migration has been so often told that it need not here be repeated in detail. There is scarcely a newspaper published in this county that does not occasionally refer to the experiences of these men. Again and again the story is told to the children of the public schools and to the students in our colleges. Much of it also will be found in different parts of this history, but rather let us turn our attention to some things of interest which have occurred in the course of the policies pursued in the corporate capacity of our city.

The village records prior to the year 1851 are not available, therefore a commencement address upon

GALESBURG BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

by Miss Helen M. Ryan, read June 13, 1912 at her graduation from Knox college, is submitted to cover that period. It gives so complete a description, in so small a space, of Galesburg life prior to the city's incorporation and is so full of interest that all will be glad to find it in these pages.

Of the scores of pioneer towns, which during the early part of the last cen-

tury sprang up like mushrooms upon the rolling prairie of Illinois, from some tiny spores wafted on the breeze of western migration, Galesburg is a typical example. Its religious history has been traced from the very beginning; we have long been familiar with the early annals of the college, which indeed was the forerunner of the town, while but slight emphasis has been placed upon the industrial metamorphosis through which the village passed in the early fifties, when after strenuous effort on the part of loyal citizens, a railroad came through Galesburg, and rescued it from the oblivion which would otherwise have been its fate.

Founded in 1837, Galesburg had grown steadily until in 1845 it was a flourishing village of some seventy dwellings, "situated on the main stage line between Peoria and Oquawka" as an old Knox catalogue tells us. Around the New England square were a general store or two and a blacksmith shop, while on the southwest corner stood the first church, the ever watchful guardian of the moral life of the community.

Galesburg passed the first two decades of its existence quietly—independent of the rest of the world. But should we picture it in 1857 we would see a change, evidences of the industrial revolution, ushered in by the coming of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which resulted in a new era of industrial development. No longer does one store do the business of the community but there are merchants of various kinds. No longer do the people gather in their dooryards as the clumsy stage coach, with horn blowing, thunders down the road. No longer is the whir of saw or grist mill the only evidence of industry, since from the "Q" yards to Frost's foundry, there is a buzz and shriek of machinery, the clang of engine bells and the scream of whistles, announcing the employment of scores of men.

That first epoch in Galesburg's economic history was characterized by a lack of transportation facilities and by an absence of machinery, two factors affecting all fields of activity, but especially prominent in determining the condition of agriculture at that time. The primitive methods of farming alone were sufficient to limit production, while the difficulty in reaching markets made large crops unprofitable and offered no incentive to inventive genius for the improvement of agricultural implements. Corn has always been the chief export until after the coming of the railroad. Wheat, however, has always been produced in comparatively large quantities. With the only farm implements an old fashioned wooden mold-board plow, a sickle, a harvesting cradle, and a threshing flail, necessitating the use of manual labor in all the processes, the acreage under cultivation was naturally small. Moreover, when the farmer had succeeded in harvesting his wheat, he must make the tiresome journey with loaded wagons, to Peoria or farther still, to Chicago—the latter trip consuming two weeks with a tedious wait in the elevators in the city if prices were high, perhaps sixty cents—causing farmers to rush their wheat to market. Hog raising owing to the distance from available markets, was an unsuccessful financial venture, if one may judge from the experience of the man from Knoxville who once succeeded in driving 1,300 unruly pigs to Chicago at a loss of $5,000.

The absence of railroads and the consequent isolation, resulted in the industrial independence of the community; whereas, within Galesburg itself, owing to the abundance of land, each family was practically self-supporting. There was little

need of meat market or grocery store since each one slaughtered his own meat and raised the necessary grain, garden vegetables and fruit upon his ten acre lot. The housewife's tasks, included besides the cooking and other duties of the present, spinning and weaving, the dipping of candles and the making of all the garments for the family, with her own hands.

Whatever articles were needed aside from the domestic productions could be obtained at the general store and you need not hesitate to purchase if your funds were low, for Mr. Colton would accept whatever farm produce you had to offer in exchange for needles, farm implements or calico. There was little competition and prices may have been high but the credit was long.

The village had its own grist mills and its saw mills make into lumber the hard wood from Henderson Grove. All building materials with the exception of hardware, glass and white lead, were the product of the neighborhood. In the sash, door and blind factory, all the labor was performed by hand for years.

But Galesburg's system of domestic economy was nearing its close, when, in 1854 the first construction engine entered Galesburg over the railroad linking it with east and west. For simultaneously with the railroad came factories and machinery. The cornplanter, invented and manufactured by Geo. W. Brown, the steel plow and the threshing machine revolutionized agricultural methods; new appliances simplified household tasks, increase of population and multiplication of machinery led to specialization of labor and industrial interdependence and Galesburg became a unit in the economic life in the nation."

There does not seem to have been very much of a scramble for office in 1854. On April 13th of that year a committee from the village trustees was appointed to wait upon L. C. Conger and find out if he would accept the office of supervisor at 12½ cents per day that the trustees agreed to allow him. Here is one instance at least, of the office seeking the man.

In the spring of 1857, after it became apparent that Galesburg was to be a railroad town, the citizens aspired to give their town the more dignified appellation of CITY OF GALESBURG. An election was called for the 6th of April, the village trustees met, canvassed the votes and declared the following officers elected: H. R. Sanderson, mayor; O. S. Pitcher, city clerk; F. P. Sisson, marshal; David Sanborn, assessor; George Davis, collector; And. Phelps, treasurer; John Burlingham, street commissioner; A. C. Wiley and L. C. Conger, police magistrates; M. S. Cooke, city justice of the peace. Aldermen: 1st ward, J. H. Sherman; 2nd ward, Edwin Post; 3d ward, J. F. Dunn; 4th ward, J. W. Cothren; 5th ward, Marcus Belden; 6th ward, E. M. Jordan.

Majority against license, 358.

Majority against gaming, 371.

After closing up the business of the meeting the trustees shook hands and bid each other farewell.

On April 9, 1857 the mayor and city council met in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Pitcher, clerk, presented his certificate of election, took the oath of office before A. C. Wiley, J. P., and proceeded to organize the council. The mayor being absent, Mr. J. H. Sherman was made acting mayor. The city had no corporate seal and it was ordered that a "Scrawl" around the

word "seal" should be the seal of the city and that the clerk report a suitable design at the next meeting for a city seal.

The council met again April 13th when the clerk reported a representation of the main building of Knox college as a device for a city seal which was unanimously adopted.

A room for meeting for one year was rented of R. H. Rugar for $100.00. It will be noted that the vote on license or no license resulted in "no license" by 358 majority. This vote applied to the charter which, therefore denied to the council the right to license the sale of intoxicating liquor until the adoption of the present charter containing license privilege.

On April 16, 1857 the council declared by ordinance all roads within the city to be public streets and any continuation of any of said streets should bear the name of the street so continued. Questions like this kind came in rapid succession and were taken up and disposed of, thereby adjusting matters in conformity with the broader outlook arising from the new powers and duties of the newly born city. In 1860, a census was taken, showing the total number of inhabitants to be 5,544, of whom 2,753 were males, 2,791 females; divided among the different races as follows: Swedes, 654; Irish, 422; Germans, 222; other foreigners, 220; Americans, 4,026; colored, 78; entitled to vote, 1,153.

A census of the city of Galesburg was also taken Oct. 1, 1867, and reported to the council October 7th, showing the following:

Total population Oct. 1	9,230
American	5,674
Swede	1,650
Irish	865
German	467
Colored	574
Total population, 1863	6,475
Total population, 1865	7,700

In the same year a Norwegian—name unknown—asked the privilege of establishing a brewery within the city limits.

It was in this year that the rumblings of the Civil War were first heard.

GALESBURG IN THE CIVIL WAR

Overt acts were committed by the south at different points during the winter of 1861 and war began in earnest in the spring. The pressure was immediately felt by the families of the men who had volunteered to defend the nation. On Nov. 19, 1861, the council voted an allowance of thirty to forty cents a day for each man regularly certified. An appropriation of $5,000.00 had been made for this purpose in the tax levy of April 19, 1861. The young city did her full share. In January, 1865 when the government wanted to close the war with a mighty dash and called loudly for additional troops, the council offered a bounty of $500.00 to include the $300.00 offered for the first sixteen men who would volunteer. This action was rescinded when it was learned that the quota required of the city was much larger than supposed and it was voted to have placed to the credit of the township sixty volunteers and pay each $200.00. The city guaran-



LOOKING EAST ON MAIN STREET FROM CENTRAL PARK

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teed to protect any person against the draft who would pay to the city treasurer on or before February 25th, the amount assessed against him by the township committee, the township to procure thirty additional volunteers. The collapse of the rebellion came April, 1865, and August, 1865 the council voted to take no further action upon the subject of bounties except the payment of $50 to Samuel Stevens as a deserved gratuity by virtue of his intentions and losses subject to enlistment.

February 12th, 1866, the clerk reported that Galesburg had expended $16,660 on account of the war.

November 18, 1863, the council voted to pay $12.00 per month while in the service of the United States under the call for 300,000 men then made. Mayor Dunn was absent and upon his return, declined to sign the resolution and returned it with his endorsement "I hope the council will reconsider the order for bounty for volunteers, I am afraid it will entail a heavy expense on the city and at the same time fail to secure the desired object." At the next meeting, December 7th, he offered his resignation which was laid upon the table until called up for further consideration. Under Timothy Nash, acting mayor, the council continued to vote bounties and do everything possible to keep Galesburg's quota of soldiers full.

THE NEW CHARTER

May 15, 1876, Mr. Sanderson (Henry R.) introduced a resolution directing the mayor to give notice at once for an election, submitting the question to a vote of the people: "Shall this city become incorporated under the general law of this state." The motion was laid upon the table until next regular meeting. It was called up on June 10. The resolution was amended so as to read "and that the time for holding such election be fixed on the 3d Monday on the 17th of July," and in that form it was passed.

The vote in the affirmative was carried by a majority of 220. The licensing of dram shops was permitted under the new charter and an ordinance to that effect was passed April 9, 1877. Other changes were made. On May 1, 1882, the city attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance providing that the offices of city and town clerk shall be united in the same person and that the offices of supervisor and poor master shall be separated, and the poor master appointed by the city council. The next year the offices of treasurer and town collector were united.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

This department consisted of a constable only at the start. The clerk's record shows that on June 2, 1856, a police force was established consisting of five men to be selected by Constable Wilsey, whose duties shall be "to arrest all disorderly persons and such other duties in the premises as is usually performed by such officers." A year later a police department was established by ordinance consisting of the mayor, marshal and such policemen as then were or may thereafter be appointed. Two years later it was voted that the services of the police be dispensed with from and after this date and until further order from the city council.

Today the police department of the city comprises the mayor as head over all, the chief of police, the desk sergeant and six patrolmen. Exclusive of the mayor, the annual salaries aggregate something over $6,700.00. Attached to the department is a fine ambulance, a good patrol wagon, and a good team of horses, the upkeep of which is about $200 per annum.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

This department is the joy of the small boy, the comfort of the adult and the pride of all good citizens. It is generally believed that Galesburg has the best fire department of any city of like size in the state. It had its origin in an old-fashioned volunteer fire brigade.

On Feb. 5, 1858, the city council called upon all good citizens of Galesburg to call at the council room of the city and enroll themselves members of a volunteer bucket company, each agreeing to keep a bucket for the special purpose, and hold himself in readiness to attend all fires in the city and, at the same time it was ordered that an ordinance for the organization of a fire department be prepared. The ordinance provided that the department consist of an engineer, two assistant engineers, a city fire warden and such fire engine men, hose men, hook and ladder, ax and saw men and bucket company men as may from time to time be approved by the council, and when so approved, and not otherwise, they shall be enrolled as members of the fire department, the aldermen to be ex-officio fire wardens of their respective wards. Forty-five names were subscribed to the enrollment. Among the subscribers were the following:

B. O. Carr, J. B. Boggs, George Ekins, O. B. Judson, A. S. Hoover, Chas. L. Stevens, S. B. Hoisington, Geo. Davis, Nelson Finch, A. E. Higgins, E. Benner, G. C. Lanphere, J. F. Edgerton. The only persons among the above now living are: B. O. Carr, O. B. Judson and S. B. Hoisington. It is believed this was the first systematic effort to secure a fire department although in June, 1856, authority was voted to purchase a fire engine and hose suitable to the town, and there must have been some way of operating it. The greatest difficulty was the lack of water. The only source of supply were private wells. George W. Brown & Co. had a well which they thought inexhaustible and The Frost Manufacturing Co. had one, but the area over which these two could be made servicable was very limited. A large cistern was dug one block east of the Brown factory and another one near the Frost company's works. These cisterns were kept full from the two wells. A fire district was reached by water pipes that were connected with or rather served by these two cisterns. But such service was necessarily very imperfect. In 1870 there was a movement in the council for the purchase of a steam fire engine. The better judgment prevailed and nothing was done. The fire apparatus already owned was equal to the water supply. In 1879 the city purchased a fine chemical engine which did excellent service until the construction of the present system of water works. With the finding of plenty of water the fire department of Galesburg began to grow and today it is one of the most efficient that can be found. The central station is located on the south side of Simmons street between Prairie and Cherry streets. It is fitted up in the most up-to-date style. There are 5,000 telephones that may be used to notify central in case of fire. In case of alarm



H. R. SANDERSON

Today the police department of the city comprises the mayor as head over all, the chief of police, the desk sergeant and six patrolmen. Exclusive of the mayor, the annual salaries aggregate something over $6,700.00. Attached to the department is a fine ambulance, a good patrol wagon, and a good team of horses, the upkeep of which is about $200 per annum.

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the central telephone station starts everything working by electricity. It lights the building, rings all the bells, releases the horses, opens the doors and the department is ready to rush to a fire in ten to fifteen seconds. There are two outside stations—one on Maple avenue, near the Bateman school house, and one on the corner of East Brooks street and Churchill avenue. The department has fourteen fine horses, one aerial truck, 65 feet high, which can be used as a water tower, one steam fire engine, one chemical double 60 gallon cylinder engine, two combination hose and chemical engines, with 50 gallon tanks, 550 feet of hose, and one fire chief buggy. All of this apparatus is in first class condition and is kept clean and neat by the men. The roster of men includes the fire chief, one assistant fire chief, three captains and sixteen privates. These men all undergo frequent thorough examinations to test their efficiency in every duty they have to perform, including, of course, localities. Every man must know without asking the shortest route to every locality in the city and must also know the nearest hydrants to the place where the fire is. The equipment is ample, the discipline is perfect.

WATER DEPARTMENT

It has already been stated that the water supply was very inadequate to the necessity of the city, and that private wells and large reservoirs, in the shape of cisterns, located at different points, were resorted to. These cisterns were kept filled with water as storage for use in case of fire, but the city council became uneasy and dissatisfied with this meagre chest for a water supply. There was a spot south of Main street and lying on both sides of Henderson street that seemed to be yielding a great deal of water. A small artificial lake had been constructed there and was supplied with water that seeped into it from all directions. It was believed that this locality would furnish all the water that the city needed. A committee of the council had recommended the purchase of a part of this ground, but the proposition did not carry.

In 1883, a Mr. Nathan Shelton came to Galesburg and convinced the council that he could procure a sufficient supply of water by sinking a large well just west of the Burlington track, in the valley of Cedar Fork. A contract to that effect was made with Mr. Shelton who went ahead and sunk the well, laid water mains, constructed a standpipe and engine house and purchased all of the old water mains then owned by the city and, in fact, did everything necessary so far as construction was concerned to make a complete system of water works. In December, 1883, he gave notice to the city that he had assigned his franchises, etc., to the Galesburg Water Co., incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and further that the hydrants as listed in the notice were ready for use.

It soon began to appear that the water works would be without water before very long, and the council began to inquire what could be done to relieve the situation. Various notices were made but it finally came to the point where the city declared the contract forfeited, and instructed the water committee to disconnect the old water mains, formally owned by the city, from the Shelton works, and fall back upon the old water supply, and, at the same time, the council instructed the city attorney together with added counsel to begin at once the necessary legal

proceedings to annul the contract with the Galesburg Water Company, on the ground of insufficiency in quality and quantity of water furnished.

On June 1, 1885, Alderman Basler introduced an ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for a supply of water to the city of Galesburg and authorizing Nathan Shelton or assigns to construct and maintain water works. The repealing ordinance was put upon its passage and was passed by the following vote:

Yeas: Basler, Hamblin, Shaw, Anderson, Johnson, Overstreet, Brooks, Crocker, Drury, Moulton, Waste and Huston, 12. Nays: Hammond. Absent: Kennedy.

At the same time the city attorney was authorized to take such legal steps as he may deem necessary. To have declared null and void any and all rights granted under, and by, virtue of an ordinance passed May 12, 1883, in relation to water works and to employ legal assistance if necessary.

This case was fought strenuously, from the Circuit Court through the Supreme court of the state and the Supreme court of the United States, and the decision was uniformly in favor of the city, and by this decision every cent of valuation in $125,000 of water bonds was eliminated.

The city then began to consider the question of a water supply in earnest. The tract of land above referred to, which had been known as Crystal Springs property, lay on the south side of Main street and on each side of Henderson street, was again examined. It was finally voted to purchase a certain part of that property. A test had been made and it was found that the water supply appeared to be ample.

The city had repurchased from the Galesburg Water Co., the old Shelton works for a very reasonable sum. It was decided to erect the necessary buildings, pumps, etc., upon the property purchased for that purpose, and sink a series of wells from which water would be pumped and delivered, not only to reservoirs, but directly to the mains. The works were completed and the supply has been quite fit up to the present time. Additional ground has been purchased, additional wells were sunk and the quality of water has been first class and the quantity not ample but adequate. The wells which were first sunk have been abandoned. Other wells have been sunk and today the supply is better than ever before.

A brief abstract from the engineer's report, for the year 1910, will close this account and give a very clear idea of what there is today.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY

The water for the city of Galesburg and the residents thereof is secured from six 8-inch wells and from one 10-inch well, at an average depth of 80 feet, and three artesian wells at a depth of 1,225 feet.

The manner of pumping the 8 and 10-inch wells is by an Impellor type of pump, and by means of the air-compressor for the artesian wells.

During the past year we have put down four 8-inch wells and, with the one just completed on the reservoir bank, making a total of seven wells.



THE CENTRAL FIRE STATION

Located on Simmons Street, between Cherry and Prairie Streets. Erected, 1905-6. Value, $30,000.

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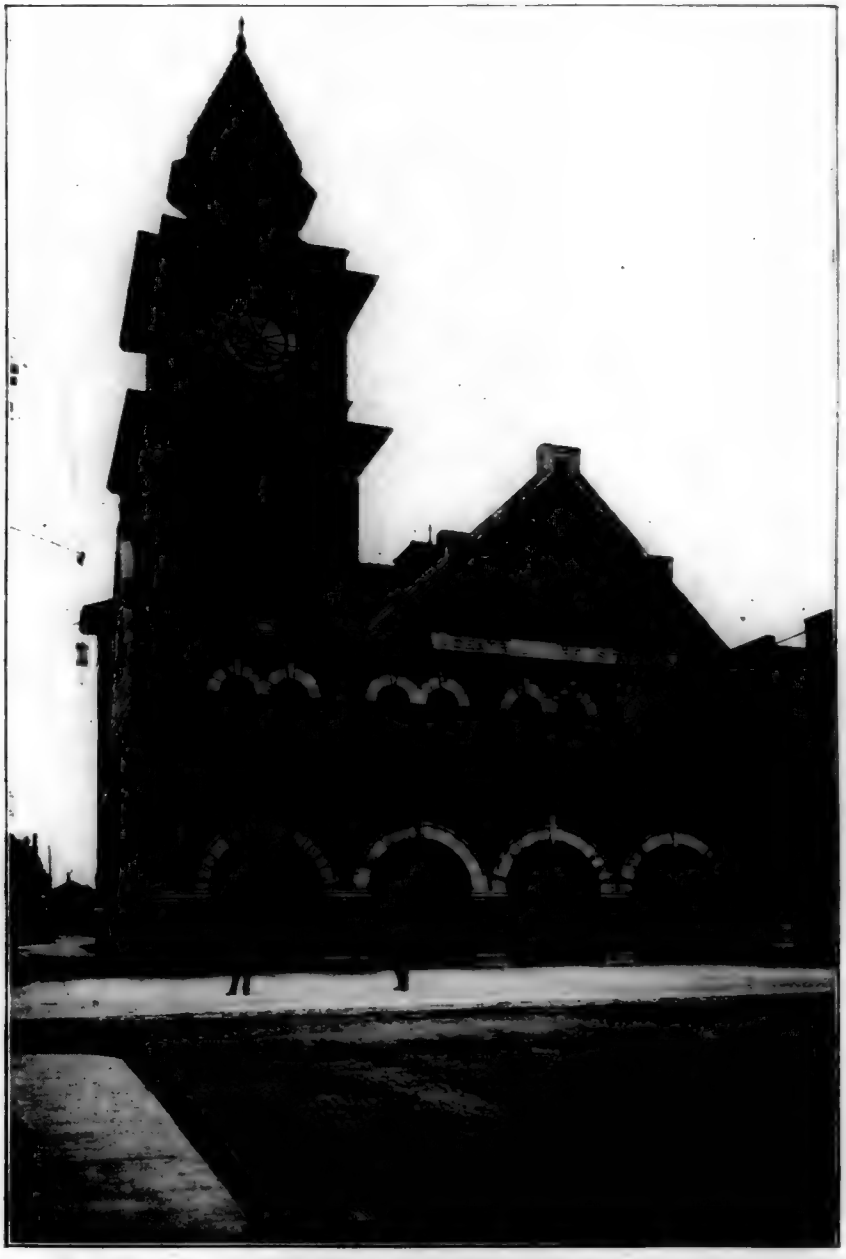
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AMOUNT OF WATER PUMPED

The air compressor has not been running continuously, but when in operation it pumps 215 gallons per minute. Two of the 8-inch wells are pumping an average of 500 gallons a minute each, and the remaining five wells are pumping an average of 200 gallons a minute each.

If all the wells should be operated for twenty-four hours, two and one-half million gallons would be pumped. The average number of wells in operation for the year is four, at an average of eighteen hours a day.

From the above it will be seen that we are pumping at least one and one-half million gallons daily. As a result it has been determined that the whole cost of pumping water by the air compressor is at the rate of 2⅜ cents per 1,000 gallons, and the cost of pumping with two Impellor pumps, in the pasture east of Henderson street, is four mills per thousand gallons. A test on the Impellor pumps near the station would make as favorable a showing, but would show a cost per one thousand gallons for less than shown by the air compressor.

The statement of receipts and expenditures is as follows:

Total receipts	$30,204.70
Total expenditures	27,149.82
Balance	3,054.88

There are today in the city 40¼ miles of water mains, comprising pipes varying in diameter from 4 inches to 24 inches. There are 420 fire hydrants in the city. The total value of this pipe including all hydrants, valves, specials, material and labor is $20,021.75. The average domestic pressure maintained during the past year has been fifty pounds which has been giving satisfaction. The ordinary fire pressure maintained is 120 pounds. The analysis of the water from the director of state water sufficiently shows that the same is safe for drinking purposes.

STREET CAR LINES

In the fall of 1871, a petition had been filed with the city council by a company known as the Galesburg Horse Railway Co., for an ordinance granting the use of the streets of the city of Galesburg for the purpose of said horse railway. Before any definite action had been taken, Geo. W. Brown, who at that time manufactured farm implements, at the corner of Kellogg and Simmons streets, also asked the privilege of constructing a horse railway, for freight purposes, from the Burlington freight depot to his shops at the aforesaid location, and upon reaching Simmons street to go westward as far as West street. This would accommodate the Frost Manufacturing Co., who were located at the latter point.

On November 15, of that year, an ordinance was introduced permitting George W. Brown, and others, to construct the street railway as asked for, going one block further to Academy street, provided it shall be constructed within one year.

There was opposition to this railway, called for by Geo. W. Brown Co., and the road was never constructed.

Under the ordinance granting the horse railway company the right to lay tracks in the streets of Galesburg, about ten rods of track in Broad street just south of

the line leading to Burlington, Iowa, was constructed, and an old street car was put upon it which was supposed to be equivalent to take possession of the streets of the city, under their charter and the ordinance.

It was all that was done for several years until the organization of the Street Railway Co., that actually did take possession of the streets and operate a line of cars.

The petition of the Geo. W. Brown Co. in regard to a horse railway was obtained by a track from the Burlington Co., across Chamber street between Main and Mulberry and across Seminary street near the west end of Mulberry, and across Kellogg, opposite the corn planter works.

The company which finally started operations obtained a franchise of January 5, 1885. The incorporators were:

Lake W. Sanborn, J. K. Mitchell, Asa A. Matteson, E. E. Fosdick, W. L. Gansing, William Kellogg, C. D. Lusk, W. L. Garrison, E. O. Flood, and George Clayton.

The corporated name of this company was known as the College City Street Railway Co. This railway company is now controlled by the McKinley Syndicate, and is a part of this system.

RAILROADS

The history of the C., B. & Q. Railroad Co., will show pretty fully how railroads were introduced into the city of Galesburg, but there were some things done by the city council which are worthy of note.

At that time it seemed that the Rock Island road was presenting the most favorable opportunity for an outlook from Galesburg to Chicago, and the Central Military Tract road was organized with that thought in view although they subsequently made connection with another company at Mendota.

A resolution was introduced into the city council on March 25, 1852, which reads very strangely today, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the Central Military Tract Railroad Co., be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to occupy so much of Broad street as may be necessary for the construction and permanent location of the said railroad, commencing at the south side of the public square and running north to the line of the corporation. The free right of way in that part of said street being hereby granted to the said company, provided that if it shall be found necessary to widen any part of said street, the same shall be done by the company free of expense to the town. And be it further

Resolved, That the said railroad company be and hereby are allowed the free use of so much of the public square as may be necessary upon which to construct a passenger depot, the same being subject to such regulation and restrictions as the president and trustees may hereafter see fit to impose.

Today we can hardly suppose what might have happened if that proposition had been accepted. The beautiful Broad street of today would not be in existence and to make room for the depot, on the public square, which is now being erected would, of course, entirely change the map of the city. We may wonder how little thought was, at that time, given to the future. Instead of a tract of land

of the size of the public square being used for depot purposes, we now have Burlington company occupying several hundred acres for depot grounds and switch-yards.

In 1857, a mass meeting of the citizens of Galesburg called upon the city council to subscribe $30,000 to the stock of the Alton & Rock Island road, which when amended with a provision that the railroad actually come to Galesburg, was passed. In the summer of 1857, an election was held in the city of Galesburg, at which it was voted that the city subscribe $35,000 for the stock of the Alton & Rock Island R. R. The number of votes in the affirmative was 500, the number against, 1. Later in May 1870, the council voted to call a special election to vote upon the proposition of the city taking $100,000 stock of the proposed Court Creek Railroad company, which, of course, never materialized.

CITY BUILDINGS

The city of Galesburg never owned a city hall or fire department buildings until recently. They had a building on Prairie street that answered the purpose. It owned a lot on Cherry street that answered for a city prison, but in 1895 action was taken that has resulted in a very fine improvement.

Alderman Griffith on June 19, 1905, moved that it be the order of the council that the finance committee and city attorney draft an ordinance for the balance of $70,000 city bonds, and be used for the purchase of site and erecting city hall, police and patrol stations and fire department building.

On July 3, 1905, Alderman Griffith presented an ordinance in accordance with the foregoing motion. On July 17, the building committee recommended that plans be drawn by J. G. Beadle for the fire station, police and patrol stations, which was adopted, that plans of Architect William Wolfe for the city hall be adopted.

The contract for the fire station was let to Peter T. Olson, for $27,373, including the building and all fixtures, except heating; the construction of the city prison was let to P. T. Olson, for $11,227, including all fixtures, except cages, iron doors, and fixtures belonging thereto, and the patrol station was let to M. E. Sweeney, for $7,900, including all fixtures.

On September 20, it was ordered that the contract for the new city hall be let to Davidson & Rundquist, for $34,000, except marble work, hardware, steam-heating and gas fixtures.

These buildings were all completed and are now in excellent shape.

The first meeting held in the new council chamber was in Aug. 6, 1906.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Soon after the city assumed the care and responsibility for the upkeep of a Young Men's Library Association, and opened it, for the people, as a free public library, the movement for a new library building began.

On June 5, 1882, Hon. T. J. Hale appeared before the council and stated that the library board desired to secure the consent of the majority of the voters of the city for an additional appropriation for the construction of a library building.

Three days later, Alderman Boggs offered a resolution that it is the sense of the council that if a majority of the voters petition this council for an appropriation for a library building, this council will appropriate $5,000. Nothing was accomplished at that time.

On February 5, 1894, Alderman Mack introduced preamble and resolution suggesting to the directors of the public library the making of plans and the adoption of such measures as are required by law for the erection of a public library building in the city of Galesburg, and that the same be presented to the city council as soon as possible for consideration, which was adopted.

On July 16, 1894, the finance committee presented to the council a copy of the record of the board of directors, of the public library, for adoption, providing for a public library building in the city of Galesburg, together with the estimate that the cost of grounds and building, including shelving, racks, table, etc., etc., shall be the sum of $50,000, and that the board has determined that the time over which the collections of the costs of said building shall be spread be four years, thus collecting $12,500 per annum. The record was approved and adopted.

On April 22, 1895, the first installment of $12,500, was appropriated for the library. The full amount voted by the council was collected and a building begun in the fall of 1900.

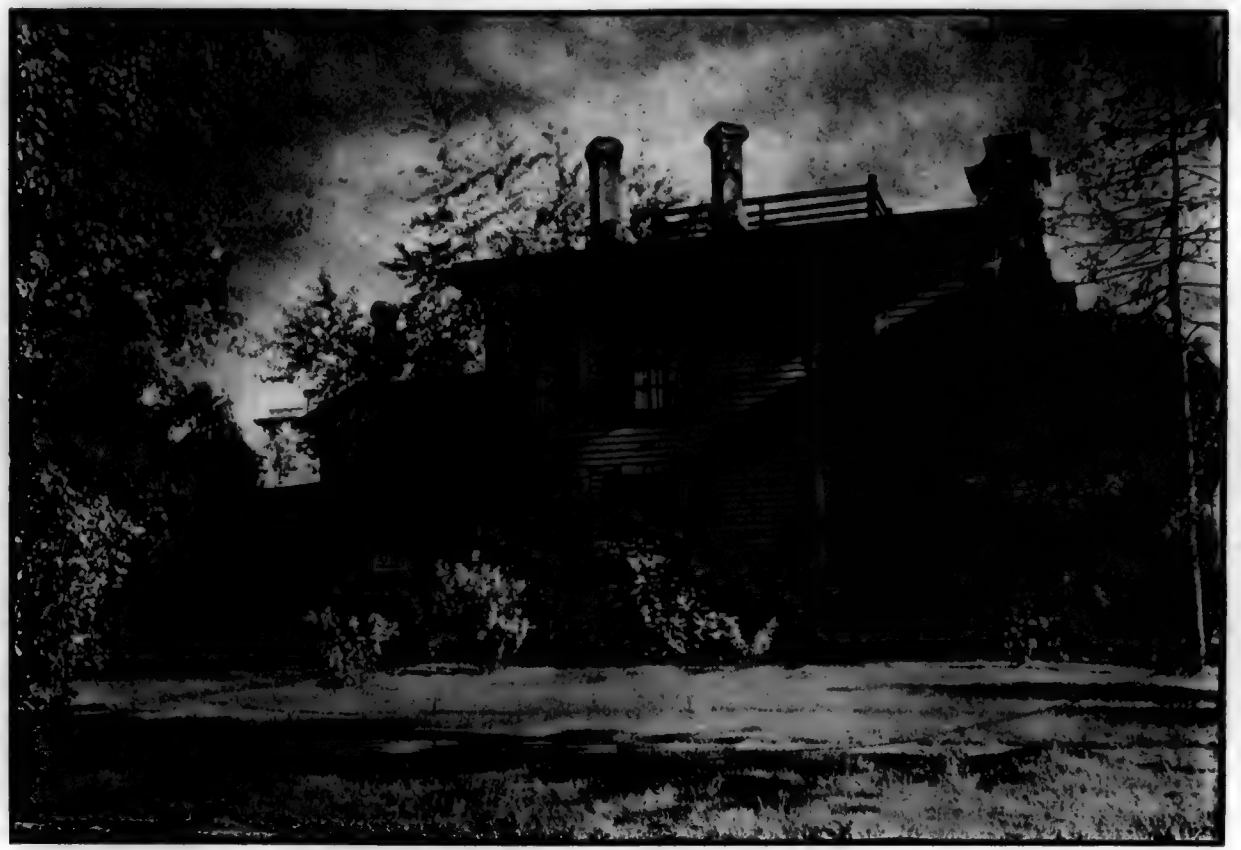
The library board called upon Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a gift of $50,000 for the library building, which in February, 1901, was promised on condition that the city agreed to raise $5,000 annually for the keeping up of the library, and further to furnish a proper building site. This the council promptly responded to in the affirmative.

A location for the library building had been purchased out of the first moneys received for that purpose, situated at the corner of Ferris and Prairie streets. This location was not thought desirable by the board of directors in the year 1899, and a new location was selected and purchased at the corner of Broad and Simmons streets where it now stands. The former location was regarded as too far from the public schools and the ground was not considered large enough. The present building is exactly the same size as the first lot that was purchased, and contrary to expectations, the patronage of the library has been such that a movement for enlargement will probably begin in the near future.

There are today in the public library about 40,000 volumes. The annual expenditure for magazines and newspapers is about $400. The number of people employed at the library is eight. The number of books delivered and used in reference work is about 150,000 annually.

WORK HOUSE

The question of putting petty criminals at work has been before the city council of Galesburg, as well as the board of supervisors of Knox county, for a good many years. The two boards have had several conventions through their respective committees to bring about some arrangement whereby the petty criminals of the two jurisdictions could be put to work. First, to pay their fines, and second it was believed in both boards that it was vastly better for the man to set him to work than to keep him in idleness. The matter seems first to have come



THE HENRY R. SANDERSON HOUSE

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before the council on August 3, 1875, when a resolution to make all able-bodied men work out their fines was passed. It will be found from the history of the county that the question was up several times after that, before anything definite was really accomplished.

On September 7, 1909, the mayor appointed a police committee as a special committee to confer with a similar committee appointed by the board of supervisors, to consider the question of maintaining a stone pile for the use of the county and the city.

The next action on the part of the city was June 5, 1911, when Alderman Gretta introduced an ordinance providing for the employment of persons committed to the city prison for non-payment of fines for violation of city ordinances. This ordinance was passed with a vote of 14 yeas.

On June 19, 1911, Alderman McFarland reported that he had secured option on a piece of land at the intersection of Main and Henderson streets for thirty days. He moved that the city purchase the same and that the city clerk and mayor be authorized to execute proper papers. Motion carried.

On June 19, 1911, Alderman Gretta from the special committee on rock pile, moved that the city clerk be authorized to issue a warrant in payment of the city's share of the property (bought for a rock pile jointly between the county and the city), on the direction of the police committee. This vote was carried. From this it is seen that the question so long occupying the minds of the board of supervisors and the city council has been solved.

SALOON LICENSE

Few questions have occupied the minds of the city council of the city of Galesburg more continuously than the saloon question, and a brief account of this matter will probably be interesting.

In 1855, on March 7, the matter was brought before the council and the attorney was requested to draw an ordinance declaring liquor shops, dram shops, etc., of such character, a nuisance. An ordinance was presented and adopted on June 20, 1855, providing "that no person shall within the limits of said town be permitted to sell or offer for sale or give away any spirituous or fermented liquors, any whiskey, rum, gin, brandy, wine, ale, beer, porter or cider, any measures of said liquors or any alcoholic imitation of any of said liquors except for medicinal purposes under the direction of a practicing physician, or for mechanical purposes without having obtained a license to keep a grocery."

The following instance shows how the foregoing provision was lived up to.

On Nov. 13, 1855, it seems that a barrel of liquor had been taken upon an execution to satisfy a fine against certain parties for committing an assault and affray within the corporation of Galesburg. The liquor was to be sold. The president of the corporation was instructed and authorized to purchase the said whiskey and destroy the same.

On May 12, 1856, Mr. Young made application for a license to sell liquor, whereupon it was voted to retain Messrs. Smith and Ford as attorneys for the corporation and that they be instructed to prosecute all persons being complained

of for selling liquor in violation of law. The petition was laid upon the table August 5, 1856, but was again considered and granted Aug. 11, 1856.

In August, 1856, an ordinance was passed providing that any person found intoxicated within the city shall be deemed a nuisance.

On May 11, 1857, an ordinance against the sale of liquor and gaming was introduced and unanimously adopted. The presence of both of said misdemeanors was declared a nuisance.

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In 1883, the Burlington railroad people were about to begin the construction of a new passenger depot upon block 61, and they asked that lawful means be taken to prevent the establishment of a saloon within two blocks of the depot.

In February, 1888, in compliance with a request from the president and secretary of the W. C. T. U., the police committee recommended the passage of resolutions giving the people of Galesburg the privilege of voting for or against the license of saloons. The result of the election was a majority of votes in favor of license.

A vote upon the question of local option was taken in the spring of 1908. It carried by between 600 and 700 majority. Another vote was taken in the spring of 1910, and local option again carried by something over 300 majority. The same question was submitted to the voters of the city in the spring election of 1912, and resulted in a majority between 200 and 300 in favor of license.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

There has always been an influence at work in the city of Galesburg that made for better conditions, the same as is felt in all cities, and under this head it is proposed briefly to state a few things that have been attempted by the council to produce conditions that may be properly classed under the head of general improvements.

On August 16, 1851, an ordinance was passed by the village trustees, removing all slaughter houses beyond the limits of the city, provided that if the business be carried on within the city, certain parts of the animals slaughtered must be buried two feet beneath the surface of the ground.

In 1851, a resolution was passed calling for a meeting of the citizens at Palmer A. Conger's tavern to consider the propriety of raising a tax for the improvement of the town. At the same meeting an application was made for a permit to the Robinson family to perform within the city. This was probably in the early days of the great Robinson circus.

The tolling of the church bell was prohibited in 1856, on the occurrence of any death.

In April, 1857, Knox college asked that Tompkins street between Broad and Cherry, be closed. There were remonstrances against this petition and it was denied in consequence of no power in the city council to grant it. Of course it is plain to see why the college made this request to close Tompkins street as it would enlarge the area of ground that could be devoted to park purposes.



GEORGE SANDERSON

of for selling liquor in violation of law. The petition was laid upon the table August 5, 1856, but was again considered and granted Aug. 11, 1856.

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In the same year the city surveyor was asked to establish street grades. Also a board of health was formed and their duties prescribed by ordinance.

All these arrangements were in accordance with a certain desire for that form of improvement that would touch each individual and where it was calculated to raise the general standard of thought and feeling on the part of the people of the city.

After the coming of the railroad, it was found that railroad time differed somewhat from local time and adoption of railroad time was recommended by the mayor and clerk and they also recommended an appropriation of $50.00 for ringing the bell of the first church at 12 o'clock M. This, of course, was done to enable people to keep up their time in harmony with the railroad time. The recommendation was not concurred in.

In March, 1859, the city council closed that part of Broad street passing through the park between Tompkins and South streets. This was a very proper act on the part of the city. It permits the maintenance of a very beautiful park and court house grounds, and traffic through that part of the city would not improve appearances.

In 1864, a petition signed by a number of citizens was presented to the city council and embracing quite another thing. It was asked that the city council favor the enterprise for introducing gas into the city of Galesburg. The petition was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. The committee reported that they could not obtain said information on the subject, such as would warrant them in recommending its introduction, but the committee would be glad to hold a conference with the company proposing its introduction.

On July 18, 1866, the council passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Galesburg Gas Light & Coke Co., be permitted to erect works and buildings on block 9, of this city, for the purpose of manufacturing gas and coke and grant to said company all privileges usually granted by other cities to gas light and coke companies.

The resolution was passed. Here is still another industry of considerable propriety that was favored.

On April 12, 1860, Mr. G. Peterson was granted the privilege of erecting a tannery on Cedar Fork, between Broad and Cedar streets, on condition that he kept it nice and clean and free from reasonable objections of citizens in the neighborhood.

Later in the year 1877, there began an effort to make improvements in our streets, which has resulted in the paving with brick of so much of our city. Alderman Sanderson moved that Main street improvements be proceeded with on a gravel basis and that the city engineer be instructed to report estimates of the cost of improving the street in that manner and that cost of curb stones and good substantial gutters be included. An ordinance was passed on September 1, providing for the improvement of Main street with gravel, from the public square to Kellogg street. Following this improvement came the improvement of Cherry and Prairie streets, with gravel which, in a few years, was succeeded by brick.

The installation of free delivery of mail in the city of Galesburg necessitated the posting of street names and house numbers and a communication from the postmaster general to Postmaster Carr, of Feb. 24, 1883, encouraged the city

authorities to complete this work as quickly as possible preparatory to the establishment of free postal delivery, April 1, next.

The question of street lighting was considered in June, 1883, and on the 8th of June an ordinance was passed by unanimous vote providing for the lighting of the streets by electricity.

In February, 1906, it was voted to buy 78 acres of the Blue Farm at $115, as a suburban park for the city of Galesburg, later something like 12 acres more was purchased. It has been thought by many that this was an act of useless extravagance on the part of the city. It it probable, however, that in time not only this act of the council will be heartily endorsed but that other places will yet be selected and purchased for park purposes.

It will be seen from the article in this history, upon the subject of the public parks, that Galesburg is very much behind on that question, and that the cities of the United States are generally poorly provided with places for the recreation of the public. It goes without saying that the taste for matters of that kind is constantly increasing and that in the not distant future the cities of America will be well provided with parks for the recreation and pleasure of their people.

THE GALESBURG HOSPITAL

The Galesburg Hospital was founded in 1891, and each year since then has seen it expand in usefulness. It is situated on high and well drained premises on North Seminary street in a quite part of the city, and yet within a few blocks of the business center, and reached by street cars. Its environments are all that could be desired. It is under the management of a board of fifteen directors, chartered by the state, and with the mayor of the city as a member ex-officio.

It has been admitted to state registration as a well equipped and well managed institution.

Characteristics of the hospital are the abundance of light and air, the excellent ventilation, for every room is an outside room, and the modern type of all the conveniences.

FOR WHOM MAINTAINED

The hospital is maintained for the reception and medical treatment of the sick and injured and disabled of all classes of persons except those having contagious diseases, and to maintain a training school for nurses. Since its erection many hundreds of patients have been successfully treated at this hospital and it was never so well equipped and efficiently administered as at present. It is prepared to care for emergency cases of all descriptions.

GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

During the last two years the capacity of the hospital has been increased by a handsome new wing and a home for the nurses. This new wing is practically fireproof, the floors being of concrete, and the heating plant is in the fireproof basement of this addition contributing much to the safety of the structure. The home for the nurses is built with special reference to their comfort.

The main building was erected in 1891, and later the south wing was built with the hope that this would meet the increasing demand. Within a few years the capacity was found inadequate, which led to the erection of the new addition, along lines that included the latest ideas of hospital construction. The entire building is modern and furnished with all the modern conveniences. It has a capacity for one hundred beds, including fifty private rooms. It is provided with an electric elevator and is lighted with electricity. A sun room is one of the features. For male patients convalescing there is a large, well lighted, comfortable lounging room.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

This department of the hospital is governed by a joint committee from the board of trustees and the hospital staff. The directress of nurses has immediate control and direction of the nurses, subject to the general authority of the superintendent of the hospital. Her authority extends over all that pertains to the discipline and duties of the nurses and pupils both in the hospital and the home, and to their conduct at all times, as well as their instruction.

The home for pupil nurses occupies the extreme north wing of the last addition to the hospital building. The rooms are well lighted and heated and comfortably furnished. On the eastern exposure of this wing fronts the nurses' parlor, affording a beautiful furnished room for recreation and the reception of friends. This portion of the building is connected with the hospital by corridors, but otherwise is a separate part of the institution.

The school numbers about thirty pupils divided into preparatory, junior, intermediate, and senior classes.

Candidates for admission must be between twenty and thirty-five years of age, in good general health, free from physical deformities, and must have a high school education or its equivalent. Married women are not accepted in the training school.

The full term is three years, of which three months are devoted to preparatory work. All pupils must complete the full term and must devote their whole time to the work, and must not allow outside interests to interfere in any way. Any time that may be lost, except in vacations, must be made up at the end of the term. In sickness, nurses are cared for by the hospital and attended by the hospital staff so long as they remain at the hospital.

The school year begins the first Monday in October and ends the last Friday in May. The course is comprehensive, and during the term five lectures a week are given by the different members of the hospital staff, as well as the lectures and demonstrations given by the superintendent, directress of nurses, and the surgical nurse. Lectures on special subjects are also given at stated intervals during the year. Practical and bedside instruction is given by the directress and surgical nurse. Practical instruction in diets is given by the superintendent.

Pupil nurses receive no salary during their period of training, but after the probation period of two months is passed an allowance of $5.00 per month is made to each nurse for the purpose of supplying means for the purchase of uniforms, books, etc.

Hours for recreation are provided for at the discretion of the directress of nurses. When practicable, two hours each week day, one afternoon each week, and three weeks' vacation each year will be allowed.

When the full term of three years is completed and the examinations satisfactorily passed, each nurse will receive a diploma. Graduate nurses are eligible, on passing the required examination, to state registration.

THE MANAGEMENT

The internal management of the institution is under the administration of a joint board representing the board of trustees and the physicians who give careful attention to all questions arising from the care of patients. The training school for nurses offers fine facilities for those desiring to master this profession, and such is the standard that the graduates are now admitted on examination to state registration. Being an incorporated institution, the hospital is subject to state inspection, and has been found well equipped and managed. The medical staff of ten physicians renders valuable assistance in the training school and along many other lines.

THE SURGICAL DEPARTMENT

The hospital is well equipped with all the appliances for successful surgical operations. It has two operating rooms, furnished with all needed instruments. Its X-ray machine is one of the best that money could purchase, and of the most modern and effective kind.

There are departments equipped with all the apparatus for thorough sterilizing. In the diet kitchen there are all the conveniences by which the nurses can prepare food suited to the patients.

A competent graduate surgical nurse is director of surgical clinics.

THE MATERNITY DEPARTMENT

One of the special features of the institution is the maternity department. The entire lower floor of the south wing is devoted to this purpose. The wards are conveniently located and admirably adapted to minister to the comforts of patients.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

There are two children's rooms at present with eight beds and especially suited to the care of children. A children's room association has been organized for the purpose of furnishing the rooms and keeping them equipped.

The popularity of the children's wards is shown by the fact that twenty-five children were treated in them in a little over two months.

GENERAL WARDS

There are general surgical wards for men and the same for women with four beds in each.

ROOMS ARE NAMED

Many of these rooms bear the names of organizations and societies that take keen interest in the institution, such as the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist, Universalist, the Elks, the B. R. T., O. R. C. B. of L. E. Lombard, etc.

THE LAUNDRY

The hospital maintains its own laundry which is furnished with all the appliances speedily to turn out satisfactory work.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The training school has a large and loyal alumnae association, containing 55 members, nearly all resident.

THE OFFICERS

The trustees of the institution at the present time are Robert Chappell, of the O. T. Johnson Company; J. C. Simpson, of James C. Simpson & Company; Alvah S. Green, of the law firm of Williams, Lawrence, Welsh and Green; Mrs. G. W. Thompson, wife of Judge Thompson, of the Circuit and Appellate courts; John Lass; C. O. Lewis, formerly of the firm of Terry & Lewis; Mrs. Louise Perrin; E. R. Drake, of the firm of Kellogg Drake & Co.; C. H. Chamberlain, secretary of the Purington Paving Brick Co.; Mrs. W. D. Godfrey, formerly superintendent of the hospital; Miss Mary Scott, assistant treasurer of Knox College; Loren Stevens; Mrs. Helen Backman, Mrs. A. D. Stearns and Fred R. Jelliff, editor of the Republican-Register, with the Mayor of the City ex-officio.

The officers of the board are as follows: President, James C. Simpson; Vice President, E. R. Drake; Treasurer, C. O. Lewis; Secretary, Mrs. Jessie Irons; Superintendent, Miss Lois Eggert.

The medical staff consists of the following, with Dr. Nash as chief of staff: Drs. J. F. Percy, R. C. Matheny, G. S. Bower, E. N. Nash, J. H. Bryant, C. B. Ripley, A. F. Stotts, Clyde A. Finley, J. M. Bohan, F. G. Hall.

There were 904 cases treated at the hospital during the year 1911.

THE CITY OF KNOXVILLE

By O. L. Campbell

"Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth." No more beautiful or appropriate site could well be selected than that upon which is built this historic town. Parnach Owen, by order of the County Commissioners Court laid out the town on section 28, in Knox township, in 1831. Capt. John Charles, Parry Morris, John Montgomery, Dr. Charles Hansford, John G. Sanborn, the original founders of this city were certainly men of rare, good judgment, selecting a

site which could not well be improved. Located between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers on the east and west and Court Creek and Hawcreek on the north and south, gives perfect drainage, freedom from disastrous wind storms, and an altogether desirable location for a city of homes, healthful and pleasing.

On the second day of April, 1836, the clerk of the County Commissioners Court laid before the court a certificate of the president and clerk of the incorporation of the town of Knoxville in regard to said incorporation which reads as follows:

At an election of incorporation held in Knoxville on the 5th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, the following is the state of the polls: One vote against incorporation; Twenty-four for corporation.

H. J. RUNKLE, *Clerk.*
SAMUEL SLOCUMB, *President.*

Also a certificate of the election of trustees of the said town of Knoxville, as follows, to-wit:

At an election of trustees held in the town of Knoxville on the 11th day of March, 1836, the following named persons received the number of votes opposite their names:

H. W. Higgins has sixteen votes.
J. G. Sanborn has eleven votes.
Sam'l Lyter has thirteen votes.
B. Mothershead has fifteen votes.
Chas. Hansford has sixteen votes.
John Eads has seven votes.
Wm. Taber has one vote.
G. Burkingham has four votes.

Consequently, the five first named persons are elected as Trustees of Knoxville.

H. J. RUNKLE, *Clerk.*
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The early history of the town is of more than usual interest. Dr. Hansford, who came to Knoxville in 1832, was the county's first physician, and his daughter, Grace, was our first girl baby. Elijah T. Eads was the first boy born in the city, and John Moore Bartlett was the first boy born in the township. Capt. John Charles bought Parnach Owens' farm on the east side of the city and these broad acres, numbering nearly two thousand are still in possession of the Charles family. Harvey Montgomery owns nearly a thousand acres which were originally settled on by his father, John Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery is the oldest living child born in Knox county. This town began at once to make history. John G. Sanborn came in 1832, started a store, and during his whole life, was a live, honorable citizen. He was gathered to his fathers at a ripe old age on the day Abraham Lincoln died. He was Knoxville's first postmaster, was the first clerk of the Circuit Court, the County Court, and the County Commissioners Court. The Messrs. Henry, Eldred and Cornelius Runkle, who came in the early thirties, were a blessing to the land of their adoption, being very closely identified with the history and development of the town, from its organization, the good they did can not be forgotten as long as time lasts. Henry, among other enterprises,



An old familiar scene in Knoxville.



The old Knox County jail, erected at Knoxville in 1845. In the yard at the rear, John M. Osborne was executed March 14, 1873, the only execution in the criminal records of Knox County.



An old building in Knoxville said to have been erected in 1839. A house with a "double veranda."



One of the first brick buildings to replace the old log buildings of Knoxville.

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owned the first grist mill in the county. Eldred, who was identified with Henry in various enterprises for twenty years, continued the business until his death in 1865. Cornelius was for a long series of years a banker, being the first president of the Farmers National Bank. He died in 1908, full of years and honors, and greatly mourned by all.

Rev. Jacob Gum was our first minister, services being held in his own home, a two-roomed log cabin, in 1839. His grandson, Jacob D. Gum, was the first pupil enrolled in the first school taught in the township.

Daniel Fuqua, who came here in 1834 helped greatly in the work of establishing homes in this county. His children and grandchildren numbered 125 when he was gathered to his fathers in 1909. Judge Robert L. Hannaman came to Knoxville in 1836. For half a century he was a blessing to the community. Hon. James Knox, previous to his election as congressman from this district was one of our most enterprising citizens, both as a business man and official. His benefactions to St. Mary's School and St. Alban's Academy have been very large. His contribution of a splendid town clock and bell which are placed in the cupola of the public school has always been greatly appreciated. He also contributed a fund of $1,000 each for the use of the Agricultural Board and for the keeping up of the cemetery grounds.

Hon. George A. Charles, who was for seventeen years a representative of Knox township on the Board of Supervisors of Knox Township, helped largely in making this a desirable locality for those to live who followed.

Hon. John H. Lewis, who began life here as a young man, has always encouraged by liberal contributions and sound advice everything which would add to the welfare of our city and its people.

Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, rector of St. Mary's School, has done probably as much as any other citizen to sustain and promote everything which was for the betterment of this city.

These are only a few of the people who helped to found and promote the interests of Knoxville. Every householder and home-owner takes special pride in making it what it is so often called "Knoxville the Beautiful."

Knoxville is well known as a city of churches and schools. Her churches, five in number—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Swedish Lutheran, St. Marys and St. Johns, both interior and exterior, are models of church architecture, and ample for every requirement. There are doubtless few cities of 2,000 inhabitants anywhere which excel Knoxville in the number or value of its churches. Of its schools, an extended notice is given elsewhere. St. Mary's, in its convenience, accessibility, healthful location, and all the accoutrements which make a perfect educational institution, where education ripens into true culture and broad character, is not anywhere excelled.

St. Alban's School for boys is making a name and fame for itself in the splendid education its pupils receive—a school where all the requisites of a first class educational institution are apparent—a healthful location, modern equipment, experienced teachers, and a course of study which eminently fits a boy for a life of business or advanced study.

The Knoxville public schools have ample grounds, splendid buildings, modern

conveniences for study and a corps of teachers not excelled anywhere. The cost of buildings and equipment was about $50,000.

Knoxville's latest acquisition is her Old Ladies' Home, founded by Mrs. William Jones. It occupies a block in the east part of the city, and is just being completed at a cost of $100,000. It is built of vitrified brick with cement trimmings, and every modern convenience is being furnished. While the four stories include one hundred rooms, arrangements have been made for the accommodation of forty people. The chapel, dining room, reception parlors, rest and hospital rooms are all models of beauty, taste and convenience. It will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1912.

This town is known far and wide for having within its borders one of the finest and best conducted alms houses in the country. Additions and improvements have been made from time to time, until the present valuation of the farm and buildings is about $150,000. While always under the care of the board of supervisors and the committee, Knox county has always been fortunate in the selection of its superintendents, none of whom have been more capable than the present appointee, who has managed the institution for the past twelve years with signal success.

KNOX COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

For a term of years, numbering nearly half a century the old settlers of Knox county have assembled in Knoxville, but it was not until 1886 that a formed constitution was adopted. At a meeting held April 3, 1867, Daniel Robertson was elected as its first president; Major Thomas McKee, vice president, and Judge R. L. Hannaman, secretary. Even at this early date, just after the close of the war of the rebellion, the aged speakers gave eloquent addresses recounting the happenings to the people of the county. Since 1885 a death roll has been kept and read each year. By a resolution of the association thirty years residence entitles one to become an old settler, so that each year the death roll is largely augmented.

The present officers are composed entirely of old settlers as follows:

President, N. T. Allen, Galesburg.

Vice President, E. P. Williams, Galesburg.

Secretary and Treasurer, O. S. Campbell, Knoxville.

Township Vice Presidents

Indian Point, E. H. Roe.
Cedar, Pleasant Marks.
Galesburg Township, H. H. Clay.
City of Galesburg, W. H. Wilcox.
Henderson, E. Davidson.
Rio, N. H. Mansfield.
Chestnut, W. H. Reese.
Sparta, Sidney Wilmot.
Maquon, Joshua Burnett.
Persifer, J. R. Young.



The old Hebard House, Knoxville, from the upper veranda of which Lincoln addressed the crowd assembled in the street on the night of Oct. 6th, 1858.



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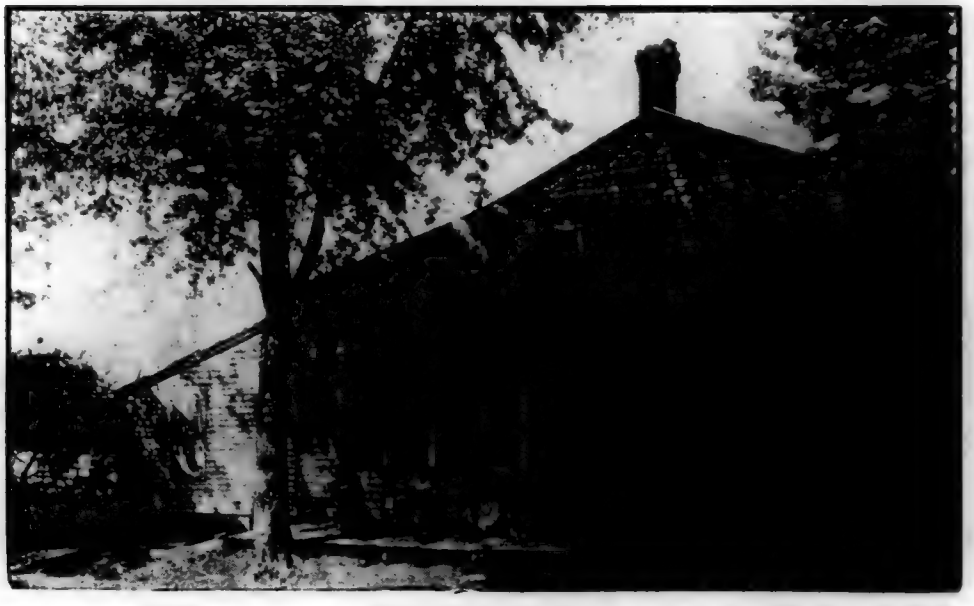
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The old Hebard House, Knoxville, from the upper veranda of which Lincoln addressed the crowd assembled in the street on the night of Oct. 6th, 1858.



ONE OF THE EARLIEST TAVERNS IN KNOX COUNTY

Walnut Grove, A. F. Ward.
Salem, L. A. Lawrence.
Elba, D. C. Hurlbutt.
Truro, Chas. Spencer.
Victoria, Geo. Reynolds.
Knox, S. R. Witherell.
Haw Creek, John U. Pickrel.
Orange, W. H. Wiley.
Ontario, George Wetmore.
Lynn, J. Collinson.
Copley, F. Becker.

BRICK MAKING.

Knox township is known everywhere because of the Purington Paving Brick Industry, located in the northwest part of the township where immense beds of shale have been discovered. This shale is a fine-grained, slaty, soft rock, resembling sandstone in appearance, and is used exclusively in the manufacture of vitrified paving brick. So great is the demand for this brick for use in paving streets and for walks, that all of the four plants in the Court Creek bottom are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of this kind of brick. Nearly half a million of dollars is invested in the four plants, and five hundred men are on the payroll. The capacity of the combined plants is nearly half a million brick per day.

CITY OF ABINGDON

By Hon. Joseph W. Latimer

The City of Abingdon is located on very high rolling ground and covers a portion of section 33 in Cedar township and a portion of section 4 in Indian Point township. The original town, comprising sixteen blocks, was laid out on section 33 in Cedar township in 1836. Frederick Snyder's Addition to Abingdon, located upon section 4, Indian Point township, was laid out in 1849. The city is named after the City of Abingdon, Maryland, the birthplace of A. D. Swartz, the founder. His wife was a Carroll, related to one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In the early days of the town it did not make a very rapid growth. In 1855 it had acquired about five hundred inhabitants, but between 1855 and 1860 when the colleges, Hedding and Abingdon college, were located there, the population increased very rapidly. At the outbreak of the Civil War it was in a very flourishing condition and it furnished its full quota of men, who entered the service of the United States, and notwithstanding the progress of the civil war, the town continued to grow in numbers and it reached a population of one thousand to twelve hundred people. Its growth has been steady all along. In later years it became more rapid in consequence of the location of certain manufacturing enterprises

that came to the city or were originally started there, and the population today is about three thousand, many, however, claiming three thousand five hundred.

The original inhabitants were very largely from Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee and they naturally sympathized with the southern idea in regard to the institution of slavery. As time passed on, however, these sympathies changed, especially with the men, and they gradually became anti-slavery in sentiment and some of them even became agents of the famous underground railway. Jonothan Latimer, father of the writer of this brief history, was among those who saw a better and brighter light upon the side of freedom. The women did not change their minds quite so rapidly, and his wife, who, noticing with regret the gradual change that was coming over her husband, said to him one day, "Jonothan, if you are determined to go to the devil yourself, don't take all the boys with you." This good mother, however, was as large-hearted as any of her southern sisters and it will do the reader good to search further for the generosity of soul within her by reading the article in this history on the subject of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and Cherry Grove seminary. It can be said, however, if to warm the heart with thoughts of freedom is equivalent to going to the devil, Jonothan Latimer's sons all sought the august presence of that somewhat mythical being.

HEDDING COLLEGE

This institution was chartered in 1857 under the name of Hedding Female College. It received its name from Bishop Hedding of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was suggested by Mr. J. B. F. Chesney and heartily endorsed by other interested parties. The name was afterwards changed to Hedding College, and both boys and girls were admitted to its halls upon equal terms.

The college has, in common with all other colleges of the country, had its successes and reverses, but it has steadily maintained a high purpose and determination to reach a final success. At the present time it has an attendance of about two hundred, and there is a strong movement for a greater endowment and larger attendance. The outlook is brighter than ever before. There is a determination on the part of the denomination which is behind it, and the people of Abingdon, to bring it to the front and place it upon an enduring basis.

President Walter D. Agnew has undertaken this work with a spirit that will surely win. He has accomplished his first point, the raising of $50,000 toward the endowment. This added to $50,000 heretofore raised completes the $100,000 required to be held before the end of the year 1912. Rev. Agnew will raise another $100,000 before the end of the year 1916, which, when accomplished, places Hedding upon the basis of a college authorized to confer degrees and claim all rights belonging to a fully equipped college and without which it would have to work upon the grade of an academy.

ABINGDON COLLEGE

Abingdon College was opened by P. H. Murphy in 1853 and charter obtained in 1855. Some of the prominent incorporators were Wm. Maxwell, P. H.



STREET SCENES IN ABINGDON



HEDDING COLLEGE, ABINGDON

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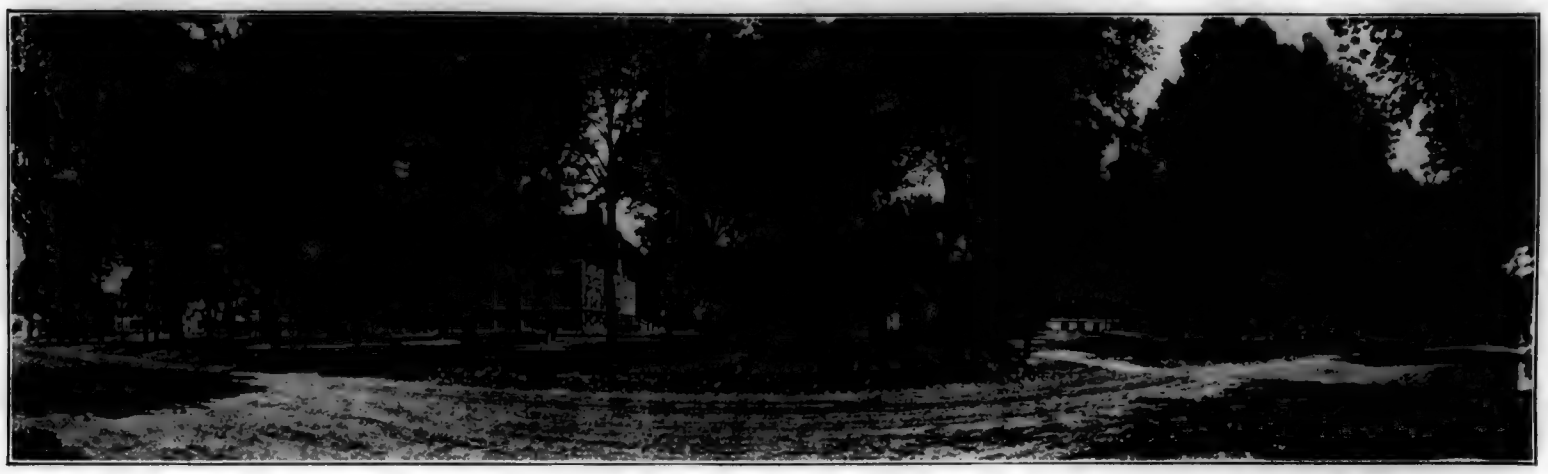
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Murphy, J. C. Latimer, John Miller, George Price, S. H. Richey, Jesse Purdue and others. This was a private enterprise at first. It was afterwards taken up by the Christian church and carried forward successfully for about twenty-five years. At one time it had three hundred or four hundred students, but owing to some local dissensions, it succumbed and the influences of the church took the educational center to Eureka, Illinois.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH

The various religious denominations have been written up by others under their respective names, but it is probable that the Protestant Methodist denomination has been overlooked. This denomination at one time was very strong in this vicinity. At one time they owned the finest church edifice in the city of Abingdon. They had societies throughout this section of the county and their work was the most militant and progressive of almost any denomination in the county at that period.

It is somewhat difficult to state exactly the cause of the disappearance of this denomination. Their inclination was to erect chapels and other places of worship in the country and this is always at a disadvantage, as the communicants have to go a long distance to attend worship, and it is also true that the members gradually shifted to Congregationalism, and it is quite probable that these two causes finally led to the abandonment of that particular church in Knox county.

INDUSTRIES

We have spoken of the industries of Abingdon which have led to its growth in recent years. A list of those industries with the number of men employed will indicate very clearly how much Abingdon owes to her industries.

First we will speak of the hand industries that existed here years ago and which have been driven out by the invention and use of machinery. In the 40's and 50's J. B. F. Chesney manufactured plows, which were celebrated throughout this section of the country. Also Jonothan Latimer built carriages and buggies in the early days.

As an example of an early pioneer store, we cannot think of anything better than that of Jonothan Latimer, afterwards Latimer and Meeks, that was located in the City of Abingdon, under one roof employing shoemaker, tailor and milliner. This store kept dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, meats cured by themselves, a small variety of drugs; they bought and sold cattle, hogs, sheep and all the products of the farm. There were two ways in which they disposed of their hogs, of which they often owned several thousand taken in exchange for goods sold during the year. They would either slaughter them on the farm and haul their carcasses to Copperas Landing on the Illinois river, or drive them on foot to the same shipping point. Generally the return wagons would be loaded with goods to be again traded to the farmer for his farm products, and generally it may be stated that everything received by these traders from the farmers was disposed of at Copperas Landing, as aforesaid. From there of course they were shipped by boat to the larger cities, mostly St. Louis. In other instances the

meat that was slaughtered would be packed in barrels, salted and shipped in this way. At one time there was packed in a store house, standing on the corner of Main and Martin streets, cured meats waiting for disposition. The store house burned down and the entire contents became a total loss, amounting to about $10,000.

The industries which are in existence today are the following:

Abingdon Paving Brick & Tile Co.	25 men
Abingdon Wagon Co.	165-175
Abingdon Sanitary Mfg. Co.	135-150
American Sanitary Mfg. Co.	135-150
Globe Mfg. Co.	150 men and women
Abingdon Shirt and Overall Co.	50 men and women
Novelty Mfg. Co.	15
Abingdon Trap Co.	20 men and women
Abingdon Cement Tile Works	8 men and women
Abingdon Silo Co.	10 men
Spring Handle Co.	8 men
Spies Mfg. Co.	40 men
Cigar factory	5 men
Perfection Butter Separator Co.	12 men
Blair's Planing Mill	6 men
Abingdon Ice Cream Co.	6
Abingdon Butter Co.	5

These industries are believed to be in a very prosperous condition, and there are indications of their steady growth. There was a factory known as the Animal Trap Factory which removed from Abingdon to the State of Pennsylvania about six years ago. The building which they occupied has been divided and remodeled and today is occupied by the Abingdon Trap Factory and the Spring Handle Co.

SOCIAL AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Abingdon has a live commercial club which is unceasing in its efforts to advance the interests of Abingdon and all organizations within it designed to make it a greater Abingdon.

The following is a list of organizations that are active in the city: G. A. R., Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Modern Woodmen, Masons, Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Court of Honor, Ladies of Grand Army.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Illinois Opera House and the Merchants' Hotel of Abingdon are both fine structures. Probably nothing better in the line can be found in this part of the state in a town of the size of Abingdon.

CEMETERY

Abingdon cemetery contains the bodies of sixteen soldiers who fought in the War of 1812: Jacob West, James Strain, William Crow, Thales Givens, Abraham

Swartz, Cannon, Basey, Israel Marshall and others, and one that saw something of the Revolutionary War, although small at the time. Joseph Latimer saw the burning of New London, Connecticut, by Benedict Arnold after Arnold went over to the British forces.

HENDERSON TOWNSHIP

By S. H. McMURTRY

In writing the early history of this particular locality, one is obliged to ignore much that must naturally come in other parts of this history. We find we have to tell the history of the state or the history of the county, not the history of Henderson township. Take the important figures in the history of this region during its earlier period and you will find that in nearly every instance they do not belong particularly to Henderson, but to the greater areas of which this place is but a small part, to the State of Illinois, and the County of Knox.

The consciousness of the distinct personality of this locality in the early history of our state and county arouses in us a feeling of pride in our past, because our earliest settlers exercised a great influence that has been of great value to humanity. The future of Knox county and Henderson in no small part lay in the hands of those early pioneers and those who were to follow them. A future full of hardships but also full of hope and aspirations.

The question naturally arises, Whence came the first settlers? What conditions drove them to face the hardships and privations to the frontier to make new homes?

When we consider that, Daniel Robertson, the first settler in Henderson township, which was also the first settlement in Knox county, did not come until 1828, when Illinois had been a state ten years, one naturally asks, Why was it that a locality full of possibilities was not settled at an earlier date? The answers are not so difficult when we investigate the conditions that surrounded our earlier population. There were many influences to retard immigration; the actual opening of land offices, the promised land sales, the extinguishing of Indian titles, the limited means of travel, and others no less important.

On the Ohio river and its branches in rafts, or along its banks by covered wagons, on horseback or by foot, came the immigrants who were to settle Henderson. They came from the south and east. Conditions in Kentucky and other southern states slowly drove the small farmer to emigrate.

To us of the third generation who view these fertile fields of grain in every direction and know of the great wealth above and below the ground, it seems strange there was not a rush of settlers into this region in spite of the natural inference that the land that could not produce trees must be worthless as farm land, which has proved in the end to be the richest possession of our "Prairie State."

The early settlers of Henderson invariably located in the timber or along its border—This is not so strange when we consider that these pioneers mostly had

been brought up in the shelter of the woods. This nearness to the timber was an advantage in many ways—It furnished material for their log houses, fuel for their fireplaces, meat for their food and shelter from the fierce cold winds in winter, which often caused a great deal of suffering. The first settlers were fond of hunting and many interesting stories are told of them in quest of wild turkey, prairie chicken and deer.

Henderson was the first township in Knox county to be settled by white men. It is well watered by the branches which make up the head waters of Henderson river. Along these branches originally stood one of the finest groves of timber to be found anywhere in Illinois. Here was a favorite place for Indians, who had extensive fields of corn on sections 23 and 26, south of the Village of Henderson. These Indians were friendly and remained till the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, when they left without doing any serious harm. In February, 1828, Daniel Robertson came and settled first on section 15. But this land was claimed by a speculator and Mr. Robertson gave it up and settled on the southwest corner of section 11, where he lived most of his life. His brother, Alexander, came in a short time and settled on section 2, where he died in 1853. During the spring and summer, others came, among them were Jacob Gum, a Baptist minister, who preached the first sermon in 1829, at the residence of his son, John B. Gum, on section 32. This two-room log cabin was the first county court house. Here the first circuit court was held October 1, 1830. The judge presiding was the Hon. Richard M. Young, afterward United States Senator. Here also the first county election was held, Mr. Gum being elected the first county treasurer.

Riggs Pennington came about this time, who became one of the most prominent men of northern Illinois—Philip Hash and Chas. Hansford. These three were the first county commissioners after the actual organization in 1830—Stephen Osborn, the first sheriff—Parnac Owen, the first county surveyor—James Gum, Zephaniah Gum, whose child was the first native citizen of this settlement. Robert and Eaton Nance who settled on section 9.

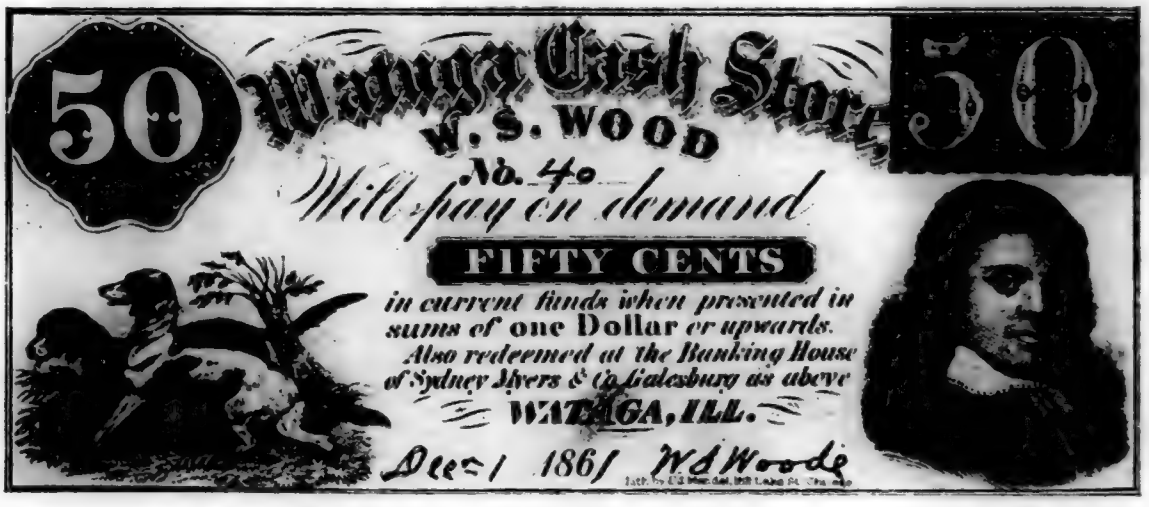
The first death in Knox county was that of a young man, Philip Nance, which occurred January 9, 1829, in Henderson township, and was buried on section 9. Thomas McKee, who came the fall before, was present at his death and funeral and was instrumental in erecting a suitable stone at the grave. A few years later, the people of the vicinity of Henderson raised money and erected an iron fence around the grave.

The next year came James McMurtry with his sons, William and James, and their families, from Indiana. They came in August and settled on section 3, on a quarter they bought of Riggs Pennington, paying $1.25 per acre; but afterward had to repurchase to secure a clear title. It was on their farm, on the northeast 40 acres of section 10, that the entire neighborhood assisted in building a fort, which would protect them from the Indians, into this the surrounding families before and during the Black Hawk war would often gather. While there were often rumors of Indian uprisings and the settlers were constantly on the watch for them, they were never molested by them. A company of rangers was organized by Wm. McMurtry, who was their captain, to be ready to pursue the Indians in all directions if needed. William McMurtry became quite an active and prominent politician. He was a firm believer in the principles of the Demo-



THE OLDEST HOUSE NOW STANDING IN KNOX COUNTY

Two miles Northwest of Galesburg, Henderson Township



50 CENT SHIN PLASTER

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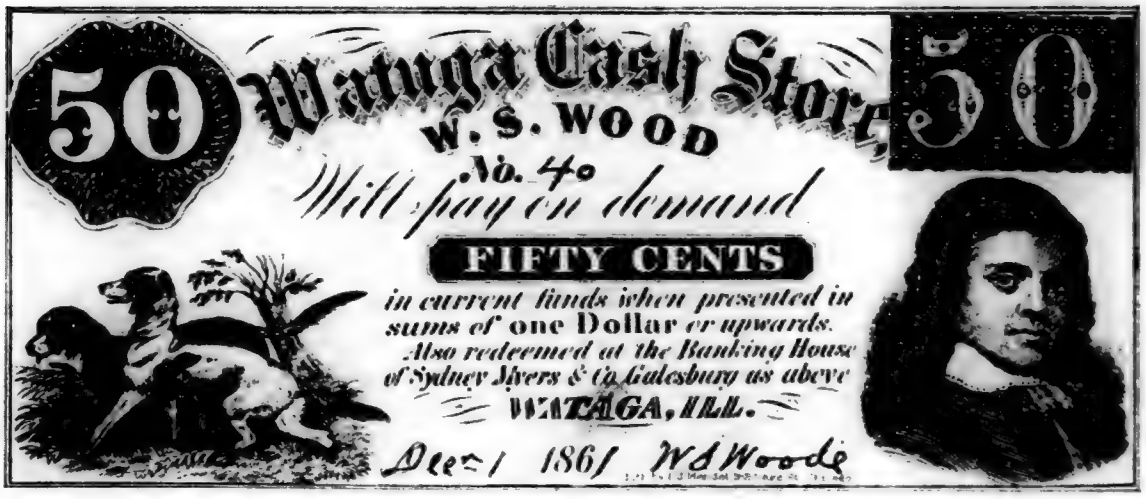
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cratic party and a friend of Stephen A. Douglas. It was largely through him that the history of Henderson is so closely connected with the early history of the county and the state. He was active in the organization of Henderson township, April 5, 1853. In 1832 he was appointed commissioner of schools and proved a most excellent officer. He was state senator for many years and in 1848 was elected lieutenant-governor of Illinois, with Governor French. His full biography occurs in this history.

In 1830 several new families joined the settlement—Furguson, the Roundtrees, the Goffs, Lewis and Davis with their families locating along the south part of the grove. The same year came Harmon Brown, from Kentucky, and settled on section 30 where he lived most of his life. Mr. Brown taught the second school, 1833, on section 31. The first school in the county was at Henderson Grove in 1830, taught in a log house by Franklin B. Barber. This primitive school was without much system gotten up by the local residents simply for the instruction of their own children in the rudiments. Here the first school district was organized in 1836 under the management of Wm. McMurtry, the first school commissioner who always took an active interest in the early schools. He sold the school lands, invested the money and advanced the educational interests of the county very much. During the years 1831-32, quite a number of families came, among these were the Ferrises who put up a steam mill on Henderson Creek. This was quite an event, and the settlers felt they now had all they needed.

The first few years the settlers had to go to Rushville for their mail, about 75 miles. In 1838, a postoffice was established in the township on section 32, and John G. Sanburn was the first postmaster.

In 1836, the first of the Galesburg colony came. They located south of the grove and built up what afterward became distinguished as Log City on section 33. This settlement was only temporary and does not strictly belong to the history of Henderson township, but more to Galesburg, where they finally settled.

Henderson township contains some of the finest farming land in the state, and many substantial dwellings have taken the place of the primitive log cabins. In fact, the whole face of the township has changed till there is scarcely a trace of the wilderness where the foundations for homes were laid by those sturdy and daring pioneers, all of whom have passed away and their places are filled by the second and third generations.

The only village in this township is Henderson on section 14. It was laid out June 11, 1835, and in 1838 was incorporated. In early days it was a flourishing place and there were great expectations for its future; but this future was not in the control of its citizens. Previous to building the railroad in 1854, which missed it a few miles, and subsequently caused its decline, it was an important place in the county and had the largest postoffice in the county, five stores, two shoeshops and four blacksmith shops. It commanded a large trade from the surrounding country. This trade was attracted to the railroad stations, the village steadily declined, until little remained. In 1886, the Rio branch of the C., B. & Q. railroad was constructed through the village and saved it from complete extinction and some improvements have recently been made.

ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

By Hugh Greig

Ontario township is, geographically speaking, a square containing twenty-three thousand acres more or less of remarkably fertile land. With the exception of considerably less than a quarter section of timber locally known as Pilot Knob, almost every acre of the township was awaiting the pioneer with his oxen and breaking plow. There are scarcely any alluvial deposits, but the dark vegetable loam commonly found on the upland prairie is everywhere in evidence, and the natural richness of the soil may be inferred from the fact that there is, in this township, land that has been continuously in crop for not less than fifty years and is still yielding a fair return.

The dark almost sandless loam is in all probability the result of plant growth and plant decay, year by year, century by century, perhaps even millennium by millennium; and the fine, variously colored, porous clays immediately beneath are an interesting study as also is the unstratified drift which is of varying thickness, and the whole deposit clearly shows that in untold ages the forces of nature were rounding and fashioning into their present forms the large, small and smaller pebbles which are countless as the grains of sand by the sea shore. In the historic era only grasses intermingled with many tinted flowers carpeted our prairies. Yet there is abundant evidence to prove that in the carboniferous age gigantic tree ferns and other tropical plants grew here luxuriantly; still our coal deposits are at present not considered valuable, therefore, there is no mining going on.

The red man has left but scant evidence of his sojourn here, though the so-called Galena Trail crossed in a northwesterly direction, the extreme northerly part of the township, and in and near the timber of Pilot Knob numerous arrow points have been found, but no vestiges of even temporary habitation and no burial mounds have been observed. Thus, though they without doubt all over these prairies hunted the wild native predatory animals and also those desired for food, they found the wind-swept plain an undesirable place to pitch their tents; and we can readily believe that the shady, sheltering grove, with a nearby flowing spring, was more their hearts' desire.

EARLY SETTLERS

The first settler of whom we have any knowledge, who evidently meant to stay, was Alexander Williams, he having fenced and plowed twenty acres on the northwest quarter of section 30 in 1833, and three years afterward sold the same to I. M. Wetmore. In 1833, George W. Melton arrived and settled on section 31, which, until his death some sixty years later, was his home, and here were born and grew to manhood and womanhood a family of children; the eldest of whom, Elizabeth (subsequently Mrs. Ralph Voris), was the first white child born in Ontario township. Soon after quite a number of settlers arrived nearly all of whom came from Oneida county, New York, and even today the names sound familiar, Wetmore, Crane, Chapman, Camp, Mosher, Hollister, Savage, Powell, Hammond, Clearwater, Wikoff, Burt, Conger, Allen.

Though there was as yet no township organization, a school was built in 1839, on the northwest quarter of section 32, not of course a district school in the usual meaning, but a community school, and it is unlikely that it was equipped with all the modern conveniences, including individual drinking cups, but they had slates, pencils, some reading and the omnipresent spelling books, also we have reason to believe a liberal supply of fresh air. The curriculum certainly was not extensive but in the words of John Hay "They had a middling tight grip on the handful of things they knew." These early settlers did not wait for orders from those high in authority to constitute themselves a body politic. It may be justly said that they inherited a knowledge of self-government, for were they not the children, or children's children, of those thrifty, hardy, self-reliant New Englanders who had journeyed through the trackless forest from the Massachusetts or Connecticut home and again, near the head waters of the Mohawk with undaunted courage and unremitting toil, made new homes for themselves and their descendants. But though new homes, they held fast the old but unexcelled system of local self-government which is the basis of all that is best in American civil life. And in order that such ideas should become more effectively practical, the scattered settlers came together at the school house on April 5th, 1853, and having chosen I. M. Wetmore moderator, and W. J. Savage, clerk, they organized the township of Ontario and forthwith proceeded to elect a corps of township officials, the list is as follows:

Supervisor, E. Crane.
Assessor, J. Burt.
Town clerk, W. J. Savage.
Collector, E. C. Brott.
Overseer of the poor, T. F. P. Wetmore.
Commissioners of highways, G. W. Melton, J. Hammond, J. Powell.
Constables, E. C. Brott, J. W. Crane.

Justices of the peace, E. Chapman, S. E. Mosher, and the following named persons, in the order given, have served as supervisors from the close of the term of E. Crane, until now: J. Hammond, W. B. LeBaron, J. Hammond, W. B. LeBaron, A. S. Curtis, O. Beadle, A. S. Curtis, O. Beadle, E. Crane, A. S. Curtis, G. L. Stephenson, O. L. Fay, G. E. Fredericks, Hugh Greig.

The school house referred to was also the religious center of the community, and services were maintained with fair regularity by ministers of different denominations. However, the first church organization was effected by the Presbyterians, in 1840, the preaching alternating between Henderson and the Ontario school house. This society long since ceased to be. There are, however, still two rural churches in the township, the Congregational church on section 30, the other, the Christian church is situated on section 1. Both organizations are numerically weak. One chief cause of the lessening attendance at religious services in our rural churches is the immense change that has taken place in the nationality of the population, for whereas, the first settlers came from where they might have spoken English as the mother tongue, while today nearly, if not quite half, of our people use as their vernacular, the Swedish language—and though these people become American in many ways, even, especially in business matters, using our language, yet in their religious affiliations and in their social intercourse, having

the advantage of numbers they can and do mingle very largely, though, not exclusively, with those of kindred speech. So that, until the passing of the greater number of those born in the old land, the land of Odin and Thor we cannot expect them to be in thought, in ideas, in speech, wholly truly American.

But, and we rejoice that such is the fact, no people of European descent can be among us for many generations without wholly ceasing to be in any sense European, and the coming historian may be favored to record the fact that the inhabitants of Ontario township foregather in business, in pleasure, socially, politically, religiously animated with one dominating purpose, and that purpose the all around betterment of all the people.

CITY OF ONEIDA

By Hugh Greig

On September 1st, 1854, C. F. Camp, with B. S. West and S. V. R. Holmes, platted the original village of Oneida, and although the C., B. & Q. officials had no intention of having a station at that point, C. F. Camp had quite a different opinion and as an inducement most generously donated the railway company a tract of land 500x1,000 feet, and ere the snow fell the town that was to be had a fully equipped railway station. The hamlet grew but slowly, and it was not until December, 1858, that it was incorporated as a village, and on January 7th, 1859, the following trustees were elected, viz.: C. F. Camp, H. L. Sage, J. M. Brown, J. M. Henning, W. B. LeBaron. The latter was subsequently chosen president of the board. The village gradually increased in size and in population and in 1869, feeling itself seriously cramped in many ways, an influential delegation of its citizens laid siege to the state legislature and succeeded in convincing our Solons that it had outgrown its village garments and what it now needed was a full suit of city garb; and through such and perhaps other arguments persuasion was accomplished, a special charter was granted and the stripling city's limits were so extended that more corn was grown in Oneida than in any other municipality in Illinois. It also grew wheat, oats, fruit, statesmen and numerous other products useful and useless.

It was specified in the charter that for all coming time, nowhere in all its extensive territory could intoxicating liquors be sold; therefore, no license has ever been issued to any one to open a drinking place and thus tempt the weak and unwary. The first mayor was F. G. Jelliff, and the present one is George Burt. The first school was built in 1855 and it is worthy of mention that its first teacher was Mary Allen West, who later became county superintendent of schools and in such position and others subsequently filled, she not only raised the standard of scholarship among the teachers but raised the standard of civic righteousness in every home her influence reached. This school house was used for a variety of purposes, such as itinerant shows, singing classes, political meetings, etc., etc., while on Sundays three denominations of Christian believers at different hours held religious services, and though never dedicated to the worship of God, it was to the pure in heart a Bethel indeed. The Congregational society was organized in 1852, and three years later built the church which is still under the control of the denomination.

The Presbyterian church was organized under authority of the Presbytery of Schuyler at the school house in district No. 3, in 1863, but failing to receive suitable support it was re-organized in Oneida in 1865, a church was shortly erected and was demolished by a windstorm in 1868. However, it was immediately rebuilt, and is still used by the congregation.

The Lutherans formed themselves into a society in 1863, but soon disbanded. The Universalists had a rather handsome church which was burned in 1867, was rebuilt and wrecked by a tornado. Church and society have disappeared. Baptist church and society also.

The First M. E. church was built in 1863, was torn down and a new, handsome brick structure was erected in 1909. The present school house is of brick with stone foundation and stone trimmings, was built in 1870 and is the centre of more general interest to us than any other institution in the city, or out of it, and though the attendance, for reasons well known, is slowly diminishing, there is no wish to curtail its financial support. The consensus of opinion being that by a thorough, all around education lies the main hope of civic and all other brands of righteousness. Six teachers are employed, R. C. Rennick, principal; Miss Katherine Hannon, assistant; grade teachers, Miss McBride, Miss Kline, Miss Hedman and Miss Burt.

There are in the city two grain elevators, both of which do a fair amount of business. One is known as a farmers' elevator, but as slightly more than one-half of the stock is owned by a very few individuals, is leased to themselves and is practically a privately-owned house. The other is in name and in fact a farmers' elevator, owned by more than one hundred and fifty farmers, is managed by a board of nine directors, is, and on the whole has been, a profitable investment.

Banking facilities are ample and satisfactory. The Exchange Bank, which though retaining the name, has been controlled at different times by different individuals since its beginning in the financially troublous year, 1857, is now a strong and conservatively managed institution. It became the property of A. B. Anderson and Frank Murdock in 1877 and is now known as the Oneida Exchange Bank, under the exclusive control of A. B. Anderson and son, in whose hands at this writing its resources and extent of business are greater than at any other period in its history.

The Oneida State Bank, incorporated under the law of Illinois, in 1891, is a strong, well managed concern, capital $25,000.00, surplus $30,000.00. The stock is largely owned by farmers residing in the vicinity, and any share or shares put on the market command a substantial premium, thereby showing the confidence of the community in the integrity and business sagacity of its board of directors. At the first meeting of the stockholders, A. D. Metcalf was elected president and held the same office until his death which occurred January 30th, 1912. The present officers are as follows: G. K. Pittard, president; W. D. Patty, cashier; Anna Anderson, assistant cashier.

In 1876, Arthur W. Ladd began the publication of our first newspaper which he called the Oneida News. It was not of great size and its advertising columns did not greatly remind one of similar pages in the Chicago dailies; but it briefly and accurately recorded the momentous and other happenings of the home town, and while there have been several changes in owners and editors, also changes

in the name, yet with slight interruptions we have been favored above our neighbors and our deserts in having our local news spicily furnished us by our own weekly press. The present owner and editor is F. C. Krans. And the better to show our literary proclivities, it is a pleasure to put on record the fact that for many years we have seldom been without a reading club, and for quite a number of years the C. L. S. C. in its weekly meetings raised to a most appreciable degree the scholarly attainments of a class who had at one time an enrollment of twenty-six members—members of all shades of opinion on politics, religion, &c., &c., also of all ages from sixteen to seventy-five; and during the past years a small class weekly met and feasted on choice morsels culled from Browning, Shakespeare, Tennyson and last, but not least, we, in Sartor Resartus, most thoroughly enjoyed the grim sage of Chelsea, Thomas Carlyle.

The secret societies of Oneida have been numerous and on the whole, by the rank and file, well intentioned. The Masonic Order was established in 1860, and is now strong numerically, socially and helpfully. Its benefactions are carried on in such an unobtrusive way that one has to be to the manner born to know how much the right hand and the left hand doeth. The present head of the order is H. J. Sawyer. The order of the Eastern Star, which we suppose was instituted to add a certain amount of refinement to what had hitherto been a purely masculine aggregation, is in a flourishing condition. Worthy Matron, Mrs. C. Wikoff. Worthy Patron, J. H. Anderson.

The I. O. O. F. was at one time in a thriving condition but such cannot now be said. The Oneida Camp of Modern Woodmen was chartered in 1888 and from a very small beginning has outdistanced any local society in numbers, but is now in serious difficulties on account of a recent radical change in rates, and in one respect it much resembles a certain political party of today having the stand-patters and insurgents, with a prospect of a fight to a finish—of the Woodmen organization.

There was a branch of the home Forum but it has gone where such things go. The Fraternal Tribunes survive, but in a disagreeable remembrance. The main cause of the untimely decease of both societies mentioned and all others built on the same plan, is the entire lack of a stable foundation and though the edifice may be pleasing to look upon, yet when the rain of financial stringency even sprinkles the structure collapses—and great is the fall thereof.

There are two women's clubs with a total membership of more than fifty. The various studies and readings cover a wide range, including history, ancient and modern, general literature of all the ages, art, music, science, domestic and otherwise, in short, all that concerns not only women but all that is inspiring and uplifting to the community as a whole. Such clubs in Oneida are the result of a suggestion made to several women friends by Mrs. Willard Nelson, who was the first president of the first club and is now at the head of the New Century Club.

Mrs. W. V. McKie is president of the Twentieth Century Club. There is also an Oneida-Altona branch of the Knox County Free Kindergarten which holds monthly meetings and in furnishing clothing, food and money much is added to the inadequate income of this most worthy and ever-needy institution. There are at present between 60 and 78 active members. Mrs. Hugh Greig and

Mrs. John M. McKie have served as president and vice president respectively since its organization.

The K. P. Lodge has had its ups and downs and at this date it is numerically and every other way in a most prosperous condition. F. S. Stephenson is its present head.

The Mystic Workers under the leadership of A. J. Roe are slowly gaining.

The Royal Neighbors is, for this vicinity, a young organization with no great numbers but the lack in that respect is more than counterbalanced by the immense enthusiasm of the members. Oracle, Miss Jessie Burt.

The citizens of Oneida, as the general appearance of the town plainly attests, have a pardonable pride in their homes and home surroundings; and the one notable beauty spot is the little park which is already the admiration of all, and as the years come and go and the treelets of today become mighty as the forest monarchs, and the young and the aged weary rest in the welcome shade, they, and every one, will see and admire not only beauty, but beauty and grandeur intermingled and all will realize that our pagan ancestors were not far amiss, when they, in the shady woodland's "dim religious light" saw a temple, in which they and we might worship God.

SPARTA TOWNSHIP

This township was organized under the township organization law, April 5, 1853. A full line of town officers were nominated and elected. T. H. Taylor was the first supervisor; Asaph DeLong, clerk; Stephen Smith, assessor; L. W. Roads, collector; D. Reed, Stephen Russell and Peter Davis, highway commissioners; Marvin Baker, Hugh Ferguson, justices of the peace; Marshall P. DeLong, constable. Mr. William Robson, whose widow resides just north of the village of Wataga, was supervisor of the township between twenty and thirty years prior to his death.

The watershed, dividing the water courses that flow into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, extends northeast and southwest through Sparta township. In fact, it will be generally found that the C., B. & Q. R. R. right of way takes the general course of this watershed from its entrance into Knox county to Galesburg, and then south to St. Augustine, varying, of course, in places from that line.

There was formerly as fine a vein of coal found in Sparta township as almost in any locality in this state. These mines still produce coal but not in such quantities as heretofore. This industry was under the former management of J. M. Holyoke, R. M. Campbell and Peter Dolan. The fourth vein was especially sought. It was quite large, and at one time as many as fifty car loads were shipped from Wataga.

The roads of the township have always been kept in good condition.

The schools and churches are flourishing, and reference to these institutions will be found under their respective denominational headings in articles found in this volume.

VILLAGE OF WATAGA

This village was platted in 1854, by J. M. Holyoke, Silas Willard and Clark M. Greer. It was incorporated in 1863, the first election was held in September, 1863. It was re-incorporated under the general law, in 1874, with section 16 as its territory. J. M. Holyoke was the first resident, the first postmaster and the first storekeeper. George F. and David P. Niles, extensive farmers and stock-raisers, had large interests in and around Wataga. George F. Niles died some years ago, at Oak Park, Illinois, while his brother, David P., still resides on a farm two miles and a half to the southwest of the village. They, at one time, owned the flouring mill that is located in Wataga. It has since been owned by William Williamson and M. O. Williamson who introduced fine modern machinery. It is still in operation and does good work.

The churches of the village of Wataga will be spoken of in connection with their denominational headings found elsewhere in this volume.

Wataga has a Masonic lodge in flourishing condition. It also has a lodge of the Order of the Eastern Star and Odd Fellows lodge; a Rebekah lodge and a camp of Modern Woodmen.

W. S. Wood was one of the very early store keepers of the village of Wataga. In 1859 he bought a general merchandise store, which means about everything that is wanted in a country store, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, paints and oils, farm implements, etc., etc., and in those days the general store keeper had also to receive general produce of the farm in pay for his goods.

Mr. Wood dealt largely in corn and occasionally sent his corn to Chicago, loaded it into barges or boats and shipped it to eastern markets. Corn was always taken in exchange for goods. Gold and silver soon disappeared after the war of the Rebellion began and paper money was at a fearful discount. In order to facilitate trade and the exchange of commodities, the responsible merchants put out what was called "shin plasters" for fractional currency. This script was issued in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, the man who issued them agreeing to redeem when presented in sums specified on the face of the script, usually one dollar. It did not constitute lawful money, but it served a very great convenience at that time and was issued in the best of good faith. Mr. Wood issued a large quantity of this money and it is understood that he redeemed every cent that was presented for redemption.

COPLEY TOWNSHIP

Copley township was named after a prominent family who at one time resided within its limits. It consists of a fertile prairie sufficiently rolling to insure good drainage. The southern part is more or less broad, probably one-fourth of its area having been original timber. It is well watered by the branches of Walnut and Court creeks, and other smaller streams.

The first settler of the township was a Mr. Berry, who located near the present village of Victoria. Matthew Herbert and Larkin Robinson came the next year. In 1839, the Scotch began to come into Copley township and settled upon some of the best lands. This movement increased until there was quite a

band known as the Scotch colony. The descendants of these men are, today, nearly all men of wealth and high moral standing and elsewhere in this history will be found a very interesting account of the Gordons, Cooks, McCornicks, McKies, Leightons, etc., etc., and of their character as a people.

It has been the writer's privilege and pleasure to know many of these men and it is almost a matter of regret to note that their descendants are losing somewhat of the racial characteristics of their forefathers. They are thrifty, critical, economical, industrious and law-abiding, the same as their ancestors; in fact, they are losing nothing whatever that is valuable to them as citizens, but there is a something which is indescribable, that the "Auld Scots" had, that the Americans have not, that made them a peculiarly interesting people, and it is this something that their descendants are gradually losing. When we say that they are becoming "Americanized," it probably tells as much of the story as can be told.

What is now known as Foreman's Grove, in the north limits of the township, was inhabited by the Indians when the first settlers began to come in.

The first school in the township was taught by Miss Mary J. Smith, afterwards Mrs. John Becker, in a log schoolhouse, in the northeast part of the township.

Jeremiah Collinson owned a saw-mill, that was operated by horsepower, which he put up in 1850.

There are no large towns within Copley township, as there are no important railroads there. In 1894, a railroad was built from Wataga, through nearly the center of the township, to a mining village called Etherly. It was supposed that there were extensive coal fields in Copley and Victoria townships, and these improvements were made in order to develop these mines.

The village was laid out on section 35, in 1894, by Samuel L. Charles.

For some reason the mines above mentioned have never paid, and the town of Etherly has practically disappeared, and the railroad has since been extended to the village of Victoria.

One of the most noted churches of the township was known as the John Knox church, an account of which will be found under the articles on the Presbyterian church.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP

This township derives its name from the location of extensive groves within its limits and Walnut creek and several tributaries water extensive portions of the township. Surface and soil is therefore fine and undulated. There is but one village within the township, that is Altona.

The first white men that came were Messrs. Jones and Dehart. They built a cabin on section 31, but owing to the hostilities of the Indians, they left at the time of the Black Hawk War. The ruins of their cabin could still be seen in 1838. John Thompson was the first permanent settler, coming in 1836. He built the first frame house. One Elder M. Smith, of the Mormon Church, built a frame house in 1840, on section 15, and in 1842, several hundred of his faith had located here. They intended to build a temple but went to Hancock county upon the advice of Joseph Smith. Since their departure, settlement has been more rapid and there is found a prosperous and intelligent community now living within the township.

The first boy born in the township was John T. Poe; the first girl was Helen Ward, who married A. P. Stevens. The first marriage was between Austin Frederick and Elizabeth Finney. The first death was that of Mrs. Hinsdale, a sister of Amos Ward. She died in August, 1838.

A schoolhouse was built on the southwest quarter of section 16, in 1840, and the first teacher was Robey Tabor. E. L. Gross was another early teacher and he became a distinguished lawyer of Springfield.

The first church that was organized was a Baptist church and they made it a place upon Court creek, for worship. Elder Samuel Shaw was the organizer of this band.

The township was organized in 1853, like all of the townships in the county and Amos Ward was elected supervisor, and we find the names of Sage, Livingstone, Collinson, Allen, etc., etc., among the township officers.

VILLAGE OF ALTONA

Altona is the only village in the township. It is a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, sixteen miles northeast of Galesburg. It is the center of quite a fine trade and is among the most prosperous villages in the county. During the construction of a Central Military Tract railway, quite a large number of workmen camped near the woods along the railroad line, and Cyrus Willard and J. S. Chambers built a store, on land then owned by Daniel Allen, and supplied the wants of these railroad employees. This was the first building erected in Altona, and was the first and only store between Galesburg and Kewanee. Other stores were built in succeeding years, and the fact that there were no other villages near by drew the crowd, greatly to the benefit of Altona. A flouring mill was built by Nils Peterson in 1854, and in connection with it a distillery, which being unpopular, was discontinued after a year. The mill, however, was in use for quite a number of years.

Altona was platted in 1834, by John Piatt, for the heirs of John Thompson. E. B. Main and Daniel Allen laid out an addition to Altona, just northeast of the original town. At this time the place was called La Pier, but was changed to Altona at the instructions of the railroad officers. There was some confusion over the fact that the postoffice was known as Walnut Grove. In 1863, the name was changed to Reno in honor of the famous general of that name. About that time, the name Reno became decidedly unpopular, as three men of that name were lynched in Indiana. So the citizens rejected it, and they united upon the name of Altona for their village, station and postoffice.

Altona is blessed with splendid schools. The sentiment of the community favors temperance and it always was a "hot bed of abolitionists." The churches of the county have been written of so thoroughly in other places that little need be said upon the subject in this place.

The fraternal organizations of Altona consist of the Altona Forum, the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. There is also a Masonic lodge.

It has a fine public library which is highly prized and in constant use by the intelligent citizens.

RIO TOWNSHIP

This township is situated in the northwest corner of the county. It is well drained by Pope creek and Henderson river. Along these streams was once an abundance of timber. The soil in other parts of the township is very rich, and is claimed, by its owners, to be equal to, or better than that found in almost any other township in the county. It is certain that Rio township has very valuable land. There are, however, two railroads within the township; one running south and west to Monmouth, and the other south and east to Galesburg, which gives it special facilities for shipping all kinds of farm products. I suppose the claim, that the township has richer land than any other, is applicable to any other township in the county which has any real fine prairie land, and it is fortunate and commendable that so many of the farmers of Knox county make similar claims.

Joseph Roe is said to have been the first white man to settle in this township. His arrival was closely followed by Reece Jones and Joseph Halliday.

It was found necessary to erect some defenses during the Black Hawk War, and a stockade was constructed and called Fort Aggie in honor of Miss Cresswell.

Whitmore and Wyckoff came from Ohio, on horseback, in 1836. George W. Wier and Elsie Robertson are said to have seen in one drove more than fifty deer, in this vicinity. The names of Larkin, Robertson, Nelson and Louis Coe, Samuel Milton and P. W. Epperson are old names in the township of Rio. Thomas Marion Goff was the first white child born in the township, April 5, 1835. This part of the township was originally called North Prairie, but the citizens in 1850, when the name Rio Grande was so common, were disposed to appropriate this name for their township, but they finally determined upon the simple word Rio. The village of Rio was planted in 1871, by William Robinson, and was first called Coburg, in honor of Coe Brothers. Mr. Schroeder who now resides in Galesburg, Illinois, kept a store in Rio. The postoffice was originally called North Prairie, and Nelson Coe was the first postmaster. The business interests of the village are in competent hands and everything about it has an air of neatness and prosperity. Many of the older residents, however, are gone, either by death or removal. There is a hotel at Rio, and accommodations are very good.

Fraternally Rio township is well provided. There has always been quite a spirit of free masonry, and they have a lodge that has always stood for the best in the order. They also have a chapter of the Masonic Fraternity known as Horeb Chapter. There is an Odd Fellows fraternity, a camp of Modern Woodmen and a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

VICTORIA TOWNSHIP

Victoria township although having some very fine and fertile prairies is, nevertheless, quite broken. Walnut creek and its tributaries cut the southern portions of the township, and, until recently, it was rough and heavily timbered. Beneath the surface, however, are fine veins of coal. Stock farming, in this region, has been extensively and successfully conducted.

In Victoria township, as elsewhere, the early settlers supposed that it was

better to locate near the timber. This, of course, is true, when convenience to fire-wood is considered, but it did not take very many years to find out that the rich soil was prairie soil. Pioneers began to come as early as 1835, and some of them located in the timber. Deacon George H. Reynolds was the first man to build a house upon the prairie. He was postmaster of Victoria, and the first tavern keeper.

Victoria township has given education and church building due consideration, both of which were increased very early in its history, and today the township is well supplied. The first Swedish Methodist Church ever established in any country was established in the village of Victoria. It was organized December 15, 1846, by the Rev. J. J. Hedstrom, the founder of Swedish Methodism. It had but five members to start on, and today with that starting point there are five large conferences in the United States.

The first township officers were elected in April, 1853, at which election J. L. Jarnagin was elected supervisor; J. F. Hovell, clerk; B. Youngs, assessor; C. A. Shurtleff, collector; Alex Sornberger, overseer of the poor; A. B. Codding, Peter Van Buren and J. W. Mosher, highway commissioners; Peter Van Buren, Moses Robinson, justices of the peace; C. A. Shurtleff and Seneca Mosher, constables.

VILLAGE OF VICTORIA

The village of Victoria is today one of the neatest little villages in the county. It had no railroad for many years. It was located upon high ground, upon a beautiful prairie; and was situated partly in Copley township and partly in Victoria township. It was laid out in May, 1849. It seems that it was started about a mile and a half southeast of the present location, where the pioneers had a store, a tavern and a blacksmith shop, but the Chicago road ran through the present site and George F. Reynolds accommodated transients at his house, and the village gradually moved over to its present site and thereby the village was started before it was ever surveyed. Mr. John Becker, late of Galesburg, formerly conducted a store there and it is claimed that the postoffice distributed more papers, in proportion to the population, than any other town in the county which speaks well for the intelligence of the people.

In 1899, the Galesburg & Great Eastern Railroad was extended into the township and village and added a new impetus to business. Lumber yards, stock yards, elevators, a bank, additional business houses, were soon established. It has a good system of schools and the churches are well supported.

LYNN TOWNSHIP

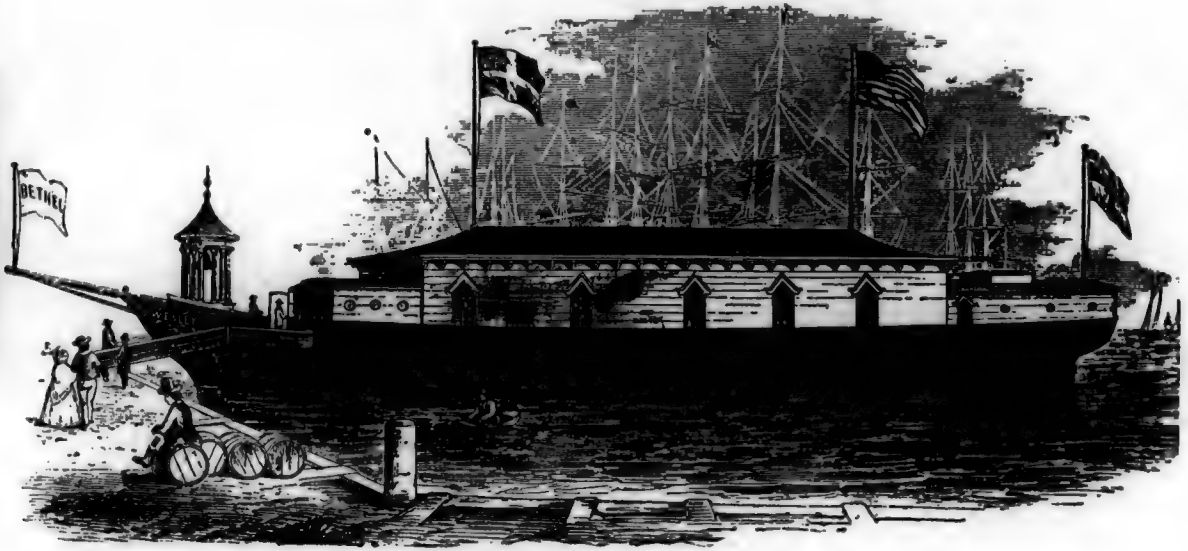
This township claims a white settler about as early as any township in the county. One Michael Fraker is said to have arrived in the year 1828, and settled upon section 23. He is said to have purchased this land while he was yet in Kentucky, but he found it occupied by the Indians. The men were all absent hunting, but the women and children were upon the place. Mr. Fraker made himself at home upon the property but upon the return of the Indians they disputed his right, but he made himself very friendly and useful to them and, as



CHURCH AT VICTORIA



LOG HOUSE, VICTORIA



BETELSKEPPET JOHN WESLEY.

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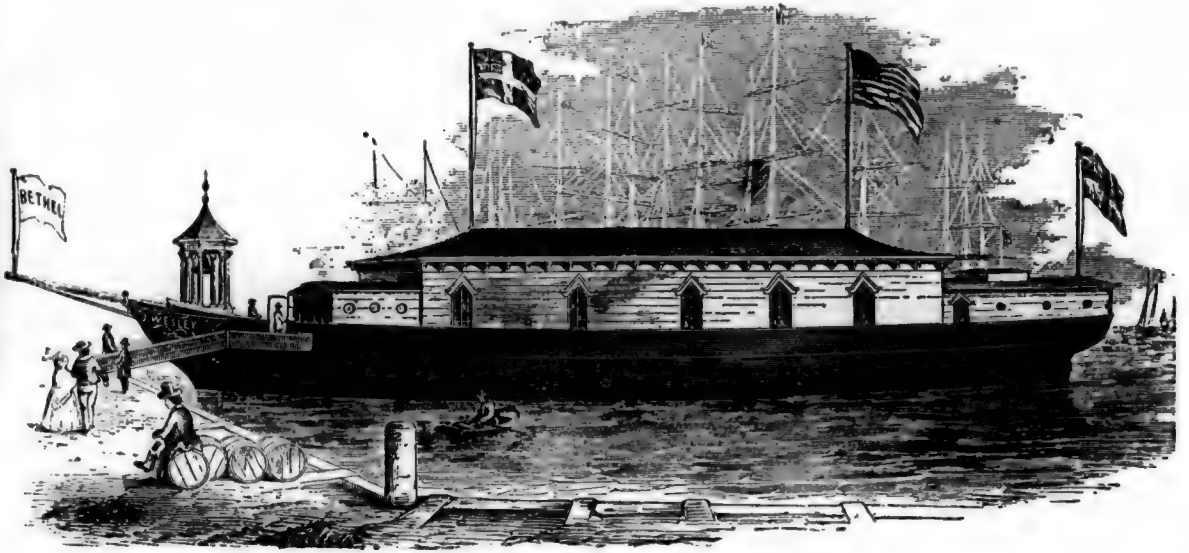
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CHURCH AT VICTORIA



LOG HOUSE, VICTORIA



BETELSKEPPET JOHN WESLEY.

he was a blacksmith and could fix their guns and, in different ways made himself serviceable, they at once took him in, kindly helped him build a cabin, but finally left him in possession of the property. The Indians made new homes at Indian creek. They returned annually at sugar-making time which they wished him to regard as purely friendly visits. In Mr. Fraker's time, there were quite a number of Indians in his neighborhood, and their trails were visible from Spoon river to the Mississippi.

There was a grove in the neighborhood which was named Fraker's Grove. Upon the east side of this grove, there was a flowing spring and the Indians made free use of it.

Mr. Fraker, being a mechanic, constructed a hand grist mill, the pull stones being made of hard-heads which he found upon the prairie. It was not of the modern kind by any means as the upper stone was turned by means of a pin set in the outer edge of the stone, and was turned by hand.

Mr. Fraker died in 1848, at the age of 79 years.

The population increased rather slowly until the arrival of the railroad. This gave them trading and shipping points that encouraged settlement and then it became more populous.

The first grist sent to a mill, that could do any amount of work, was taken by William Dunbar to Tazewell county. A person often had to wait two weeks for his turn to come to get grain in town.

Among the recreations that were indulged in, in the early times, were wolf hunts and both men and women engaged in this sport. The women went along and prepared meals of chickens, potatoes and other eatables for the tired hunters, at the close of each day.

The township was organized April 5, 1853, the same as all other townships of the county. Lynn township has never had a village that amounted to anything. In the early days, an effort was made to attract people to the south line of the township, called Centerville. This was afterwards platted and named Milroy, but that proved a failure and nothing is left to mark the spot.

PERSIFER TOWNSHIP

Persifer township is better adapted to grazing than to agriculture although quite a large portion of the surface is excellent farm land, but there is considerable bottom land which is covered by timber, and there is good timber along the streams. Its mineral resources include coal and sandstone.

Among the old settlers of the township was, John Persifer Frazer Smith, after whom the first postoffice, which was established about 1847, was named. This, in turn, gave rise to the name of the township.

This township is especially rich in its early pioneers. There were William Norris, who came in 1832; Jessie and Willis Reynolds and Beverley Young came from Kentucky; Chas. Bradford, from Ohio, and these parties settled about the year 1834, in Persifer township. R. C. Benson, E. J. Wyman, Jacob Lorance, John Spear, are also familiar names. A little later came Edmund Russell, Isaac Sherman, G. W. Mauley, James Maxey, T. D. Butt, John Colville and Caleb

Reece. Hon. R. W. Miles was also an early settler in Persifer. These men have always given character to the township.

It is said that the first mill built in Knox county was built by Robert Hendrix in 1834, on Court creek, in Persifer township. The Elliott mill was built in 1840, at the north of Court creek, on Spoon river. It was designed for coarse lumber but was afterwards turned into a flouring mill. Another mill was built by Chas. Haptonstall, about 1848, on Court creek about a half mile above Appleton bridge. These mills, of course, are now no more.

Persifer has been well supplied with churches. Bethel chapel, built in 1863; Maxley chapel, Mound and Persifer belonging to the United Brethren denomination, and a Mormon church at Dahinda.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1841. Who taught the first public school, is not definitely known.

The Santa Fe railroad runs into Persifer, east and west. Along Court creek it gave rise to two nice little towns, Appleton and Dahinda.

DAHINDA

The present site of Dahinda was once an Indian village as will be learned from the article, in this history, on the Indians. For some years after the arrival of the white men, remains of their wigwams were found and there were twenty-five or thirty mounds near by which contained human bones, presumably Indian graves. Many arrow-heads and stone axes have been found, and one branch of the Galena trail passed through the township, from north to south, crossing Court creek at the point where the Appleton bridge now stands.

The first iron bridge was built in 1875, where the present Appleton now stands.

This village was laid out in 1888, by the Santa Fe road and the Land Company, and it contains about 47¾ acres. It stands on the northwest quarter of section 24, as a freight and express office and passenger station. There is a fine bridge over the Spoon river near this point.

APPLETON

This village was laid out in the same year on the southwest quarter of section 15, by those interested in the Santa Fe road. Miles Forest was the surveyor. There were freight and express offices, a store, grain elevator, lumber yard, dwellings, etc., etc. There is also a postoffice. Grain and a large quantity of stock are shipped here annually.

TRURO TOWNSHIP

This township is known as one of the two roughest townships in the county. This refers, of course, to the surface. Spoon river enters it on section 12, about two miles from the northeast corner of the township, and flows southwesterly leaving it on section 31, and takes a course of about fifteen or sixteen miles. The river has many tributaries and all of them cut the surface into ridges and valleys,

and, in many places, have made a very picturesque line of scenery. The timber has been gradually disappearing and the land converted into pastures which have proved to be a great source of profit. There is a large body of good coal under the surface which furnishes an ample supply of fuel.

The first settlement was made in 1832, by John Dill. In 1833, occurred the first marriage ceremony by which Jacob Ryan and Miss Stemball were united. The first death was occasioned by the drowning in Spoon river of Mahlon Winans, a U. S. mail carrier, who attempted to swim across the river. Quite a number of ferries were started in the eastern and southeastern part of Knox county, because Spoon river flows through that portion of the county. One John Colman, started a Spoon river ferry in 1834, and it was known by his name. Afterwards it was called Trenton.

Truro township has been quite rich in Indian relics, and upon section 31 a number of graves were found. Logs had been split into halves and hollowed out for coffins, and they were placed in the forks of trees, ten to fifteen feet above the ground, where they rested, the remaining skeletons projecting above the tops. They were taken down in 1836 and given a white man's burial.

Notwithstanding the roughness of the surface, there are still level prairies, north and south of Spoon river, that have attracted prosperous farmers. The land has been well tilled, herds of cattle, sheep and horses and of well-bred hogs are common sights upon these farms.

The population is chiefly American-born citizens of English, Irish, Scotch and Swedish ancestors. People of all religious faiths, Protestants and Catholics, joined in advancing education. And there is a perfect assimilation of different nations, come through a spirit of broad charity in the matter of religious faith.

WILLIAMSFIELD

The Santa Fe railroad was built through the township of Truro in 1887, and on April 24, 1888, Williamsfield was laid out by E. P. Percell and has become one of the most prosperous towns in the county. It has graded schools and churches, banks, a printing office, etc., etc. Various lines of mercantile houses are represented which include general stores, hardware stores, meat market, lumber yards, furniture and undertaking establishments, restaurants, livery barns, barber shops, blacksmith shops, dry goods and millinery.

The Odd Fellows and Degree of Rebekah are also represented here.

HAW CREEK TOWNSHIP

The surface of this township is quite pictorial and attractive. About two-thirds of its area is fine prairie, and the remainder has been timber land. The timber was chiefly on the east and the west where the surface is more hilly, the prairie land lying between, and extending north and south across the township. Spoon river enters the township at the northeast corner and winds through the first and second tiers on the section on the east and leaves the township at the middle of section 35. There is a high ridge, constituting a watershed, extending from the middle of the north line southwesterly and south, passing into Maquon town-

ship pretty near the west line of section 31. All of the area between Spoon river and this watershed is thoroughly drained by small streams that enter into Spoon river. These streams not only drain the land well, but afford excellent stock water.

There is an underlying vein of coal through the center part and also just west of this watershed. It is from 20 to 28 inches thick and therefore cannot be profitably worked, yet more or less of it is mined for home use. Both agriculture and stock-raising are profitably carried on. The farmers are progressive and the newer knowledge in regard to farming is quickly taken up.

There are no colored people within the township. The population is almost wholly of native-born citizens, who are noted for their sobriety and industry and are universally well informed.

The first family that settled in this township, was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Gillmore Owen, a widow who was accompanied by her son, Parnach, and her daughters, from Ohio, in 1829. The neighbors were quite remote, some being in other townships. Parnach Owen was a land speculator, and his business took him from home quite a great deal. Two years after their arrival, they removed to Knoxville. The son, Parnach, was prominent in the organization of the county, and was its first official surveyor. Other families came about the same time, James Nevitt, Samuel Slocum, David Teel and David Enochs. Then came Woodford Pearce, David Housh, Joshua Burnett, Jacob Harshbarger, Linneus Richmond, William W. Dickerson, and others.

There was a well established settlement in 1834. The first sermon was preached by the noted pioneer, Rev. Peter Cartwright, in 1831. Rev. Richard Haney and Rev. William Clark were also among the early Methodist circuit riders. Susan Dempsey was the first school teacher, and her work began in 1836. A church was erected in 1864, on section 17. Prior to that time, the schoolhouses of the township were used for religious services, and a regular old-fashioned camp ground had been selected in a grove not far east of Gilson. The Methodists of the county gathered there annually for a season of religious worship, until about two years ago, when the improvements were all destroyed by fire. The real estate was then given to Hedding College of Abingdon, and has been sold.

It will be interesting to notice a little more fully the organization of the camp association. Pursuant to a notice, published in the Knox County Republican, the Knox county Methodists met in Orange chapel, September 19, 1868, for the purpose of organizing a camp ground association. Peter Godfrey, J. C. Elwell and Joshua Burnett, Jr., were elected trustees to purchase and hold land for the association. They bought of N. G. Clark, between 11 and 12 acres of ground for $474.00. On September 3, 1869, the number of trustees was increased to nine, and on October 5, 1872, another acre was purchased for $45.00. It is located on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R., a mile southeast of Gilson, and is well adapted for the purposes for which it was purchased. The improvements have been good in the form of fences, corrals and buildings, wells have been dug, all costing about $1,500.00. The meetings begin on Tuesday, before the fourth Sunday in August, and last one week. In 1882, they began charging a gate fee for

all visitors. About $800 was accumulated in the treasury with which substantial improvements were made.

In the beginning, the only available markets, for farm products, were along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and on Lake Michigan. Grain was hauled to Chicago, the sellers bringing back merchandise for the local markets. The Peoria branch of the Burlington road now runs through the township, and affords a good market at Gilson, in the northwest, and Maquon in the south.

The township was organized in 1853, at the same time with all other townships of the county. William M. Clark was elected supervisor; Woodford Pearce, clerk; Isaac Lotts, assessor; Joseph Harshbarger, collector; Jacob Wolfe, overseer of the poor; John N. Lynn and Enoch Godfrey, justices of the peace; John Pickrel and William Lewis, constables; Milton Lotts, L. N. T. Randall and Benoni Simpkins, commissioners of highways; all good stalwart citizens.

Two villages were established within the township; one called Mechanicsburg and the other Gilson. Mechanicsburg was built first. It had a store, wagon and blacksmith shop and a postoffice which was named Haw Creek. On March 5, 1857, the postoffice was removed to Gilson and the village of Mechanicsburg fell to decay.

A large grist mill was built in an early day on section 34, on Spoon river. For many years the mill did a flourishing business. The flow of the river ceased to be regular and as the mill could be operated only a portion of the year, it has been abandoned.

In 1849, there was a great cholera scare in the township of Maquon. It was occasioned by the arrival of three immigrant families, Stanniford, Richardson and Foster. The scourge appeared shortly after their arrival and the community was considerably disturbed. It resulted in the death of Mr. Stanniford, Mrs. Fred Foster, Mrs. Thomas Richardson, William Richardson and two children. All others escaped.

This is the township in which occurred what is known as the "Rand Tragedy." In 1877, a tramp entered the residence of Woodford Pearce of Gilson, and departed with quite an assortment of personal property, including $75.00 in money. The hue and cry of theft was raised and a posse soon started in pursuit. Rand was discovered in a grove nearby. He was armed, and observing the approach of his pursuers he retreated into a corn field, firing as he fled; his shots were returned and during the conflict William Keller was shot in the ankle. The field was soon surrounded by a large number of men and boys. The tramp again took flight, firing as he ran. A horse, ridden by James Pickrel, was wounded, and the rider's knee bruised. Another horse, carrying Charles Maston and Charles Cramer, was shot and killed, and a bullet through the heart killed Charles Beldon. Shots were also exchanged with Charles McKown, at very short range. The tramp received a slight flesh wound in the arm and side, and McKown was shot through the left lung. Night coming on, the tramp made good his escape. He had cast aside his vest and shirt, and in one pocket an express receipt was found given to Frank Rand. This clew led to his ultimate capture in St. Louis, through the skillful efforts of Frank Hitchcock, the sheriff of Peoria county. Before this, however, Rand had committed another robbery near St. Elmo, Illinois, at the house of John Scholes, killing Mr. Scholes, another man,

and dangerously wounding a third. When his arrest in St. Louis was attempted, he resisted and killed one policeman who was assisting in making his arrest. He was tried and convicted at Galesburg, Illinois, and sentenced to life imprisonment in Joliet penitentiary. Seven years later, he broke the warden's skull with an iron bar, and was shot by a prison guard.

GILSON

The village of Gilson was laid out July 10, 1857, on the southeast quarter of section 7, by Linneus Richmond and James Gilson. It is just on the edge of the timber of Haw creek, eleven miles from Galesburg, and is on the Peoria branch of the Burlington road. The engines, at that time, burned wood and a large trade for the sale of wood to the railroad company grew up. The trees have been cut away leaving Gilson now the appearance of a beautiful prairie village.

Gilson has a graded school and two churches. Its business is mostly confined to local trade.

ELBA TOWNSHIP

The surface of this township is beautiful and undulating. There is good natural drainage by French creek and numerous small streams which flow into it. French creek flows from northeast to southwest and there has been quite a growth of timber along its banks. Spoon river crosses the northwest corner. The soil is very fertile and adapted to the growth of grains and a large annual crop of wheat, corn and oats is harvested. Considerable hay, timothy, clover and blue grass is also reaped. Some apples, peaches and a large variety of small fruits is grown here.

There is no railroad in Elba township, but the Santa Fe line at the north, and the Burlington in the south, afford very good shipping points.

The township was organized on April 5, 1853, and a full line of town officers were chosen.

The earliest settlers have their beginning in Thomas King, in the fall of 1836, who settled upon section 2 of Elba township. John and Felix Thurman soon came, also Leonard and Darius Jones, from New York. Not long afterwards, Jacob Kightlinger with his wife arrived. Mr. Kightlinger had a large family of children and employed a private tutor to instruct them, thereby gaining time in not waiting for the establishment of a general school. He is credited also with being the builder of the first schoolhouse of the township. James Harrison Baird came from Pennsylvania in 1838. Among the later settlers came Josiah Nelson, Henry Oberholtzer, William H. Baird, Henry Potts, John Calligan, John Lindsey, Walter Bailey, Benjamin Pittman, James Catterton and others. R. G. Matthews was long a resident of this township, but finally moved to Galesburg where he held the office of sheriff for some time, and died in Galesburg. He was known as a very excellent man.

SALEM TOWNSHIP

Salem township lies in the southeast corner of Knox county. It is well watered by small streams and its natural features are beautiful. There are two ridges crossing the township known as divides, one of them entering from the east at the southeast corner of section 1 passes westward. Just north of Yates City it then curves quickly to the south and southeast passing through section 14, then turning abruptly to the west it curves and crosses the northern part of section 22 and then turns northwest and leaves the township on the north side of the town of Douglas, formerly called Summit. The waters north of that flow into French creek, and there are quite a number of little streams which, with small tributaries, cover nearly all of the county. The other divide starts in section 25 and passes northward for about one and a half miles, then turning a little north and west and leaves the township at the corner between sections 18 and 19. This is known as the French creek and Willow Watershed. It passes nearly parallel with the first divide described, and Pease branch drains the land between the two divides, and Willow creek and its branches take care of that portion of the township south of this last watershed. Parties who are interested in studying the drainage of Knox county, will do well to make frequent references to the geographical map prepared by Mr. Jelliff illustrating his article on geologic and topographical topics.

The township is well provided with railroad facilities. The Peoria division of the Burlington passes through Yates City. A branch runs to the south into Fulton county and so on to Vermont and Rushville. At Vermont it goes to the south and eastward and reaches St. Louis.

It is a delight to drive over this township. Excellent views may be obtained from almost any point upon the ridges described above.

Good belts of timber were found along the streams which have been described, most of which has been cut away.

Salem township was organized under the general law April 5, 1853. The election was held in a log schoolhouse, near Michael Egan's home, on section 29. S. S. Buffum was elected supervisor. John Sloan was one of Salem's most excellent citizens, and at one time served eight succeeding terms of one year each as supervisor of the township, and at other periods he served from one to three years. His advice was found most excellent in constructing the new court house at Galesburg.

The first settlement was made by Alexander Taylor in 1834, then came Felix and John Thurman, Henry and Avery Dalton, Solomon Sherwood, Benoni Hawkins, William Kent, John Darnell, John Haskins and Sala Blakesbee, most of whom brought their families with them. Mr. Avery Dalton is still living at Elmwood, Illinois. These early settlers brought their religious faith with them, and, from time to time, held prayer meetings at different places. In 1835 or 1836, Rev. Henry Somers visited the settlement and preached the first sermon at the home of William Kent, on section 13.

James Mason built the first saw-mill on Kickapoo creek, in section 13, in 1835. Another one was built a little later by Anderson Corbin, on section 14.

The township is well supplied with excellent bridges, mostly constructed of

iron with good substantial stone abutments. The roads are in fairly good condition having been graded and dragged, but no macadam has been laid.

There is a large quantity of coal beneath the surface which has been mined for local use, from an early date, along the banks of the stream, upon the north and south sides of the township. The mines on Kickapoo and Littler's creeks are the most productive. Messrs. Pittman and Barlow, blacksmiths and farmers, of Fulton county, are said to have taken out coal from section 25, in the year 1832, which they used in their own forges.

Stock-raising is an important industry of this township. It has added a great deal to its wealth. N. G. Daughmer and son, David Corey and son, H. A. and James Sloan, E. H. Ware, Frank Runyon, A. D. Moore and R. J. McKeighan, were all successful stock-raisers.

The schools of Salem township have the benefit of a very valuable library which was started by Prof. W. L. Steel, now superintendent of the city schools of Galesburg. At that time he was the principal of the graded school in Yates City, and in September, 1878, proposed to the school board, composed of J. D. Hoyt, J. M. Taylor and L. A. Lawrence, the organization of a school and public library, to be under the control of the board, and open at all hours to pupils of the school and to the public, upon payment of a membership fee. The plan was adopted, a constitution and by-laws framed and nearly $100.00 received from a public entertainment given on Thanksgiving Day of that year. The movement was supported by the public from the first and has been regularly and systematically carried on. The library has steadily grown and, at the present time, has about 2,500 volumes of all classes of books which the young men and women of the city and township so thoroughly appreciate and use.

A postoffice was established in 1837, at a place called Middle Grove which was near what is now Uniontown.

The underground railroad had a well defined road through Salem in antebellum times and many a colored man or woman found safe passage over this road on his way to Canadian freedom.

DOUGLAS

Douglas, formerly Summit, is Salem township's second village and was laid out on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 7, by W. G. Ware in October, 1856. It was surveyed by E. T. Byram.

Its existence is due to the building of the Peoria and Oquawka railroad.

The surrounding country has made it a lively trading place in general merchandise.

UNIONTOWN

This is the oldest village in the township of Salem. It was laid out by Moses Shinn in June, 1839, was surveyed and platted by George A. Charles.

It is beautifully situated in the western extremity of a high divide and overlooks a wide expanse of prairie.

It was of considerable importance in the earlier days, and was upon the original survey of the Peoria and Iowa railroads.

In addition to the usual stores and enterprises connected with a growing town in those days, it had a factory for plows and wagons, and the burning of brick was also one of its industries. A primitive shingling machine was owned by Elisha Van Pelt in 1843. Cottonwood and black walnut were the timbers generally used.

It had a school in 1843, in a frame building originally intended for a store, on the corner of the public square.

It is said to have been named from Uniontown, Portage county, in Ohio.

A later survey for the railway, in 1856, located a line about two miles further north from the town, and from that time the village rapidly declined until 1869, when the legislature vacated the plat.

CHESTNUT TOWNSHIP

Chestnut township is very rough in portions. Brush creek enters the township on section 6, flows southeast to the central line of the township then again winding to the northeast somewhat, finally flowing in a southerly direction, empties into Haw creek on section 12 and thence finds its way, through Haw creek, to Spoon river at west line of section 24. There are numerous tributaries that flow into this creek, mostly from the south. Spoon river enters the township on section 24, and winds in southwesterly direction leaving the township at about the middle of section 34. There is a divide that enters the township at the village of Hermon on section 19, and this curves to the north and then quite abruptly to the south in section 27. South of that divide there are also several quite good streams that flow south into Spoon river. This makes the northern part of the township quite rough and a portion of the southern part. The banks of these streams were originally heavy timber, most of which has been cut away. It is in one of the southern rows of townships of the county and is the second township east of the principal meridian. The soil is fertile and more than half is prairie soil. It is crossed by two lines of railroad, one running from Lewistown in Fulton county northward to Galesburg, and the other the Iowa Central. The first railroad was formerly known as the Fulton County Narrow Gauge, but it is now called the Havana branch of the C., B. & Q.

The earliest settler was Anthon Dolph from Kentucky. He came in 1833, and raised a crop, and in 1834 he became a permanent settler. The next year came John Terry from Virginia who was a justice of the peace, and performed the first marriage ceremony in the township, uniting a Mr. Gay and a Miss Cooke, who rode a long distance, to appear before the justice, upon the back of one horse. It is said that Squire Terry once united a couple who stood upon the opposite bank of Spoon river, while he performed the ceremony on the bank, the waters being too high and too tumultuous for either party to cross. The next settlers were Robert Leigh and Archibald Long, in 1836. Mr. Long raised hemp and constructed a rude factory where he manufactured his own and his neighbor's hemp into rope. For a time it was profitable and he got to be well off. Mr. Long settled on section 19, where, in 1842, he platted the village of Hermon.

Being a Methodist preacher, he soon organized a Methodist class which met regularly at his house for many years. Mr. O. P. Barton was also an early settler and was noted for his walking ability. On one occasion he walked to the land office at Quincy, one hundred miles distant, and arrived there ahead of several other parties who started on horseback at the same time. Mr. Herman Way was another pioneer and was noted as a hunter. Mr. Dolph built a house of logs in 1833, and Mr. Robert Leigh erected a brick house in 1845, which was the first brick house of the township. The old state road which ran from the southeast portion of the township in a northwesterly direction crossed Spoon river which was bridged in about 1846. It was a cumbersome affair, and was demolished and carried away by a flood in 1855.

A grave yard was started on section 3, which was used by the earlier settlers, but is no longer used for that purpose. It is, however, kept in good condition by parties living in the neighborhood.

A Mr. Howard built a mill in 1846. It was a combination mill designed for the manufacture of lumber and the grinding of corn. It was used but a few years and then abandoned. There was a saw mill on Littler's creek, on section 25, about the same time, which finally went the same road to destruction.

Wayside stores were established in Chestnut township, one by John Terry on section 16, and one by Mr. Moore on section 15. Mr. Moore's venture was unsuccessful and soon abandoned. The stock carried by Mr. Terry was also very limited.

One of the earliest taverns was kept by Jonathan Potts, on section 22, on the old state road.

Dr. Porter and Dr. Morse and Dr. Wilson, were physicians who, beginning with 1838, succeeded each other in the order named.

Dependence was placed upon a town named Troy, in Fulton county, and on Knoxville, Knox county, for postal facilities. Hermon was made a postoffice in 1848, the mail being brought from Knoxville. Mr. Massey was the first postmaster.

Township organization was not adopted until 1857, at which time Samuel Collins was elected supervisor; John Terry and David Massey, justices of the peace; Mr. Macoy, clerk; and William Graves and Freeman West, constables. A town called Harrisonville was laid out on section 23 in 1852, by Andrew J. Parker. It was upon the right bank of Spoon river, near where the present bridge crosses that stream. It never grew and the place was vacated in 1869, by act of the legislature.

HERMON VILLAGE

The village of Hermon was laid out by Archibald Long in May, 1842. It was originally named Harrisonville but the name was changed to Hermon in 1848, on the establishment of the postoffice. For a number of years it was a stirring business place, but Knoxville and Abingdon grew so rapidly with excellent railroad facilities, that it put a stop to the growth of Hermon. It is now a small village located on the Iowa Central.

INDIAN POINT TOWNSHIP

It is supposed that the first white man coming into Indian Point, for the purpose of making a home, was Azel Dorsey, who came from Cedar, in 1829. He remained but a few years. The first permanent settlement was made five years later by John B. Latimer who immigrated from Tennessee with his family, in 1834. Then came John H. Lomax and Stephen Howard from Kentucky, John Howard, Isaac and Alexander Latimer and John Crawford, in 1835. Mr. Crawford was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In 1836 Mr. Daniel Meek purchased the home of Alexander Latimer, and with him came John Killiam. Other people came along and the list of names, including so many sturdy men, is tempting, but we cannot mention them all. Mr. Merriweather Brown and Bartlett Boydstun were among them. Mr. Brown was at one time a county commissioner. Mr. Brown's son, William A., was superintendent of the building and bridge department of the C., B. & Q. company at Galesburg. Mr. Meek was an extensive breeder of fine live stock and took great interest in public affairs. The early settlers of Indian Point encountered no Indians although traces of their occupations were found. The remains of their wigwams together with arrow heads, spear heads, axes and other implements were numerous. This circumstance gave the name to the township of Indian Point. The Mount Hope Farm is the highest point of elevation within the township and from it may be obtained a view extending twelve miles to the east and commanding most of Indian Point and Cedar, also Orange, and a large part of Chestnut township. Most of the farmers have been engaged in raising grain and live stock. To mention the names of W. W. Byram, Robert Byram, J. W. Dawdy, Robert Smith, James Bowton, William Cable, Frederick Hall, T. H. Row, and some others, brings a vision of fine well kept herds of cattle. Mr. J. W. Dawdy and son were especially successful in raising Shorthorn cattle. The Byrams also dealt largely in Norman horses, raised by themselves. Fine Poland China hogs were also produced upon the farms of Indian Point.

The first Protestant religious services held in the township, of which any record has been preserved, were conducted by Rev. John Crawford, a Cumberland Presbyterian. They were held at the house of John Howard in 1848. The first church organization was effected under the Rev. Mr. Williams, a Methodist, at the Valley schoolhouse. They both disbanded in 1858, and subsequently the M. E. church organized a class, but this did not continue long. A Roman Catholic mission was established, at the present site of St. Augustine, and at a comparatively early date. It was conducted by the Rev. Father St. Cyr in 1837. In 1843, a church building was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kendrick of St. Louis. Twenty years later a new structure was built. The first school was built and opened in the winter of 1837, and was taught by Dennis Clark, later judge of the county court. The school district embraced Indian Point and part of Warren county, and the schoolhouse was constructed of logs and located on section 16. There was an enrollment of thirty pupils the first winter.

The township is now crossed by two railroads, the C., B. & Q., and the Central Iowa.

ST. AUGUSTINE

The original site of St. Augustine, known as "Old St. Augustine," was in Fulton county. When the Burlington road was built, the company found a side track could not be built nearer the village than the site of the present depot. The business soon drifted away from the old town site. In 1854, the new St. Augustine was laid out by E. T. Byram, one-half mile north of the old village.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

Within the limits of Cedar township, there is quite an area which was originally covered with timber. Brush creek enters along the west side of the township for quite a distance, and the land along the creek with its tributaries, was covered with a fine quality of timber. There were sugar maple, various kinds of oak, walnut, wild cherry, elm, ash, basswood and hickory. The abundance of the wild cherry gave to the township the name of Cherry Grove, but this name proved a duplication of the name of another town elsewhere within the state, and the people selected the name of Cedar in its place.

There is more or less of coal and building stone found within the township.

The first settlers were Azel Dorsey, on section 18, and Rev. Hiram Palmer, a Methodist minister, on section 7, both of whom came in 1828. In 1829, A. D. Swarts, the founder of Abingdon and Hedding College, settled on section 17. The first sermon heard in the township was preached by Rev. Mr. Palmer. The first members of the Latimer family that reached here, were Joseph, and his son, George. Jonathan Latimer and Jacob West settled upon section 28 in the following year. Then came John C. and Alexander Latimer, their sister, Mrs. Richard Boren and their brothers-in-law, U. D. Coy and Israel Marshall.

The settlers were compelled to go to Ellisville for milling purposes, and at times were compelled to wait for their grist, but were served in turn according to the time of their arrival. In 1833, Joshua Bland built a horsepower corncracker on section 16, which was warmly welcomed by the pioneers.

Robert Bell taught the first school in Cherry Grove settlement, and the second school in Knox county.

Cherry Grove Seminary was founded by Jonathan Latimer and the other members of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and was located on section 29. From the records of the Presbytery, it is established that this school opened prior to 1840, under the charge of Rev. Cyrus Haynes, a minister of that creed. This seminary was abandoned in 1866, the Cumberland Presbyterians having established a college at Lincoln, Ill.

Indian Point and Cedar, prior to 1850, were known as the Cherry Grove voting precincts. On January 14, 1850, by order of the county judge, Cherry Grove was separated from the other township.

The township was organized in 1853, and elected a full line of officers. This election was held at what was then known as Louisville, a small group of houses about three miles north of Abingdon, on section 17. A vote was taken for the place of holding the next election, and this resulted in favor of Louisville. Louisville was laid out by John S. Garrett. It was platted September 30, 1836,

and was quite a town for a time. The growth of Abingdon, however, killed it, and all that is left to mark the site is a district schoolhouse. Elections have ever since been held at Abingdon. Churches were established very early in the history of Cedar and will be found treated in other portions of this work.

Farming and stock raising have been the chief industries of the township and some as fine stock has been raised there as could be found anywhere upon the market. Large herds of Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway, Angus, Holstein and Jersey cattle, have been bred in the township.

Cedar has always maintained a high degree of patriotism. It is said to have furnished 225 volunteers for the Civil War, and of the old settlers there are 17 soldiers of the War of 1812, four of the early Indian wars and two of two Mexican wars, found in its cemeteries. Forty-nine soldiers of the Civil War are also buried within the township limits.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP

The early settlers of Orange township suffered somewhat from fear of Indian depredations, the same as in all other townships, notwithstanding the fact that in 1830 when the first settlers arrived the Indians were already moving to the west, and very few of them remained. Nevertheless, a blockhouse was erected in 1830 or 1831, and the murder of a white man, by a band of hostile savages, during the Black Hawk War, spread great consternation throughout the small community.

The township is crossed by several well defined trails. The Peoria and Galena trails run diagonally from northwest to southeast passing through Knox and a northeastern corner of the present city of Knoxville. A little to the west of this, there is another which crosses Brush creek in section 30, and forms a pathway from Brush creek to the head waters of Haw creek.

Several Indian graves have been found and their traces are plainly discernible just across the Knox township boundary line on section 32. The last appearance of the aborigines was in 1843, when several hundred of the Sacs and Foxes camped on section 5 while moving from the north to their reservation in Indian territory.

Orange township also has a good supply of good timber. The timber land originally covered about one-fourth of the township, and lay along Brush and Haw creeks and their branches, on the west and east sides respectively, where the surface is much broken.

The township is underlaid by three veins of bituminous coal.

Joseph Walsh with his family were the first white people to settle within the limits of Orange township. Asa Haynes came in 1836. Having purchased 300 acres of land on section 30, he erected a one-room log cabin in which he and his wife resided for some time. He was a hardy, daring and venturesome man, without any education other than such as he acquired in an Ohio district school, two months each winter during six or seven years. He brought his two children, a half-brother, Hiram, and a neighbor, Isaac Hill. Their journey occupied nineteen days. Most of the time it was rainy and the rivers were swollen and their horses' harness never dried. Mr. Haynes proved a valuable factor in the development of the new country. He started the first brickyard in 1840;

built the first sawmill, operated by water power from Brush creek. In 1841, he built a large barn, and in 1842, a brick house which in those days was regarded as commodious. Ultimately, Mr. Haynes owned nearly 1,000 acres of land in Orange township. In 1849, he became captain of the "Jayhawkers," and led his band of sixty across the continent in search of gold in California. Many of his company dropped out on the way, but Mr. Haynes reached California in safety.

Mr. Peter Godfrey is among the best known settlers of 1832, and he and his wife were among the oldest and most honored couples belonging to the "Old Settlers' Association" of Knox county. Among the other early settlers were Thomas and J. Sumner. Anderson Barnett also came in 1837, settling on section 10. He had the largest family of children ever raised in the township, eighteen in number, and nearly all of them reached the age of maturity.

The first schoolhouse stood on section 14. It was known as the "Wallace School" and served the people well as a house for religious services held within its unplastered walls. The earliest religious services held in the township were conducted by Rev. Edward Gum, a Baptist minister, in the home of James Ferguson. The Methodist Episcopal people were the first denomination to organize, however, and they erected a house of worship, known as the Orange Chapel, in 1855. It was built of brick burned at the yard of Anderson Barnett, and they were laid by Thomas Ranbow. The building was dedicated in the spring of 1856 by Rev. Richard Haney. It was included within the limits of the Gilson circuit. In 1870 revival services were conducted at the schoolhouse in district No. 4. At that time there was no organized church other than Orange Chapel, although within the township there were Congregationalists and Methodists. Both of these denominations were earnest, both organized societies, and Haynes' Chapel was built by the Methodists. The Congregationalists had no place of worship and soon ceased as a local organization. A general religious decline appeared to supervene about this time.

DE LONG

De Long is the only village in Orange township. It is a flourishing little station on what was formerly known as the Narrow Gauge road, but now a branch of the Burlington system. It owes its existence there to H. S. Mallory who at that time was building the Narrow Gauge road and who bought the site, laid it out and called it De Long. It is now a flourishing little village and has its quota of Modern Woodmen, Good Templars, etc., etc.

GALESBURG TOWNSHIP

James Roe was the first settler, coming in 1832 or 1833. Soon after Isaiah Smeltzer arrived, and in 1834, Gadial Scott and Edward Morse came. Edward Morse was one of the Henderson colony, but settled so far from his neighbors as to have been over the Galesburg line.

The land in the township is very fertile. This township now comprises 27 sections. It was made a separate town by legislative enactment in 1867, placing

the City of Galesburg in another town known as the town of the City of Galesburg.

Galesburg township from the start adopted a policy of erecting permanent bridges, and there is probably no township in the county that has more and better bridges than Galesburg, and the tax rate is very low.

MAQUON TOWNSHIP

The advent of William Palmer and family at the place where the village of Maquon is situated, seems to be the date from which all matters of importance in relation to the township of Maquon are reckoned. This starting point is fixed at some time in the year 1827. Mr. Palmer seems to have been a typical pioneer. He is known as the "bee man," as that seems to have been one of his favorite pastimes or means of support, or both. Mr. Palmer's cabin was made of black hickory poles, and on all sides are said to have been Indian gardens. Just why the habitations of the redmen, at this point, are called gardens, is not explained for they were occupied only during the winter, and in the summer time the Indians went away to find better hunting-grounds to the west. They returned annually in the fall and remained during the winter until the year 1832, when, as one of the results of the Black Hawk war, they left forever. Mr. Palmer remained there five or six years, planted an orchard and cultivated the ground vacated by the Indians. His cabin, being located on the Galena trails, afforded a stopping place for people passing back and forth. Mr. Palmer sold his cabin to one Nelson Selby and removed to St. Louis. This cabin was constructed very much like other cabins of that day. It was small, consisting of one room, practically without windows, and with but one door. The chimney, of course, was made of sticks laid up, after the same manner in which the cabin itself was built, and then packed and plastered with mud so as to withstand the heat of the fire in the fireplace. Nevertheless there were frequent fires at Mr. Palmer's mansion on account of the "burning out" of the chimney.

Another character of Maquon township is spoken of, that of Simeon Dolph, the pioneer ferryman of Spoon river. He also built a similar cabin which was located where the Rathburn house now stands. He did not remain long. The cause of his leaving is supposed to have been in consequence of a suspicion of foul play being dealt out to an unknown traveler.

In 1829 Mark Thurman with his family took up a residence upon section 25, and soon followed William Darnell, William Palmer, Thomas Thurman and James Milam. These people came from Ohio, and from that time on the settlers came in increasing numbers, and in 1837 the village of Maquon was laid out. A pretty little story of the name of this town and township will be found in the article upon the Indians of Knox county, where also will be described the trails and relics which were found so numerous in and about the village of Maquon. Township organization was completed in 1853, and James N. Foster was elected supervisor; Nathan Barbero, assessor, and James L. Loman, collector.

The first schoolhouse was a log building erected in 1834 on section 33. Benjamin Brock was the first teacher. Another schoolhouse was erected in 1836 or

1837, a little south of Bennington. The first school north of Spoon river was conducted by Miss Mary Fink in a shed adjoining the residence of Peter Jones, father of John Jones. The New Testament was the only reader. It is said by some of Miss Fink's pupils that she could read and write but could not cipher.

The township originally contained Maquon, Bennington and Rapatee. Bennington was located near the center of the township but it failed to develop although it was the township voting place until 1858.

RAPATEE.

This village has made some progress and is a snug little town upon the Iowa Central railroad. It was laid out by Benjamin Adams on the southeast quarter of section 33, and has churches, stores, blacksmith shops, elevators and other interests common in such a town.

MAQUON

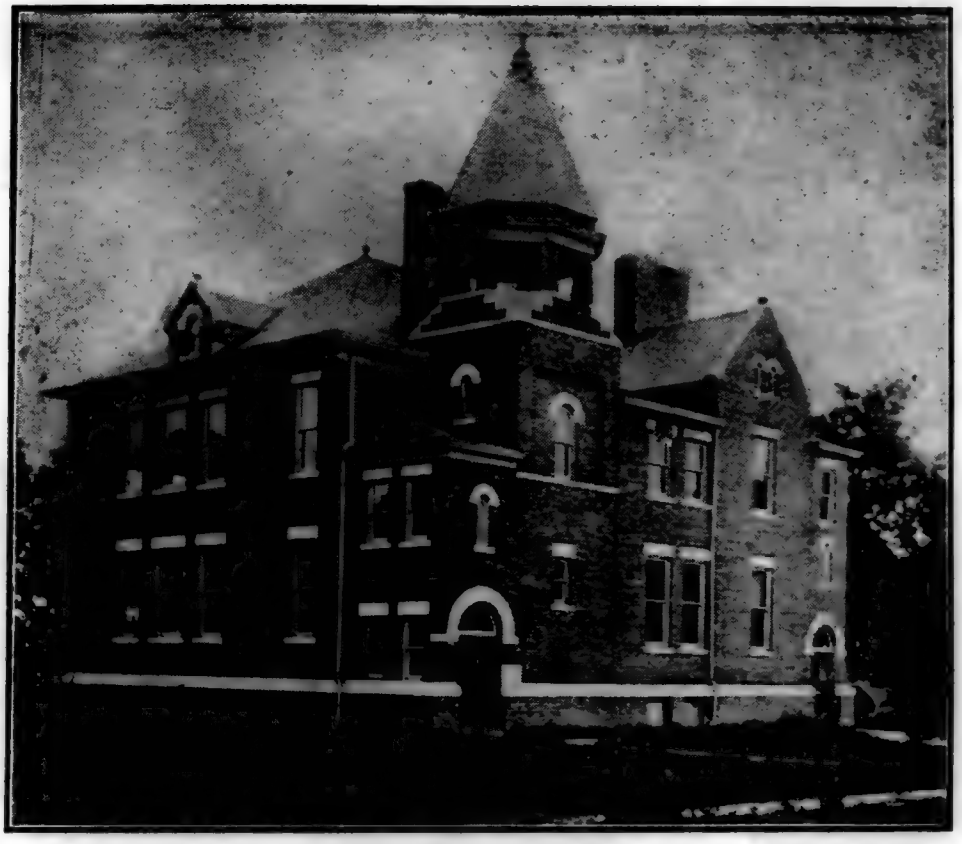
The village of Maquon is situated near the site of an old Indian village on the north line of the township on section 4, with a view of the Spoon river to the south. It was surveyed in 1836 by Parnach Owen, assisted by John G. Sanburn, William McGowan, Judge R. L. Hannaman, Mr. Richmond and Mr. Biers.

Nothing that has ever been said to the knowledge of the writer, indicates that the people of Maquon are different from other people. They have always been a law-abiding people and as honorable in their dealings as other folks so far as is known, but for some reason not stated, the village was slow in establishing religious and educational influences. They had a distillery and a racetrack; both of these institutions have gone and a school and a church have taken their place, and both are well supported. The people today are abreast with those of any other town in the county, and there is no town in the county where the women are more alive to the interests of their own sex than in Maquon. We are indebted to the women of that village for a large part of all that is known and preserved of Indian life throughout this part of the country. The village was incorporated March 19, 1857, and the town has steadily grown and today it has about 700 inhabitants. Notwithstanding the fact that it once supported a distillery, it has not supported a saloon for many years. At present it has ample banking facilities, grocery stores, dry goods, drug stores, newspapers and other industries that supply about all the wants of the inhabitants of the village and the surrounding county.

The Maquon physicians have always been reliable and up-to-date. The private bank of William Swigart has been in operation since 1881. The banking interests of Maquon are fully set out in the article on banks of the county.

Mr. A. M. Maple was for many years a prosperous merchant and left the business in the hands of his son, C. F. Maple, in 1896. These gentlemen have always been highly spoken of for their honesty and fair dealing.

The religious and banking interests of Maquon have been referred to in this article but the reader is respectfully referred to articles on those subjects found on other pages of this history. If any information is wanted in regard to anyone



MAQUON HIGH SCHOOL



METHODIST CHURCH, MAQUON



MAQUON HOTEL

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MAQUON HIGH SCHOOL



METHODIST CHURCH, MAQUON



MAQUON HOTEL

of the churches of Maquon, reference to the matter will be found in the article written upon that church under its respective denomination, in the article written for the whole county. The reader is further referred to the article on banking in Knox county for information in regard to the several banks of Maquon.

Maquon has had its share of experience with the different fraternal organizations. The Odd Fellows have been represented by the Maquon lodge No. 256, I. O. O. F., and the Degree of Rebecca. The Masons have been represented under the Maquon lodge No. 530, A. F. and A. M., and there has been a flourishing order of the Eastern Star for the wives and daughters of the Masons. Maquon lodge No. 171, K. of P., and the Bertie Lenore Temple have also flourished here. These orders are all fraternal orders and there is not much that can be said to the public in regard to them.

It has been stated that the village of Maquon was incorporated on the 19th of March, 1857. At that election there were fifty-five voters, forty-one cast their ballot for, and fourteen against incorporation. Notices of this election were posted on the 9th of March.

It seems from the record that saloons were licensed under the head of groceries, and it was provided "that the applicant should keep an orderly house and that he will not permit any unlawful game or riots in his house, or token of unusual unrest therein, and that he will not in any manner sell any kind of intoxicating drink to any persons who may in any degree be perceivably, already under the influence of intoxicating liquor." It was provided further that "groceries shall be determined to include all houses and places where wine, rum, brandy, gin, whiskey or other similar spirits or mixed liquors are sold."

About the year 1860 the people began to be a little negligent of their duties as citizens of the village. In that year an election was called for the 26th day of March, for the purpose of electing a town-board. The polls were opened but not a voter appeared. The president, A. J. Dunlay, Carl T. Thurman, A. M. Maple, Horace Jones and Alfred Thurman took up the reins of village government and labored another year. Everything seemed to go along all right until 1865, when eighteen votes were cast for village trustees.

No considerable amount of sidewalks were built until 1865, when a walk was built to the depot from the public square.

A calaboose was talked about December 13, 1865, at a meeting called for that purpose. It seems a calaboose had been built by the citizens and organized on the West End, Block 11. This building was made of 3x6 planks spiked together and consisted of but one small room, having one door and a small hole for a window. Iron bars were placed over the hole that served for a window. Two years and one month later it was moved and seconded that the building be sold to the highest and best bidder, for the highest cash, and the proceeds used for building a plank walk. There is nothing to show that it was actually sold. This building had been bought by the citizens of Maquon village and was taken possession of by the village at the time above referred to.

Foregoing facts regarding Maquon township and village have been gathered from various sources and the writer would make special acknowledgments to Mrs. Eva Chapin Maple and to Miss Jennie McKenney.

SOME FACTS IN REGARD TO TAXATION

At the time of the organization of the county in 1830 there were supposed to be 350 inhabitants. The needs of the county were relatively very small and taxation was somewhat primitive in the manner of assessing. There were no roads to keep up, the construction of bridges a thing of the future and the officers of the county were paid by fees for the services rendered. As the population increased and people began to go from township to township and to market at a distance, the necessity for roads and bridges became imperative. The products of the soil had to be moved and sold; this brought in more money and a reasonable tax could be levied and collected with comparative ease. If the roads were worked and the bridges built the produce could be taken to market, so about all the taxing that was done at the start was for roads and bridges. We therefore have the following action by the county commissioners.

On the 18th day of April, 1835, the county commissioners levied the first labor tax. The order therefor reads as follows:

Ordered, That the Labor Tax for each able-bodied man between the age of twenty-one and fifty years shall be fixed at two days, to be done under the direction of the supervisor of each road district in which they may reside, for the ensuing year ending on the 1st Monday in March, 1836.

The following orders were also issued for tax on real estate and the disposition of the same.

Ordered, That a tax of one-half the amount of the state tax as provided in the Revenue Law, be and the same is hereby levied on every tract of land situated within said county (except such lands as are exempt from taxation, by the compact with the general government) for the ensuing year—said tax to be assessed, collected and paid agreeably to the provisions of an act concerning public roads, approved February 3rd, 1835.

Ordered, That the tax levied on lands by the foregoing order shall be applied in the several road districts in which such lands are situated, for the purpose of building bridges and causeways and opening roads, and erecting guide posts, so far as the same may be needed for said purposes, under the direction of the several supervisors in said road districts; the balance of said tax to be paid into the county treasury, to be applied by the county commissioner's court, agreeably to the provisions of the act under which the same is levied.

Since that time the system of taxation has changed very much. Then it seems that a tax on land was made only for road purposes and that a small personal property tax was sufficient to pay the other expenses of the county. Today the practice is to levy taxes upon all species of property and deposit the entire revenue with the county treasurer, and in addition to that to pass an appropriation bill, every item of which shall be paid out of the general sum so raised.

The following statement of the property assessed and the taxes charged in Knox county for the year 1855 with the addition of a corresponding statement for the year 1905 for comparison will be very interesting, and they are given below:

State of Illinois
County of Knox } ss.

I hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement of the property assessed and taxes charged in the County of Knox for the year 1855.

	Number	Amount
Horses	9,458	$ 542,887.00
Neat Cattle	22,407	306,751.00
Mules and asses	209	11,345.00
Sheep	9,473	9,819.00
Hogs	49,551	105,547.00
Carriages and wagons	3,294	133,097.00
Clocks and watches	2,702	14,656.00
Pianos	45	3,905.00
Goods and merchandise		130,599.00
Bankers' property		200.00
Manufactured articles		12,622.00
Moneys and credits		375,890.00
Bonds, stocks, etc.		6,234.00
Unenumerated property		197,544.00
Aggregate		$1,851,096.00
Deductions		71,153.00
Total value of taxable personal property		$1,907,130.00
Lands	$3,753,970.00	
Town lots	641,279.00	
Total value of lands and town lots		$4,395,249.00
Total value of real and personal property		$6,302,379.00
State tax at 47 cents on the $100	$29,621.18	
do (schools) 20 cents on the $100	12,604.75	
		$ 42,225.93
County tax at 13 cents on the $100	8,193.09	
do (special) 13 cents on the $100	18,930.65	
		27,123.74
Total tax levied		$ 69,349.67

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office this 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

(L. S.) ZELOTES COOLEY, *Clerk County Court.*

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1905—FIFTY YEARS LATER

	Value of Property for the year 1905	
Horses	$1,092,775	
Neat Cattle	982,445	
Mules and asses	46,495	
Sheep	13,275	
Hogs	322,385	
Steam engines	72,855	
Fire and burglar safes	8,655	
Billiard and pool tables	7,175	
Carriages and wagons	180,630	
Watches and clocks	28,380	
Sewing and knitting machines	27,085	
Pianofortes	172,740	
Melodions and organs	12,170	
Franchises	900	
Annuities	1,125	
Patent rights	65	
Goods and merchandise	1,219,284	
Materials and manufactured articles	162,655	
Machinery and tools	126,120	
Agricultural tools and machinery	141,840	
Gold and silver plate	5,695	
Diamonds and jewelry	16,075	
Moneys of bankers, etc.	243,213	
Credits of bankers, etc.	245,207	
Moneys other than bankers	1,077,225	
Credits other than bankers	2,607,600	
Bonds and stocks	143,970	
Foreign stocks	21,225	
Property of corporations	3,700	
Bank stock listed by individuals	100	
Property of saloons	11,975	
Furniture	769,050	
Investments in real estate	22,120	
Grain on hand	368,980	
All other property	277,365	
		$10,458,910
Shares in national and state banks		1,351,350
Telegraph and telephone property		29,325
Personal property of railroads		189,610
		$12,029,195



KNOX COUNTY FREE KINDERGARTEN

Located on the corner of South Cedar and Simmons Streets. Erected in 1904. Value, $10,000. Institution established in 1890. Purpose: to provide a temporary home for homeless and friendless children of Knox County, and to assist mothers in sickness or distress.



CENTRAL PARK

A beautiful spot in the business portion of the city. Street cars diverge here into all parts of the city. A favorite resting place in the hot days of summer.

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Improved lands	$22,998,495	
Railroad lands	37,885	
Improved lots	14,357,385	
Railroad lots	600	
		37,394,365
Total value of all property		$49,423,560
Railroad property	$ 6,193,115	
Telegraph property	16,225	
Telephone property	68,675	
		6,278,015
Grand total of all kinds of property		$55,701,575

Taxes collected in Knox county for year 1905:

State	$ 55,281.85
County	82,926.09
Town	8,773.73
Road and bridge	44,666.49
District road	3,193.27
City and village	139,152.66
School	198,316.20
Plat	35.90
Dog	2,031.00
Total	$534,377.19

Valuation Full	Assessed
$55,457,465	$11,091,493

It will appear from the following order in relation to interest on balances due on the purchase of the poor farm that the county had occasionally to pay pretty high rates of interest:

On MOTION it is ordered that interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum be allowed on the balances of the purchase money unpaid on the poor farm the 1st day of July next until paid.

The system for the assessment and taxation of railroads in this county when they were first constructed is made to appear in the action taken by the board of supervisors at the September meeting, 1856, which is here given as it appears on the records:

The clerk then laid before the board the schedules returned to his office by the different railroad companies being that portion of the railroads in the said county of Knox for taxation, and after a full examination by the board of the same it is ordered that the lands in the schedules of the Northern Cross Railroad be assessed at ten dollars per acre, and that the other property in said schedule be assessed at the value set forth in said schedule. It is further ordered by the board the property of the Central Military Tract Railroad and also of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad be assessed at the value reported by said companies. Provided, however, and on motion it is ordered that the supervisors of the different towns through which the Central Military Tract Railroad runs be authorized and

requested to ascertain the additional improvement made by said company from the 1st day of May, A. D. 1855 till the 1st day of April, A. D. 1856, and report the amount of the same to the county clerk which additional amount to be assessed and taxed to said company.

The assessing of railroad property today is done by the State Board of Equalization principally. Under the head of right of way is included the road bed and all other permanent improvements. All of this is taken care of by the State Board of Equalization and the county clerk distributes the value among the cities, villages and school districts through which it passes. The local assessor gets only the furniture, machinery, etc.

RAILROAD TAXATION

The Northern Cross Railroad and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, not having filed schedules of the taxable property of said roads as required by law, the county clerk presented to the board the schedule filed by the Northern Cross Railroad for the year 1856 and also a schedule of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad as made by himself, which being examined by the board were approved and on motion it is ordered by the board that the main and side track of both of said roads and the lands be assessed at the same value as the lands, main and side track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—and that the rolling stock of both the two first named roads be assessed in the same sums as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road in proportion to their rolling stock and other personal property to be estimated and made out by the said county clerk.

One of the unfortunate habits into which some of our treasurers of cities, towns and townships fell before the law forbidding the re-election of such officers, was that of allowing personal property which might be collected to pass uncollected and returning it to the county treasury to be by him collected under the pretense that the municipal or township collector could find no property out of which to make such collection. As long ago as May, 1860, this practice had become so fixed and prevalent that the board saw fit to pass the following resolution.

Supervisor Gale offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the supervisor of each town where the collector has manifestly failed in using reasonable diligence in the collection of the personal property tax, give notice to such collector to procure a copy of the delinquent tax on personal property, and proceed to collect and report amount collected at the next meeting of this board and that a committee be appointed to report to the board at next meeting, what action is expedient to be taken in enforcing the rights of the county against collectors neglecting their duties.

The only necessity of such a resolution is that the officers neglecting a duty to collect imposed upon him by law must be that such officer imagined that in case he asked for a re-election the persons so favored by letting their personal property tax go by and be collected by the county treasurer will be under certain obligations to support him in such re-election.

January Meeting, 1861.—Report of committee on payment of taxes in currency.

Supervisor Gale, from special committee, to whom was referred the petition

of citizens of Knox county, asking the board to authorize collectors to receive the bills of Illinois banks in payment of taxes, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of citizens praying the board to authorize the collectors to receive currency in payment of taxes, *Report,* That the revenue law provides that the county revenue shall be collected in gold and silver coin, county orders and jury certificates issued by the county, and in no other currency. The collectors of this state shall collect the revenue for state purposes in gold and silver coin, auditor's warrants and in no other currency whatever.

The committee are of opinion that no authority is possessed by this board to authorize the collector to take any currency prohibited by statute.

The committee are of opinion that all the taxes, whether state, county or special should be collected in the paper of the secured banks of this state.

That the present system required a sacrifice on the part of the tax payers that the advantage to the state, of receiving the revenue in gold does not warrant.

That during the time of collection of taxes, the artificial demand created by the wants of the tax payers, enhances the price of gold, and the same gold is seldom, or never, worth to the parties who receive it from the state, as much as it costs the tax payers.

The committee recommend that a resolution be passed by the board petitioning the legislature for the passage of an act, directing the collector to receive in payment of all taxes the secured notes of the banks of this state, and that the board by resolution, recommend to the citizens of this county, to petition the legislature of this state for the passage of such an act. Which report was accepted, and adopted.

Supervisor Charles, from committee to whom the petition of N. Barbero for relief was referred, made the following report:

Report of committee to whom was referred the petition of Nathaniel Barbero asking to be relieved from the liability as bondsman, on collector's bond of the town of Maquon, beg leave to report:

After having duly considered the case, that in our opinion, it is not policy in this board to grant such relief.

GEO. A. CHARLES, *Chairman,*
WM. B. LEBARON,
CALEB FINCH,
Committee.

On motion said report was accepted and the committee discharged.

On motion of Supervisor Finch it was voted by the board that N. Barbero be and he is hereby released from so much of his liability on such bond as relates to the county tax, and that he is exonerated therefrom.

Supervisor Gale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the taxes of this state should be collected in the secured notes of the banks of this state. That the present system requiring the payment of taxes in a currency different from the currency required in ordinary business, imposes on the tax payers an unnecessary burden, a burden liable to severe aggravation in such times as renders the usual burden of taxation difficult to be borne, and we do therefore petition the general assembly

of this state to pass an Act, directing the collectors to receive all taxes in the secured bills of the banks of this state.

That the clerk of the board be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to our representatives in the senate and house of representatives in this state to be by them presented to the bodies of which they are respectively members.

Another resolution in regard to taxes directed to the legislature January meeting, 1861.

Supervisor Gale offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the people of this county desire the extension of the time for the payment of taxes, and that such extension is a desirable alleviation of its burden, and therefore this board do hereby petition the general assembly of this state to pass a law extending the time of collection of taxes, ninety days.

And that the clerk of this board be directed to forward to our representatives in the senate and house of representatives in the state, a copy of this resolution to be by them presented to the bodies of which they are members.

On which resolution the yeas and nays were called, resulting: Yeas—Messrs. Meek, Stevens, Gale, Finch, Mansfield, Robertson, Routh, Newman, Charles, Lebolt, Barber, Tucker, Copley and Gross—14. Nays—Messrs. LeBaron, Maney, McCornack, Jones and Knable—5. Carried.

January Meeting, 1867.—On motion of Mr. Sanderson, it was voted that this board recommend the senator and representative from this district to use their influence for the passage of a law for a State Board of Equalization of Taxes.

The foregoing extracts from the record of the board supervisors are given to show the changes in manner of assessing taxes and also the great increase in the value of property and the amount of tax paid. The assessment of railroad property was very difficult. The assessment was based wholly upon a schedule of property within the county, together with a statement of rolling stock apportioned to the mileage of the county. If the roads neglected to file the schedules, the value of railroad property had to be arrived at by the best judgment of the county clerk and the board of supervisors.

In 1867 Mr. Sanderson, then a member of the board of supervisors, offered a motion which was adopted asking for the passage of a law for a State Board of Equalization of Taxes. Such a board was created by the legislature. This board is in session several months each year and assesses not only the various kinds of railroad property and apportions the same to the several counties, but the property of the various other corporations. It seems that some such agency is necessary and the board of supervisors was moved to pass that resolution because of the necessity for such a body. Today there is a demand for the abolition of this board, the demand being based upon the supposition that the board is tampered with by the railroads and corporations. Even though this be true, it is a pertinent question to ask what other agency can take its place? In some states there is a commission that goes about and personally inspects localities so the members may use their own judgment as to values to better advantage, but it nowhere appears that this commission is not susceptible to the same influences as a board of equalization or that their opportunities are less numerous. Society is rapidly becoming more complex and changes in forms and customs must be made from time to

time to facilitate the transaction of business and meet the necessary social demands. Personal honesty is quite a different thing and a matter of much slower growth. Hence the constant effort on the part of some officials to take a dishonest advantage of all conditions that may be made a means of grafting.

PARKS OF KNOX COUNTY

By Prof. John Van Ness Standish

Throughout the civilized world, the higher civilization has found its abode in our cities. It is in the midst of throngs she dwells. It is by the attrition of thought upon thought and mind upon mind that improvements are made. It is by close proximity that original suggestions arise. Many discoveries which have been mighty forces in the progress of civilization have been the result of accident. A chance word spoken by some rude peasant or the careless touch of the nerve of a frog has established empires or given birth to one of the most occult sciences. Great thoughts of great men often have been inspired by inferior minds. It is the city dweller then that has the larger opportunity for the work of life. By offering better advantages, the cities have become lodestones attracting the rural population and in a large measure depopulating our rural districts.

URBAN AND COUNTRY LIFE

Fifty years ago, only about eight or ten per cent of the population lived in cities, while ninety per cent lived contentedly in rural homes. At the present time, rural occupations and rural scenery have lost their charm. The farmer's boy no longer desires to follow the plough or break the stubborn glebe, but seeks rather some easier occupation in the crowded city. Consequently, the cities are growing apace as each census proves. Today, nearly one-half of the population live in cities, and the next decade may find sixty or seventy-five per cent living there. And these thoughts lead to the subject matter to be considered, which is

CITY PARKS AND CITY PLAYGROUNDS

Parks, under various names, are old. They probably antedate the history of man. The first recorded account is the Garden of Eden. Where its exact location was, its size and purpose, no Biblical scholar as yet has been able to tell. The account says that every kind of tree grew there, even the Tree of Life. Every Greek city had its park or square or market place, which was called "Agora." Usually, in the midst of the square or market place there was a fountain and sometimes it was surrounded with a colonnade which the people used as a promenade. Without this colonnade were public buildings and temples of worship. Within were erected statues of heroes and altars to the gods. The Greek "Agora" was the general meeting place of the people. It was here that laws and political policies were discussed. It was here that funeral orations were pronounced. It was here that every kind of merchandise was bought and sold. And it may be

said that the parks of today can afford no greater pleasure to the people than the "Agora" afforded to the ancient Greek. The Roman "Forum" was similar to the Greek "Agora." The same general arrangement prevailed, and the business character was the same. It was the civic center of the city and the center for the transaction of all business, judicial and otherwise. Such was the beginning of the system of parks of the present age and generation, though much enlarged in grandeur and magnificence, and such they stand as marks of an advancing civilization. One of the great glories of Europe is to be found in her parks. They are constant scenes of joy and beauty. There is scarcely a city in all that vast domain without its beautiful park, ornamented with the choicest shrubs and trees. The city of Paris probably has more park area under her management than all the United States, if our national parks be excepted. Fontainbleau with her magnificent forests and Versailles with her parterres and her unique fountains have more than 125,000 acres—the joy and pride of her people. And when her other numerous parks are added, Paris can boast a park area of more than 200,000 acres—greater than any other city in the world. And if her hundreds of miles of boulevards shall be considered, her park area is simply immense.

PARKS IN AMERICA

It may be said that the park system or park building in America is of recent origin. The work was begun the last half of the nineteenth century. Before 1850 not a square foot of ground had been purchased for park purposes. Cities we had, without parks or playgrounds. Cemeteries were used as common resorts. In 1858 New York City made the initial move in purchasing a tract of land, which is now Central park. By this example, other cities took the cue, and as a result magnificent systems of parks have arisen in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. And if our national parks shall be considered, America can boast a system of parks unexcelled by any other nation in the wide world. At present, Europe may display more art in her park system, but in natural beauty and in extent and boldness of scenery, America shall receive the palm and wear the crown.

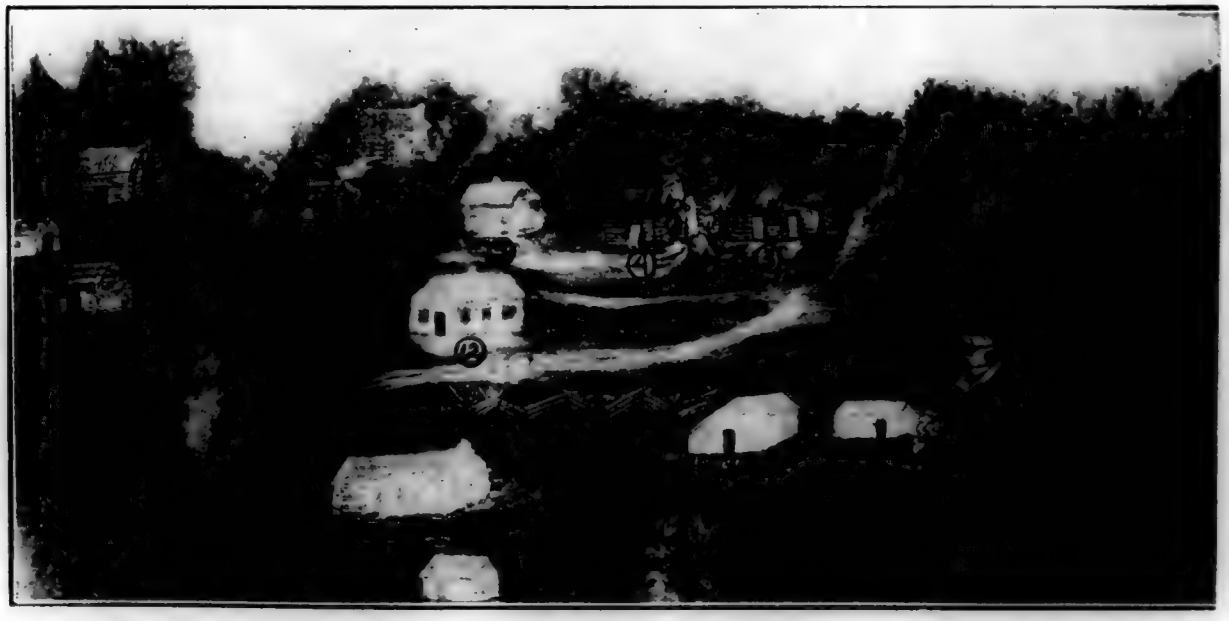
A GRANDEUR IN NATURE

It was a grand thought when God thought of the tree. It was a grand thought when He thought of the shrub and flower. There is beauty in the landscape, there is sublimity in the lofty mountain, and there is a feeling of awe in the mighty waterfall. The tornado and the rushing waters are more terrible than the thunders of heaven. All these things we have to make up the grandeur and harmonies of the world. But these things are not wholly isolated. They are distributed according to unknown and unchanging laws of nature. All about us, there is much to attract and admire. Knox county is not wholly bereft of those things that please the eye and cultivate the taste. She presents before us a beautiful landscape, though wanting in mountain scenery and rivers of water. Who has not been entranced as he has looked out upon her fields of waving grass and golden grain? Who has not been agitated with thrilling emotions as he has sur-



A SECTION OF STANDISH PARK

In the central part of the city—lying directly west of the Knox County Court House. Famous for its large variety of choice and beautiful trees.



THE FIRST GALESBURG—"OLD LOG CITY"

Located three miles Northwest of present city limits, at edge of Henderson Grove. Founded in 1836. 1. Prof. N. H. Losey's residence. 2. Nehemiah West's residence. 3. Hugh Conger in main part; Lorentus Conger and John West in addition. 4. Riley Root and sister, Mrs. Clarissa Phelps, Eli Farnham, and Mrs. Lyman, in succession. 5. George Avery and his mother. 6. Deacon Goodell's residence. 7. John West and his father. 8. Mr. Lewis' residence. 9. Unidentified. 10. C. S. Colton's store. 11. C. S. Colton's residence. 12. School house. 13. Rev. G. W. Gale's residence. 14. John Kendall's residence. 15. Rev. John Water's residence. 16. H. H. May's residence.

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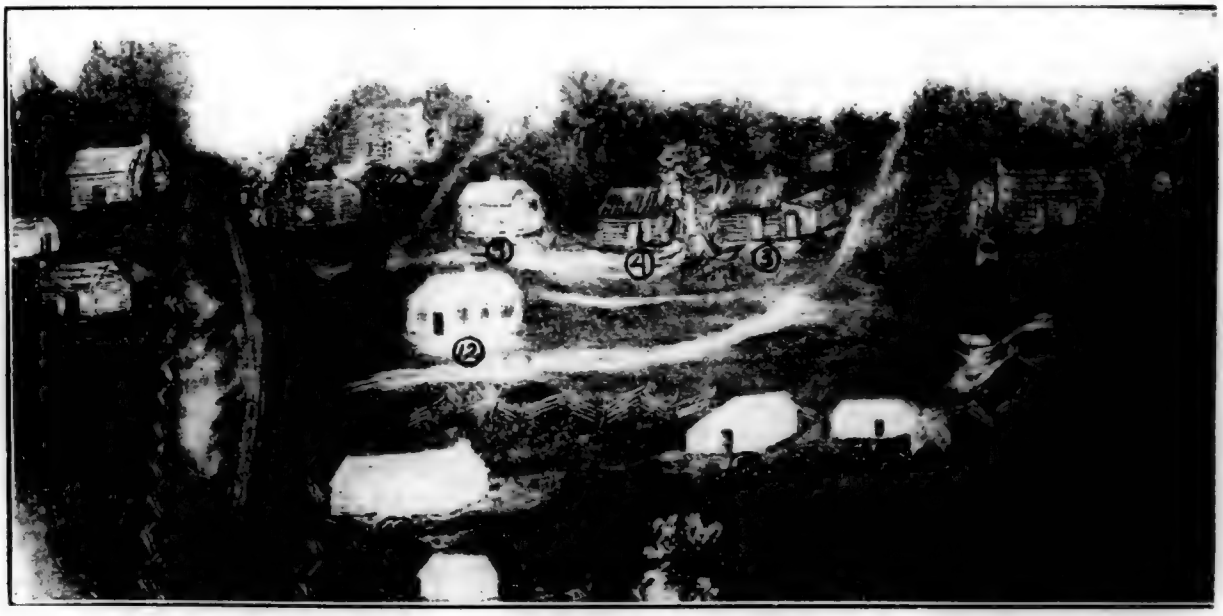
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veyed her stately fields of corn and the noble trees that stretch along the boundary lines? Truly, Knox county is one beautiful park and no man can fail to admire here nature's handiwork.

PARKS OF GALESBURG

Galesburg cannot boast any great system of parks. She has limited herself to a few small ones, which reflect credit on her taste, if not on her munificence. Her park system consists of the following: Standish park, the Court House park, Broad street boulevard, Central park, Knox Campus, and Lombard Campus. All of these, save Lombard Campus, are in the heart of the city and are lying adjacent. They constitute an area of about twenty-five acres. Standish park with its many choice shrubs and trees, is the most attractive and beautiful of all. It embraces about three or four acres and was established May 15th, 1876. Originally the Court House park was a portion of Standish park, making an area of about eight acres. The first Board of Park Commissioners, six in number, was appointed by Honorable George W. Brown, who was then mayor of the city. The following are the names: Honorable T. Judson Hale, Professor George Churchill, Honorable B. F. Arnold, Honorable O. T. Johnson, John McFarland, and Professor J. V. N. Standish. Honorable T. J. Hale was elected the first president, serving in that capacity one or two years. He was succeeded by Professor Standish who is the only original member and has served as president of the park commission for thirty-four years. He has also served as superintendent for the same length of time. The present members of the park commission are the following: J. V. N. Standish, president and superintendent; Loren Stevens, secretary; Hiram Mars, P. M. Stromberg, A. J. Perry, and G. H. Bridge.

LOMBARD CAMPUS

A word must be said in regard to Lombard Campus, as Professor Standish had much to do in making it what it is. It covers a surface of fourteen acres and is a most beautiful spot. It is surrounded with large stately elms (perhaps not so magnificent as the New Haven elms), which in beauty and grandeur can hardly be surpassed. The campus itself is planted with quite a variety of trees and shrubs, every one of which is a specimen. In beauty of symmetry and elegance of grace, no finer sugar maples can be found than those growing on Lombard Campus.

PARKS OF EAST GALESBURG

There are some other parks in Knox county which are worthy of mention. Just east of Galesburg is situated the Lake Rice park. It is beautiful, and with its water, boating, fishing and golf grounds, it is an ideal spot for games and amusement. Here is located the Soangetaha Club—a club composed of our best citizens. This place is much frequented by reason of its attractiveness and beauty.

Just south of Lake Rice is situated Highland park and Highland lake where

the people assemble more frequently than at Lake Rice park. Here are held the chautauquas from year to year, and here are the contests for the regatta prizes by the lady students of Knox college.

PARKS OF KNOXVILLE

Knoxville too is not without her park, and on it stands a historic building. Indeed, on account of its place and style, it is the most attractive building in Knox county. It is the "Old Court House." It is fashioned after the manner of an old Greek temple. The metopes and triglyphs are seen in the entablature and the frieze is of the Doric order. The columns too are Doric, without bases and with sixteen flutings—in fitting resemblance to the Greek model. Whoever has seen a Greek temple will readily recognize the "Old Court House" as a correct imitation.

Here in Knoxville is Gilbert's park, which probably is more frequented than any other park in the county. It is small, well wooded, and without ornamentation. Really, it is park in a state of nature, and is much used because it is a pleasant retreat.

In real art and taste, the campus of St. Mary's school stands among the first. What a pleasure it is to walk in upon those grounds and see those masses of flowering shrubbery and the ornamental vines clinging to the barren walls!

A little farther to the northward is the park and garden of the almshouse which in their loveliness and order it is difficult to surpass. The lawn here is immaculate. Here is a pattern for similar institutions to follow. A beautiful landscape or a beautiful flower is a blessing to every beholder.

ONEIDA PARK

Oneida is not without her park, and a beautiful one it is. To the praise of the citizens of this city, it must be said that it is well kept. There is a civic pride here that is commendable. The plat of ground belongs to the C., B. & Q. railroad, but the citizens of Oneida procured it from the company to be used for park purposes. Here is a lesson for other cities of the county. Every one of them should have its beautiful park.

YATES CITY

Yates City is also in the march of improvement. She has her park already planned and is working it out for the pleasure and benefit of her citizens.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it must be said that parks are not only things of beauty, but a necessity. They are educators. They make for a higher civilization. They are health-giving resorts to millions. They are places of rest to many a weary mother and a source of delight and joy to her children. In a word, they are man's best sanitariums and God's hospitals for the aged, the feeble and the careworn. Plant then parks and playgrounds and commons, and ornament them; for they are man's best gifts to man.



THE COUNTRY CLUB GROUNDS AT LAKE RICE



LAKE RICE, NEAR THE EASTERN LIMITS OF GALESBURG

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THE COUNTRY CLUB GROUNDS AT LAKE RICE



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THE EARLY DAYS OF BANKING IN KNOX COUNTY

By Lloyd F. Wertman

The banks were the stocking or teapot, under the hearth-stone, and various niches in the logs of the houses.

In the early fifties, James Knox kept a grocery and general store in Knoxville. The building was located north of Main street on the west side of the public square. The dignity of banking was raised by Mr. Knox when he purchased a sheet iron safe, placed it in the back end of his store and received deposits from his patrons, giving a receipt for money left with him. When the depositor wished to draw his money, he produced his receipt and if the depository had not enough money on hand for the required needs, he patiently waited until the supply was increased to meet the demands. There was no run or thought of a run on the bank.

Cornelius Runkle was the first person to start a regular bank in Knox county. This was a private bank in Knoxville north of Main street on the west side of the public square. He was president and his cashier was John Babbington. After some years, he moved his bank and located on the corner where the Presbyterian church now stands, south of his first location. In 1863, the bank was nationalized as the First National Bank of Knoxville, Illinois. After the death of John Babbington, Henry Runkle was elected cashier. He was succeeded by Herbert Bailey and he by Frank G. Sanborn. Mr. Sanborn became president of the Farmers National Bank afterwards. The bank was guarded day and night by a brindled bull dog who was always on the alert for any trouble. After twenty years, the charter expired and the bank was reorganized as the Farmers National Bank.

In February, 1881, Mr. Cornelius Runkle, its president, was attacked at night in the bank building by bank robbers. He roomed at the bank and was alone at the time They tortured him severely by hanging him up, also by placing him on the bed and pouring kerosene oil over his feet and applying the flame, burning his feet severely. As he was bound to his bed they tried to make him reveal the combination of the safe, which he could not do as he did not know. He kept some money in a small safe in the banking room to accommodate customers after banking hours. After the robbers were satisfied he could not open the large safe, they left him and secured nearly $2,500.00 from the small safe. No one was ever arrested for the offense.

The Farmers National Bank of Knoxville was organized and commenced business January 13, 1885, with a capital of $60,000.

The first officers and directors of the bank were as follows:

Officers: F. G. Sanborn, president; O. G. Smith, cashier; J. Z. Carns, assistant cashier. Directors: A. M. Craig, J. W. Carns, C. W. Leffingwell, H. L. Bailey, F. G. Sanborn, R. C. Price, J. S. Brewer.

The Farmers National Bank, taking up the business of the old First National Bank at the expiration of its charter, has experienced a steady and satisfactory growth during the succeeding years and is now operating with a capital and surplus of $95,000.

The present officers and directors are as follows:

Officers: J. Z. Carns, president; W. W. McBride, cashier; H. Huggins, assistant cashier. Directors: J. H. Lewis, C. C. Craig, J. Z. Carns, W. W. McBride, Hubbard Huggins.

KNOX COUNTY STATE BANK, KNOXVILLE

The Knox County Bank of F. E. Wilson & Co., of Knoxville, Illinois, was organized as a private bank, by F. E. Wilson, C. M. and Nellie J. Corbin with a paid up capital of $25,000 and opened for business on January 26, 1903, in their fine new brick building on East Main street, Knoxville, Illinois, and after about three and one-half years of very successful business, seeing the needs of a larger and stronger institution, then organized the Knox County State Bank under a charter from the state dated July 31, 1906, with a capital of $50,000 and over fifty stock holders.

This bank opened for business on August 1, 1906, with the following officers in charge: F. E. Wilson, president; Mark Burnside, vice-president; R. R. Collins, cashier. The first directors being: C. M. Corbin, J. H. Lewis, Jr., Mark Burnside, F. E. Wilson, J. R. Wilder, they purchasing the business of the private bank, Knox County, of F. E. Wilson & Co.

This institution having had a very large and successful business since its organization has, in addition to their $50,000 capital a surplus of $14,000 earned and undivided profits of $5,000, in addition to paying a handsome dividend to their stockholders each year.

The institution still retains its first elected officers to manage its affairs, and its present directors are: C. M. Corbin, Omer N. Custer, Frank Hopkins, J. H. Lewis, Jr., E. R. Lacy, Mark Burnside, F. E. Wilson. Under their management, the bank is steadily increasing their deposits and loans and it now ranks as one of the foremost banks in the county, according to its capital and surplus.

PRIVATE BANK OF J. M. NISLEY

J. M. Nisley commenced business with a capital of $30,000.00, as a private banker, in Knoxville, Illinois, in February, 1890, in a building located on the south side of the public square. The officials were J. M. Nisley, president, and Nathan Anderson, cashier. They were assisted by the old veteran in banking business, Cornelius Runkle, until his death.

This bank has always enjoyed the confidence of its patrons and the surrounding community because of its conservative and courteous treatment.

James F. Dunn located the first bank in Galesburg, Illinois, about the year 1853, in a building south of Main street, on the east side of the public square. He afterwards moved from that building to the one at the southeast corner of Main and Prairie streets and continued business up to 1861 when he failed. D. H. Frisbie was appointed assignee to close up its affairs.

Then followed the Sidney Meyer's Bank, called the Knox County Savings Bank, with Joseph Grant as cashier. This bank was located on north side, Main street, east of Cherry in the Mathews' building, now occupied by McKamy & Doll.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK CORNER

Corner of Main and Cherry Streets, looking North on Cherry Street. Building erected in 1903. Bank organized in 1863. Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $150,000.

Officers: J. Z. Carns, president; W. W. McBride, cashier; H. Huggins, assistant cashier. Directors: J. H. Lewis, C. C. Craig, J. Z. Carns, W. W. McBride, Hubbard Huggins.

KNOX COUNTY STATE BANK, KNOXVILLE

The Knox County Bank of F. E. Wilson & Co., of Knoxville, Illinois, was organized as a private bank, by F. E. Wilson, C. M. and Nellie J. Corbin with a paid up capital of $25,000 and opened for business on January 26, 1903, in their fine new brick building on East Main street, Knoxville, Illinois, and after about three and one-half years of very successful business, seeing the needs of a larger and stronger institution, then organized the Knox County State Bank under a charter from the state dated July 31, 1906, with a capital of $50,000 and over fifty stock holders.

This bank opened for business on August 1, 1906, with the following officers in charge: F. E. Wilson, president; Mark Burnside, vice-president; R. R. Collins, cashier. The first directors being: C. M. Corbin, J. H. Lewis, Jr., Mark Burnside, F. E. Wilson, J. R. Wilder, they purchasing the business of the private bank, Knox County, of F. E. Wilson & Co.

This institution having had a very large and successful business since its organization has, in addition to their $50,000 capital a surplus of $14,000 earned and undivided profits of $5,000, in addition to paying a handsome dividend to their stockholders each year.

The institution still retains its first elected officers to manage its affairs, and its present directors are: C. M. Corbin, Omer N. Custer, Frank Hopkins, J. H. Lewis, Jr., E. R. Lacy, Mark Burnside, F. E. Wilson. Under their management, the bank is steadily increasing their deposits and loans and it now ranks as one of the foremost banks in the county, according to its capital and surplus.

PRIVATE BANK OF J. M. NISLEY

J. M. Nisley commenced business with a capital of $30,000.00, as a private banker, in Knoxville, Illinois, in February, 1890, in a building located on the south side of the public square. The officials were J. M. Nisley, president, and Nathan Anderson, cashier. They were assisted by the old veteran in banking business, Cornelius Runkle, until his death.

This bank has always enjoyed the confidence of its patrons and the surrounding community because of its conservative and courteous treatment.

James F. Dunn located the first bank in Galesburg, Illinois, about the year 1853, in a building south of Main street, on the east side of the public square. He afterwards moved from that building to the one at the southeast corner of Main and Prairie streets and continued business up to 1861 when he failed. D. H. Frisbie was appointed assignee to close up its affairs.

Then followed the Sidney Meyer's Bank, called the Knox County Savings Bank, with Joseph Grant as cashier. This bank was located on north side, Main street, east of Cherry in the Mathews' building, now occupied by McKamy & Doll.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK CORNER

Corner of Main and Cherry Streets, looking North on Cherry Street. Building erected in 1903. Bank organized in 1863. Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $150,000.

It remained in business only a couple of years when it closed out and removed to Chicago.

The McCoy Bank followed, which was located in a building south of Main on the west side of Prairie street, near the building occupied by the old fire department, which bank was called the Nemaha County Bank, and issued currency under that name. There never was such a place as Nemaha at that date. The Nemaha money was taken by some of the grocers and men who traded here, but was not good on the railroad and it drove out all good money from the city. Not a dollar could be obtained.

Then, about the year 1856, followed the A. D. Reed & Co. Bank, located at the corner of Main and Cherry streets where now stands the Farmers & Mechanics Bank in what is known as the old Second National Bank Building. E. L. Chapman was its cashier. They remained in business to about 1862, when they closed out and Mr. Reed moved to Chicago where he died. This bank issued money and it was distributed quite generally in this section and yet it was worth only thirty-three cents on the dollar and he refused to take his own money at that. A bank in Connecticut furnished us all the good money we used. (Hartford & New Haven.)

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

First National Bank, Galesburg, Illinois, was organized December 15, 1863. Capital stock subscribed and paid in $100,000. The first stockholders' meeting was held on Tuesday, December 22, 1863, at two o'clock. The following directors were elected: C. H. Mathews, J. D. Hand, Charles E. Grant, E. R. Adams, Timothy Moshier, David Sanborn, W. N. Phillips, John Becker and L. E. Conger. Of the original stockholders, there is only one living at this date, J. T. McKnight, of this city, who has passed to the beyond since writing this article. The first directors' meeting was held in the office of C. H. Mathews at 4:30 P. M. The board was organized by electing C. H. Mathews, president, David Sanborn, vice-president, E. L. Chapman, Monmouth, Illinois, cashier. Commenced business in the building located at the southeast corner of Main and Prairie streets. May 11, 1864, David Sanborn resigned as vice-president and Francis Colton was elected in his place. November 1, 1864, the stockholders voted to increase the capital stock $50,000.00, making the total capital stock $150,000. Upon the resignation of C. H. Mathews, Captain Francis Fuller was elected president, September 2, 1865, and served in that capacity for thirty years. In the year of 1866, a new banking building was erected at the northeast corner of Main and Cherry streets. January 4, 1869, E. L. Chapman, cashier, resigned. January 12, 1869, M. S. Smalley succeeded Mr. Chapman as cashier. January 14, 1878, Aza A. Madison was elected vice-president. January 15, 1883, Joseph Hoover was elected cashier, and served thirteen years to April 27, 1896, giving faithful service.

The following was the board of directors January 8, 1883: Timothy Moshier, Francis Fuller, George V. Dietrich, Charles E. Grant, Zephania Lewis, Joseph Thirlwell, James Paden, Fred Seacord, and Asa A. Madison. L. F. Wertman was elected vice-president January 14, 1895, and elected as president, January 18, 1897, continuing in the banking service to this date. Mr. Fred Seacord was

elected vice-president, January 18, 1897, and served to January 19, 1903. Mr. G. A. Lawrence succeeded Mr. Seacord, as vice-president, and is serving at this date. Mr. Loren Stevens was appointed cashier May 11, 1896, and served to June 1, 1903. January 26, 1903, F. L. Conger was appointed assistant cashier and January 18, 1904, appointed cashier and is serving in that capacity at the present date.

The present bank building was remodeled and rebuilt in the year 1901. The bank's net earnings have been $1,059,250. Its present capital is $150,000.00, surplus and undivided profits, $238,750.00, total, $388,750. The present directors are Howard Knowles, G. A. Lawrence, Robert Chappell, Geo. C. Lescher, A. J. Perry, W. L. Steele, J. G. Burnaugh, G. L. Avery, C. O. Lewis and L. F. Wertman.

During all these forty-nine years, the First National Bank has stood firm as a rock in strength, solid beyond question in good times and bad; conservative under all circumstances; has constantly worked for the interest of its patrons and for the upbuilding of the city.

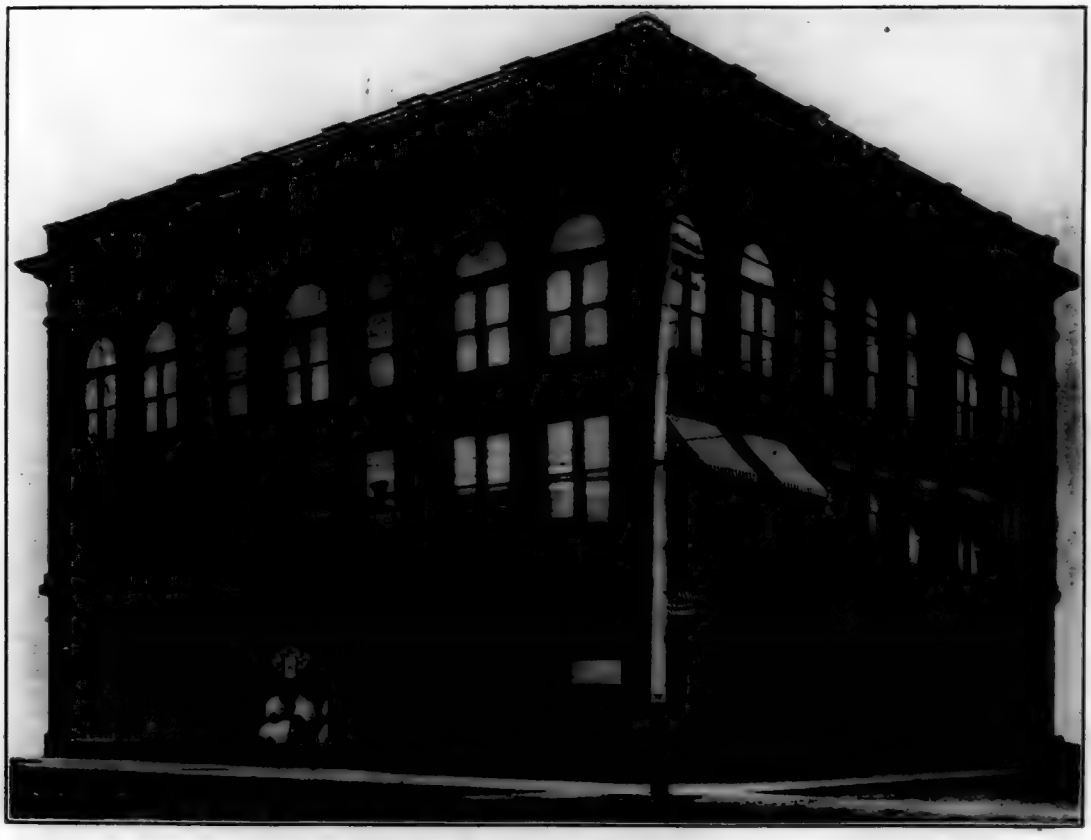
GALESBURG NATIONAL BANK

GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, February 25, 1884.

Pursuant to a call issued by W. W. Washburn, the stockholders of the Galesburg National Bank assembled in the office of Bancroft & Moulton in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, on Monday afternoon, February 25, 1884, at half past one o'clock for the purpose of completing the organization and electing eleven directors. The meeting was called to order by W. W. Washburn who nominated for chairman, Mr. F. H. Rearick, who was duly elected. Mr. J. L. Hastings was chosen secretary. The object of the meeting being to complete the organization of the Galesburg National Bank, the following named gentlemen were elected directors: William Robson, Albert Webster, O. F. Price, James E. Brown, A. A. Smith, A. W. Berggren, J. D. Besler, C. E. Lanstrum, B. F. Arnold, W. W. Washburn and H. M. Sisson.

The meeting as above was held pursuant to a circular letter issued February 25, 1884, by W. W. Washburn and mailed to those who had, at that time, subscribed for stock in the new bank to be called the Galesburg National Bank. At the next meeting of the board of directors, W. W. Washburn was elected president of the bank and James H. Losey, cashier. The bank opened for business in May, 1884. The gentlemen who were elected as directors at the first meeting continued to serve without change until the January meeting in 1886, when Hon. A. A. Smith, at that time circuit judge, declined a re-election and P. F. Brown was chosen director in his place. Mr. William Robson was chosen vice-president of the bank and continued so until his death in January, 1901. On his death, he was succeeded as director by his son, E. Percy Robson. Mr. W. W. Washburn was made vice-president to succeed Mr. Robson and continued this connection with the bank until his death in 1901. In January, 1889, P. F. Brown was made president and has so continued until the present time. Mr. James H. Losey continued as cashier of the bank until July 1, 1904, when he resigned to engage in business of his own and was succeeded by A. S. Hamilton, who still holds that position.

The present officers and employees are: P. F. Brown, president; A. W.



GALESBURG NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Located on the corner of Main and Prairie Streets. Erected in 1895. Bank organized 1884. Capital stock, $125,000. Surplus and profits, $165,000.

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Berggren, vice-president; A. S. Hamilton, cashier; Curtis H. Brown, teller; Matthew Johnson, bookkeeper; Harry Anderson, assistant bookkeeper; Clarence Gustafson, clerk and messenger; and Stella Carlson, stenographer.

The above constitutes the formation of the bank, its first officers and those at present in command. Of the original directors, there remain at the present time but three, B. F. Arnold, J. D. Besler and A. W. Berggren, sturdy rocks in the foundation of a solid, substantial institution. In the ranks of its board, from the first to the last, it may readily be perceived, conservatism formed a large element in its makeup, standing always for sound banking and financial strength. From the first, it has sought to care for its patrons in such a manner as to merit their confidence and esteem and at the same time, meet the approbation of its stockholders and founders.

BANK OF GALESBURG

In January, 1889, Mr. J. R. Lindgren of the banking firm of Haugan & Lindgren of Chicago, Ill., now State Bank of Chicago, made overtures to Mr. P. N. Granville, then city treasurer of Galesburg, to open a savings bank in Galesburg, giving him authority to select men for different positions in the bank, Mr. Lindgren to finance the new venture. Mr. Granville not having had any previous experience in banking, induced Mr. Axel Gabrielson, a experienced banker, to take charge as cashier and Mr. Henry E. Olson, a man of experience in the insurance business, was selected as bookkeeper, Mr. Granville accepting the position of assistant cashier. The bank was opened up for business at No. 308 East Main street, on the first day of April, 1889, and gained the confidence of the people from the start. The officers did not solicit or work for commercial business accounts, although some came to them unsolicited. The principal object was to induce people, who were not accustomed to banking, to open an account and receive interest on such amounts as they could lay aside from time to time. No interest was being paid by other banks in the city at that time, nor did the other banks pay interest on deposits until 1900.

In the summer of 1891 Hon. Alfred M. Craig, then judge of the Supreme court of the state of Illinois, having disposed of his bank stock holdings in Galesburg, entered into an agreement with Mr. J. R. Lindgren to organize the Bank of Galesburg as a state bank instead of a private bank, and on August 4, 1891, authority was given by the state department to Axel Gabrielson, P. N. Granville, A. W. Berggren and A. M. Craig to incorporate the Bank of Galesburg, at Galesburg, Illinois, whereupon the following persons subscribed for and became stockholders of the new bank, viz.:

J. R. Lindgren, A. M. Craig, P. N. Granville, J. M. Scott, H. E. Olson, L. O. Williamson, A. W. Berggren, J. F. Anderson, N. O. G. Johnson, W. H. Smollinger M. O. Williamson, S. R. Swanson, A. O. Peterson, Mrs. M. S. Peterson, Peter Nelson, F. D. Vittum, G. N. Hamilton, F. T. Peterson, Claus Anderson, D. L. Peterson, J. P. Anderson, E. L. Thorsen, J. H. Williamson, E. Kimpton, D. W. Aldrich, A. W. Truedson, S. W. Swanson, D. B. Swanson, Chas. Burkhardt, Thos. McKee, Nels M. Burgland, Olof Hawkinson, G. W. Thompson, L. J. Olson, G. Hawkinson, F. R. Jelliff, J. Williamson, J. E. Williamson, J. D. Welsh, C. A.

Erickson, A. W. Erickson, Miss E. C. Anderson, Miss Lena Anderson, Miss A. C. Highlander, Miss Emma Highlander, G. W. Prince, S. H. Olson, Mrs. Elise Nirdlinger, J. O. Frost, Murphy Bros. & Anderson, R. W. Colville, T. W. Peterson, R. W. Townsend, L. A. Townsend.

The first meeting of the stockholders was called for the purpose of electing directors, etc., to meet Sept. 17, 1891, at which meeting 765 shares were represented. The number of directors was fixed at nine and the following were then elected to serve the remaining part of the fiscal year, each receiving the full 765 votes, viz.: A. M. Craig, P. N. Granville, W. H. Smollinger, M. O. Williamson, Peter Nelson, S. R. Swanson, A. O. Peterson, N. O. G. Johnson and J. R. Lindgren.

On Sept. 15, 1891, the directors held their first meeting and elected the following officers: Hon. A. M. Craig, president; Peter Nelson, vice-president; Axel Gabrielson, cashier; P. N. Granville, assistant cashier and secretary.

The charter of the bank was dated Oct. 3, 1891, and upon the 5th day of October, 1891, the bank adopted its by-laws and opened up for business under a state charter.

The bank statement published for January 2, 1892, was as follows:

Statement, Jan. 2, 1892.

Resources.		*Liabilities.*	
Loans and discounts	$143,131.46	Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,425.00	Undivided profits	213.56
Premium account	187.64	Deposits	122,954.14
Profit and loss	312.63		
Cash and sight exchange	78,210.97		
	$223,167.70		$223,167.70

Owing to director J. R. Lindgren having his home in Chicago he advised having a home man elected in his stead, which wish was complied with by electing Mr. Olof Hawkinson a director at the annual meeting in January, 1892. Our banking room was beginning to be considered as undesirable for such purposes. Hon. A. M. Craig, the president, suggested the buying of a lot and erecting a bank building, and on May 23, 1892, reported having an option on a lot in the next block west of our present location, size 25 ft. by 100 ft. The board authorized the purchase of same, which was accordingly done, but action on building thereon was delayed on account of leases and later developments changed all plans from that location.

September 19, 1892, Mr. Axel Gabrielson presented his resignation as cashier on account of entering into the ministry, whereupon the board accepted his resignation and elected officers to fill vacancies as follows: P. N. Granville, cashier, H. E. Olson, assistant cashier, and O. E. Peterson, bookkeeper. At the regular meeting of the board of directors of July 8, 1895, the bank statement was read showing an undivided profit of $8,000.00, whereupon a motion was made and carried to pay a dividend of three per cent to stockholders and place $5,000.00 into a surplus fund. This was the first dividend of this new bank.

The need of a large working force was being more manifest and on April 1, 1893, Mr. Geo. H. Craig, then cashier of the Bank of Altona, was elected to fill the position of teller.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of Jan. 2, 1905, Major H. H. Clay was elected director in place of A. O. Peterson, who retired from the board.

In the month of April, 1895, Judge Craig informed the board that he had procured a lease of the corner store room of the Fraternity hall building, then occupied as a drug store, for a term of ten years, beginning February, 1897.

On Feb. 5, 1896, occurred the death of Mr. George H. Craig, teller of the bank. His courteous and kindly disposition had endeared him to all concerned and it was a severe blow to his father, Judge Craig, the president of the bank. Mr. O. E. Peterson was elected teller, to fill the vacancy and Mr. Alfred J. Peterson was employed as bookkeeper. On March 28, 1896, occurred the death of Mr. Olof Hawkinson, one of our directors, and the vacancy was not filled until the annual meeting in January, 1897, at which time Mr. Nels M. Burgland was elected a director in his stead.

The bank having leased the corner store room of the Covenant Mutual Association building, corner of Main and Kellogg street, proceeded to erect a vault therein and on Feb. 1, 1897, moved into the more desirable and lighter room.

At this time the following statement of the condition of the bank was shown:

Statement, Feb. 6, 1897.

Resources.		*Liabilities.*	
Loans and discounts	$255,123.07	Capital stock	$100,000.00
Overdrafts	4,503.38	Surplus	40,000.00
Real estate	16,000.00	Undivided profits	1,110.23
Furniture and fixtures	1,425.00	Dividends unpaid	1,035.00
Checks and cash items	22,020.71	Deposits	182,185.70
Cash and sight exchange	24,808.46		
Current expenses	450.31		
Total assets	$324,330.93	Total assets	$324,330.93

At the meeting of the board of directors following the annual stockholders' meeting of Jan. 3, 1898, Mr. Peter Nelson, then vice-president, placed in nomination director N. O. G. Johnson for that office and he was elected vice-president for the ensuing year, the other officers all being re-elected to their respective offices. During the year of 1900, directors Peter Nelson and W. H. Smollinger having disposed of their bank stock, left a vacancy in the board, which remained as such until the annual stockholders' meeting of Jan. 7, 1901, at which time Messrs. Thos. W. Peterson and William Burnside were elected to fill said vacancies.

During the year 1901, the work increased so it became necessary to procure more help and in June of 1901, Mr. Arvid P. Zetterberg was added to the force as bookkeeper.

October 3, 1901, being our tenth anniversary as an incorporated bank, we made the following statement:

Resources.		*Liabilities.*	
Loans and discounts	$761,170.02	Capital stock	$100,000.00
Overdrafts	7,286.31	Surplus fund	50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,000.00	Undivided profits	16,750.68
Bonds	31,400.00	Dividends unpaid	1,095.00
Real estate	10,000.00	Deposits	789,323.82
Checks and cash items	3,335.95		
Cash and sight exchange	142,977.22		
Total assets	$957,169.50	Total assets	$957,169.50

In August, 1902, Mr. A. P. Zetterberg having resigned as bookkeeper to enter college, Mr. Lawrence D. Johnson was chosen to take position of bookkeeper.

At the directors' meeting of Dec. 22, 1902, occurred an announcement that took the board by surprise. The president, Hon. A. M. Craig, stated he had purchased from Stewart Goodrell, receiver of the Covenant Mutual Life Association, lot six (6), block twenty-eight (28) for the sum of forty-six thousand dollars, for the bank if the directors chose to confirm it, otherwise he would keep it. The directors promptly approved the action and authorized the cashier, P. N. Granville, to pay the purchase money. This lot was 66 ft. by 165 ft. deep, covered by a building, a part being six stories in height, the front part being three stories. This purchase made safe our bank location, as we occupied the corner store room of said building and special gratitude was voiced to Judge Craig in the meeting regarding the purchase.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of January, 1903, Mr. J. R. Lindgren was called upon to act as director in place of director M. O. Williamson, resigned. In April, 1903, Mr. O. E. Peterson resigned his position as teller to accept the position of cashiership of the newly organized State Bank of Victoria. The resignation was accepted and Mr. A. J. Peterson was elected to fill the position of teller vacated by Mr. O. E. Peterson, and Mr. A. M. Johnson was employed as assistant bookkeeper.

At the annual meeting of January, 1904, Mr. William Coffman was elected director to succeed Mr. J. R. Lindgren of Chicago. On March 6, 1904, Mr. Henry E. Olson, assistant cashier, was called away by death and the office of assistant cashier remained vacant until October of the same year, at which time Mr. Chas. E. Johnson, teller of the People's Trust & Savings Bank, was elected assistant cashier to fill vacancy.

August, 1905, H. N. Bloomquist was employed as collector. During the year, 1906, director Nels M. Burgland disposed of his bank holdings and at the next annual stockholders' meeting (Jan. 7, 1907) Mr. Charles C. Craig was elected director to fill vacancy, and in June, 1909, Mr. Leonard Streedain was added to the office force.

The need for more banking room was being felt daily but owing to the fact of long leases held by tenants, the attempt was delayed. The lease of the Galesburg Business Men's Club, who were occupying the whole third floor space of the building, would expire in December, 1910, and as they were putting up a building of their own, the directors decided this to be a good time to remodel the whole



BANK OF GALESBURG BUILDING

Located on the corner of Main and Kellogg Streets. Building erected in 1886. Remodeled in 1912. Bank established in 1889. Capital, $125,000. Surplus fund, $325,000.

Resources.		*Liabilities.*	
Loans and discounts	$761,170.02	Capital stock	$100,000.00
Overdrafts	7,286.31	Surplus fund	50,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,000.00	Undivided profits	16,750.68
Bonds	31,400.00	Dividends unpaid	1,095.00
Real estate	10,000.00	Deposits	789,323.82
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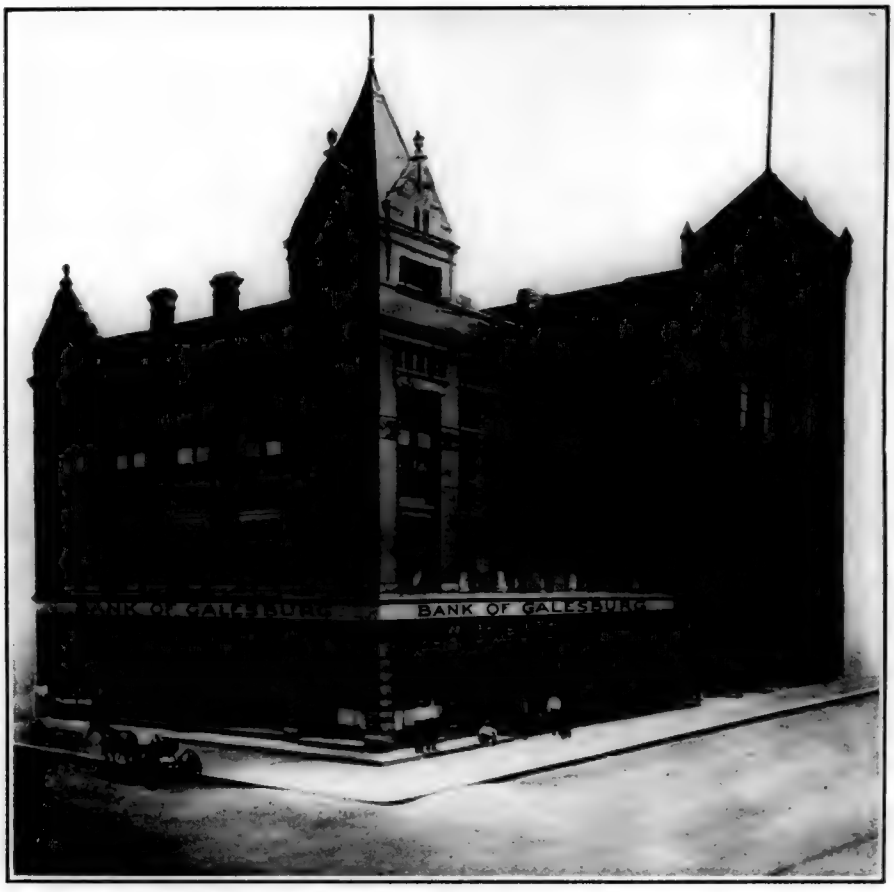
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building, enlarge the banking room, which was sorely needed, and make such alterations as would make the building a modern one in all respects. With this end in view Hon. A. M. Craig, president of the bank, at a meeting of the board of directors, May 16, 1910, presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved,* That Chas. E. Johnson and Directors H. H. Clay, C. C. Craig, P. N. Granville and S. R. Swanson be and hereby are appointed a committee to examine Bank of Galesburg building, report to the board what changes should be made and the cost; and they are further authorized to employ an architect to assist in the investigation, procure plans, etc.," which resolution was carried into effect and preliminary work started.

In 1910, A. M. Johnson and H. N. Bloomquist, bookkeeper and assistant bookkeeper, resigned to accept other positions. R. A. Christenson was employed as collector.

At the directors' meeting held Sept. 19, 1910, Hon. A. M. Craig, president of the board, called attention to the fact that the capital stock should be increased from $100,000.00 to $125,000.00 in view of improvements contemplated, and to better facilitate the enlarged business demands. Directors C. C. Craig, P. N. Granville, and T. W. Peterson were then appointed a committee with authority to prepare necessary papers, fix time of a stockholders' meeting to vote on the question, etc. Oct. 31, 1910, was the time fixed, and 915 votes were cast in favor of the proposed increase at the meeting held Oct. 31, 1910, and at the meeting held Dec. 5, 1910, the total shares of the increased stock was reported as having been subscribed for payment to be made by Jan. 3, 1911. On March 6, 1911, the board of directors authorized the building committee to enter into a contract with the Diebold Safe & Lock Co., of Canton, Ohio, to build a concrete steel re-inforced vault, with steel lining and two steel vault doors, as per specifications and at the next meeting authorized the same committee to contract with the Wollaeger Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., to build and furnish bank fixtures for new banking room, which fixtures were to be of marble and bronze as shown in specifications furnished.

At the directors' meeting April 17, 1911, on motion of Director Granville, it was carried unanimously that two stories be added to the front part of the bank building to correspond with the five story part in the rear and also that an expert opinion be secured from some civil engineer firm in Chicago as to strength of foundations, walls and columns of the present building, and on April 20, 1911, Messrs. E. C. and R. M. Shankland Civil Engineers Company of Chicago made such examination very thoroughly and pronounced it perfectly safe. Architect N. K. Aldrich was then authorized to prepare plans and specifications and place in hands of contractors for bids on July 10, 1911. Bids were received and shortly thereafter were given to lowest bidders as follows: Building contract to Mr. M. E. Sweeney; plumbing, heating, etc., to Mr. Oscar Hvarven; and electric lighting to Mr. F. J. Nelson. In August, 1911, the work increased and Miss Alma Palmquist was employed as stenographer.

August 28, 1911, was the last meeting presided over by the Hon. A. M. Craig of this board of directors. During the week he contracted a heavy cold, and although he visited the bank every day including Saturday, September 2nd, that

night at midnight he became partially unconscious and died Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, 1911, beloved and revered by his many associates and acquaintances. He had during his long life of 81 years acquired both a national and state wide reputation as lawyer, judge and jurist. His banking associates felt his loss keenly. His ripe judgment in business affairs, his ability as a lawyer and adviser and his standing as an exponent of honesty and fair dealing was universally known and his financial worth and standing conceded. His finances were left in good condition to his two sons, Messrs. Harvey A. and Charles C. Craig, who were well fitted by education and ability to carry on his affairs. The board of directors at their meeting, Sept. 11, 1911, unanimously made choice of Director Charles C. Craig to become the president of Bank of Galesburg to succeed his father. At the same meeting Mr. Chas. E. Johnson was chosen a director to fill vacancy in the board.

October 5, 1911, was the 20th anniversary of this bank, and at the close of business that day the following statement was shown:

Resources		*Liabilities*	
Loans and discounts	$1,227,454.13	Capital stock	$ 125,000.00
Overdrafts	12,616.67	Surplus fund	325,000.00
Bonds	16,000.00	Undivided profits	3,569.86
Banking house	54,000.00	Dividends unpaid	150.00
Checks and cash items.	15,141.90	Reserved for taxes & int.	5,488.54
Cash and sight exchange	147,192.57	Deposits	$1,013,197.17
	$1,472,405.57		$1,472,405.57

Since the time of incorporation the Bank of Galesburg has distributed and paid these princely amounts besides acquiring a surplus fund, viz:

Paid interest to its depositors the sum of	$287,967.81
Paid in taxes the sum of	43,793.14
Paid dividends to stockholders the sum of	96,500.00
Grand total	$428,260.95

At the annual stockholders' meeting, January 8, 1912, the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: C. C. Craig, N. O. G. Johnson, Thos. W. Peterson, S. R. Swanson, H. H. Clay, Wm. Coffman, Wm. Burnside and P. N. Granville, and they elected the following officers and authorized the following employees:

Charles C. Craig, president; N. O. G. Johnson, vice president; P. N. Granville, cashier and secretary; Chas. E. Johnson, asst. cashier; L. D. Johnson and A. J. Peterson, tellers; Leonard H. Streedain, bookkeeper; R. A. Christenson, asst. bookkeeper; Miss Alma Palmquist, stenographer.

At this writing the bank building is nearing completion and with more room and better facilities, the bank will have even greater opportunities to serve the people and business interests of Galesburg and vicinity than in the past.

THE FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK

This bank was organized in 1869, and its charter was granted by a special



FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK CORNER

Corner of Main and Cherry Streets, looking north on Cherry Street. Building remodeled in 1903. Bank organized in 1860, special charter from state under old constitution. Capital, $200,000. Surplus and profits, $95,000.

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act of the legislature which was permissible before the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. Its charter is perpetual.

The original incorporators were: Charles E. Grant, Marcus Belden, Andrew S. Hoover, E. R. Adams, Timothy Nash, John B. Colton, Alfred Kitchell, A. C. Clay, Chauncey S. Colton, H. S. Hurd, Chas. Brechwald.

The capital stock of the bank was for many years $100,000.00, but in 1891 the capital of same was increased to $200,000.00.

The first board of directors were: C. S. Colton, C. E. Grant, Marcus Belden, H. S. Hurd, J. B. Colton, O. T. Johnson, A. S. Hoover, W. H. Little, E. R. Adams.

The presidents of this bank since its organization have been as follows, and in the order named, to-wit: Chauncey S. Colton, Francis Colton, J. L. Burkhalter, L. A. Townsend.

The cashiers of the bank since its organization have been as follows, and in the order named, to-wit: W. M. Provine, W. H. Little, P. F. Brown, Ion Dieterich, L. F. Wertman, L. A. Townsend, S. V. Stuckey. The present officers and assistants are as follows: L. A. Townsend, president; G. D. Crocker, vice president; S. V. Stuckey, cashier; F. N. Gay, asst. cashier; Axel Gabrielson, asst. cashier; F. O. Gustafson, bookkeeper; E. M. Velander, asst. bookkeeper; Minnie Chelburg, stenographer. The present board of directors are as follows: L. A. Townsend, G. D. Crocker, S. V. Stuckey, J. D. Welsh, F. S. Bartlett, J. R. Young, F. A. Dean, J. W. Grubb, H. F. Drury.

The home of this bank up to 1903 was in the Union hotel block, but in the spring of 1903 it purchased the old Second National Bank property on the corner of Cherry and Main streets, and in the fall of that year it moved into this building, where it is now located.

It is one of the old "land marks" in the financial history of this county, and has always been a factor and closely identified with the enterprise, growth and improvements of this city and surrounding country.

PEOPLE'S TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, GALESBURG, ILL.

The People's Trust & Savings Bank had its birth in the banking room occupied by the old Second National Bank, at the northwest corner of Main and Cherry streets, in the year 1900. This bank has grown from a small institution doing an exclusive savings business, to one of the largest banks in this part of the state, transacting business in all its branches and having a large trust department.

The history of the People's Trust & Savings Bank would be incomplete without going into the history of the Second National Bank, whose business they eventually succeeded to, and who had occupied the same building for forty years. Before the organization of the Second National Bank in 1864, the bank building had been occupied and had been running as a private bank, known as Reed's Bank, Mr. A. D. Reed being head of the institution. Mr. Reed had been prominent in financial circles in Galesburg's early days, he having built the large home now occupied by Mr. A. Dean on the northwest corner of Main and Maple ave. Mr. Reed, after the organization of the Second National Bank, went to Chicago and there organized the City National Bank of Chicago.

Prominent in the organization of the Second National Bank were the sturdy

financiers and pioneers of Galesburg, among whom being J. P. Frost, organizer of the Frost Manufacturing Company; Edwin Post, the leading lumber man; Geo. W. Brown, the inventor of the Brown Corn Planter; Henry Hitchcock, superintendent of the Burlington road; Martin Gay, Josiah Babcock, J. F. Stilson, A. N. Bancroft, father of Edgar Bancroft, Alfred Knowles, Andrew Harrington, A. C. Reed, Albert Watkins, Norman Anthony, J. V. N. Standish, Job Swift, David Sanborn, W. H. Browning.

The Second National Bank had a prosperous career, doing business forty years, never missing a dividend. This bank had much to do with the building up of our industrial and educational institutions. At the expiration of its forty years of existence, the charter having expired in the year 1903, it was thought best by the directors to close the affairs of the Second National Bank, their stock having been scattered throughout the United States, and there being very few local stockholders to help carry on the business. The splendid prosperity of the Second National Bank was due to its strict adherence to rules of conservative banking and its fair dealing.

Among the splendid men who had been prominent in the management of the Second National Bank, and to a great extent responsible for its prosperity, were David Sanborn, a man of broad intellect and splendid financial ability; Mr. J. T. McKnight, now well known as the most prominent figure in Galesburg's financial world; Mr. Albert J. Perry, for fourteen years president of the bank, and Mr. J. G. Vivion, for a number of years cashier and acting manager of the bank.

The People's Trust & Savings Bank had been doing business in the banking room of the Second National Bank since the year 1900. Among those prominent in the organization of the People's Trust & Savings Bank were the following well-known citizens and representatives in the financial world: J. T. McKnight, J. K. Mitchell, Hon. E. A. Bancroft, J. G. Vivion, S. B. and Andrew Harrington, Judge P. S. Post, J. C. Simpson, Lake W. Sanborn, Judge G. W. Thompson, W. B. Throop, G. K. Pittard, W. A. Armstrong.

The first board of directors of the People's Trust & Savings Bank were Messrs. J. K. Mitchell, J. T. McKnight, P. S. Post, Frank H. Johnson, A. D. Schultz, W. B. Throop, J. G. Vivion.

The founders of the bank felt that no institution could be organized that would do more good for the people at large than a large savings institution, their idea being to teach economy, saving and thrift, these being considered kindred to the home, the school, and the church, for the good of the community and the state; it being especially desired to seek the children's accounts, in fact, the idea was to make this a people's bank, where all people, farmers, merchants, professional men, the laborers, in fact all men, women and children could have a banking home, and receive profits on their deposits whether large or small.

The first officers of the bank were as follows: J. K. Mitchell, president; P. S. Post, vice president; J. G. Vivion, cashier.

The affairs of the People's Trust & Savings Bank went on prosperously, there being a steady increase in deposits. The bank did exclusively a savings bank business until the year 1903, when as above stated, the charter of the Second National Bank having expired, the People's Trust & Savings Bank took over their loans, paying for the same in cash. Most of the depositors of the Second Na-

tional Bank transferred their business to the People's Trust & Savings Bank. The bank at this time opened a commercial department.

In 1903 there had been organized a new bank in Galesburg, known as the Galesburg Trust & Savings Bank. A conference was held between the parties representing the Galesburg Trust & Savings Bank and the officers and directors of the People's Trust & Savings Bank, and a union of the two banks into one large strong bank was decided upon. The capital at this time was increased from $100,000.00 to $250,000.00, thus making it one of the strongest banks in central Illinois. The new officers of the People's Trust & Savings Bank, after this combination, were: Hon. M. O. Williamson, president; J. G. Vivion, vice president, and H. J. Butt, cashier. The directors were: M. O. Williamson, H. J. Butt, Geo. W. Gale, S. L. Charles, H. D. Judson, J. C. Simpson, A. F. Paden, J. T. McKnight, J. G. Vivion, J. K. Mitchell and W. S. Purington.

The bank has had continuous prosperity since the time of its organization, their business growing and expanding and filling a larger and larger share in the financial affairs of the city of Galesburg, until at the present time the bank has the largest deposits of any bank in the city, or in this part of the state.

The bank has in connection with the banking business a trust department, through which they are authorized by the state to act as executors, administrators, guardians, conservators, or handle trusts. This department has grown very popular, some very large estates having been settled, and are now in course of settlement through the bank; this being acknowledged the most economical and safest way of handling an estate.

The officers of the bank at the present time are: M. O. Williamson, president; J. T. McKnight, vice president; W. A. Armstrong, cashier; H. E. Hanlon, assistant cashier.

The directors are: John H. Lewis, Jr., Geo. W. Thompson, Samuel L. Charles, James O'Connor, G. W. Gale, C. F. Hurburgh, A. F. Paden, W. H. Pankey, J. J. Welsh, M. O. Williamson and J. T. McKnight.

MAQUON STATE BANK

The Maquon State Bank was the outgrowth of and successor to the bank of Wm. Swigart. Mr. Swigart began his private bank in 1881. His sterling business qualities, backed by rich holdings of real estate, gained and held the confidence of the community. This bank continued with ever-increasing prosperity until September, 1903, when it was reorganized and chartered as the Maquon State Bank with a capital stock of $30,000. First officers were: Wm. Swigart, president; H. F. Townsend, cashier. Mr. Swigart still continued to fill the office of president and is, at the age of almost ninety years, active, energetic and faithful in the discharge of the duties of the office. The other officers at the present time are: D. S. Hartsook, vice president; J. E. Shearer, cashier.

The present capital, surplus and undivided profits amount to $43,000, with deposits of $160,000.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MAQUON

Commenced business December 24, 1906; capital, $35,000.

Officers during the years 1907 and 1908 were: F. C. Bearmore, president; John Wolf, vice president; H. F. Townsend, cashier.

For 1909: F. C. Bearmore, president; John Wolf, vice president; H. F. Hanlon. cashier.

For 1910, 1911 and to this date: F. C. Bearmore, president; John Wolf, vice president; A. S. Potter, cashier.

Its present capital is $35,000; surplus, $8,000. The bank has the confidence of the community and is doing a prosperous business.

YATES CITY.

The history of the banking business of Yates City began in the fall of 1871 when J. M. Taylor and Isaac Lambert opened a bank in the rear room of the brick building, which had been built during the summer of that year by J. H. Nicholson, on the southeast corner of Main and Union streets.

The bank as organized at this time was known as the Farmers Bank, and J. M. Taylor held the position of president; Isaac Lambert, vice president, and John Lambert, cashier. It was a private institution, therefore did not publish any statements of its business, hence we are unable to state what its capital stock was or anything more concerning the details of the business.

Isaac Lambert did not continue long in the firm, but soon withdrew his interest, leaving J. M. Taylor alone, who continued for some years and had at one time associated with him James McKeighan, who assisted him for a while financially. About the year 1878 or 1879, Mr. Taylor, not finding the business as profitable as he had anticipated, concluded to close up the business. This he accomplished in a few months' time. Then he moved to Iowa where he again embarked in the same line.

At this time there seems to have been a lapse of about one year when there was no bank in active business, but on August 1, 1880, J. H. Nicholson, W. P. Parker and L. F. Wertman bought the fixtures formerly used by J. M. Taylor and Isaac Lambert, and opened a bank in the same room previously used for that purpose, also under the same name, Farmers Bank, with J. H. Nicholson, president; W. P. Parker, vice president, and L. F. Wertman, cashier. They had no fixed capital stock at this time, but paid yearly dividends from the earnings of the business and added the balance to the stock.

The business was conducted along these lines for the next nine years when in 1889, W. P. Parker and L. F. Wertman withdrew, as Mr. Parker did not desire to continue longer in the business, and Mr. Wertman had made arrangements to accept the position of cashier of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Galesburg, Illinois.

The bank continued in its usual manner from this time and was conducted by J. H. Nicholson & Company as proprietors, J. H. Nicholson being president; C. D. North, vice president, and S. C. Ransom, cashier. Mr. Ransom remained in this position until November, 1890, when he resigned to fill the office of super-

intendent of schools of Knox county, his place being taken by J. Mason who had been for many years a resident of the community and was therefore well known to the customers of the bank. Mr. Mason continued in this capacity for only about one year when he resigned to enter the banking business for himself in his home town of Farmington, Illinois.

The position of cashier was taken up at this time by F. E. Wilson of Knoxville, Illinois, who continued to fill the office for about twelve years or until 1903, when he also resigned, having decided to open a bank in Knoxville, Illinois. During the time Mr. Wilson served as cashier, the business increased to the extent that more help was required, and E. J. H. North was installed as assistant cashier in which position he remained until August, 1906.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Wilson as cashier, J. Mason, who had previously served in this capacity during 1890 and 1891, was called upon again to take up the work and he remained in that position from 1903 until August, 1906.

In 1893, J. H. Nicholson, the senior member of the firm of J. H. Nicholson & Company, and president of the bank, died and the firm name was changed to C. D. North & Co., although the bank continued to operate as the Farmers Bank.

During this same year, 1893, it became necessary, on account of the growing business, to provide more commodious quarters and the front room of the same building in which the business was being conducted, was remodeled along modern lines; a new plate glass front being put in, with a corner entrance, a fireproof brick vault being built, large enough to accommodate a burglar-proof safe and storage room for valuable papers, also modern furniture and fixtures and all other necessary accoutrements to enable the business to be handled more rapidly and satisfactorily. Previous to this time, the money and valuable papers had been kept in a large safe as they had no vault, and to prevent the possibility of their being destroyed by fire, an open top cistern had been built directly under the safe, in the basement, with the expectation that in case of fire, the safe would fall into the cistern, thus preventing the destruction of its contents.

The business was continued in this room under the name, Farmers Bank, C. D. North & Company, proprietors, as previously stated, until August, 1906, when it united with the Peoples Bank, as will be described later.

During the summer of 1889, Walter Bailey, Henry Hare and Robert Fulton, all men of considerable wealth, and residents of Salem and Elba townships, Knox county, Illinois, decided to organize and operate a second bank in Yates City, and accordingly on September 19, 1889, all necessary arrangements having been made, they opened for business in the northeast corner of the brick building on the east half of lot nine in block twenty-two, which building also joined, on the east, the one already occupied by the Farmers Bank.

The paid-up capital stock of this institution, which was to be known as the Peoples Bank, was $9,900, and Walter Bailey was its first president and Robert Fulton its first cashier. The business was conducted by these three men until Mr. Hare's death in January, 1892, his interest being assumed by his widow who continued as a partner until February, 1893, when she sold her interest to L. A. Lawrence who was then in the lumber and farm implement business in Yates City.

Mr. Fulton's health also failed at this time and he died in February, 1893,

and his widow continued in the business until September, 1895, when she sold her share to the other partners, Walter Bailey and L. A. Lawrence.

The next change to occur in this business was in December, 1895, when Mr. Bailey, the senior member of the firm and president of the bank, passed away on the 14th day of the month and his widow assumed his interest which necessitated the change in the title of the firm from Walter Bailey & Company to Harriet L. Bailey & Company.

Mrs. Bailey was connected with the business until December, 1899, when she concluded to withdraw and sold her interest to L. A. Lawrence, thus giving him full control of the business and her name was at this time dropped from the title of the firm which was from that time until August 1, 1906, known as the Peoples Bank, L. A. Lawrence, proprietor.

During the spring of 1906, arrangements were made between the proprietors of the Farmers Bank and Peoples Bank, previously described, to unite and accordingly, on August 1, 1906, this plan was consummated and the business of the two institutions was consolidated into the bank with a capital stock of $20,000, under the name of Bank of Yates City, North, Nicholson & Lawrence, proprietors, in the room previously occupied by the Farmers Bank.

Since this union would necessitate more and better facilities for conducting and handling the business, the rear room in the building, which had served as an office for the original bank in the year 1871, was now again brought into use, and a fireproof vault was constructed in this room, and a nest of deposit boxes was installed to provide storage room for those having papers they might wish to keep in a safe and private place. This room was suitably fitted up with a large table, couch and other necessary furniture and serves as a private consultation room for the bank and its patrons.

The first official board of the Bank of Yates City consisted of L. A. Lawrence, manager; J. Mason, cashier, and A. J. Lawrence, second cashier.

Under the able and efficient management of L. A. Lawrence, the business continued to grow and spread out until it covered not only the community surrounding Yates City, but reached out into more remote territory. In the summer of 1911, Mr. Lawrence's health failing, he was compelled to retire from the active management of the business and it was given over to his son, A. J. Lawrence, whose place as assistant cashier was now taken up by H. E. North.

From a small business as it was first begun in the year 1871, it has grown until its total liabilities and resources amount to $230,000 at the present writing, February, 1912. The Bank of Yates City is fully equipped to transact all business that comes ir. its line and also has facilities for making out all legal documents. It has always believed it was good business to keep abreast of the times in providing the latest improved machines for mechanical writing and calculation and has in daily use the latest styles of adding machine, typewriter, check protector and other such necessary articles for the swift and correct handling of the large business that comes to it daily.

Since writing the above, L. A. Lawrence has sold his one-half interest to A. J. Lawrence and Hugh A. Sloan.



PEOPLE'S TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Located on corner of Main and Prairie Streets. Established in 1900. Capital stock, $250,000. Undivided profits, $60,000.

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Located on corner of Main and Prairie Streets. Established in 1900. Capital stock, $250,000. Undivided profits, $60,000.

ONEIDA

The Oneida Exchange Bank (private bank), one of the pioneer banks, was first established in 1858, was conducted by W. L. Hubbard for about nine years, then by J. B. Congers for several years, succeeded by J. N. Congers for several years. In 1877, a partnership was formed by A. B. Anderson and Frank Murdoch which was continued until Mr. Murdoch's death in February, 1908. Since then the business has been continued by A. B. Anderson and son (J. H. Anderson). It run without a stated capital. The proprietors are thoroughly respected in the community and nobody questions their solvency or honesty.

THE ONEIDA STATE BANK

This bank was organized in 1891 and commenced business September 17, 1891, in its new brick bank building erected in 1891 on the west side of Railroad street, with a capital stock of $25,000.

The original stockholders were: E. Marsh, L. R. Tayler, H. W. Crane, John F. Wicoff, Geo. K. Pittard, Gust E. Fredericks, J. W. Allen, W. L. Allen, Geo. W. Brainard, Mrs. Geo. W. Brainard, Frederick Becker, W. O. Dayton, Chas. S. Clark, Wm. D. Cook, Miss Jennie Cook, W. V. McKie, E. R. Shaw, Metcalf Bros., Jas. E. Tayler, J. N. Congers, A. F. McCornack, H. M. Mitchell.

Its first officers were: A. D. Metcalf, president, who served until his death in January, 1912; A. F. McCornack, vice president until 1898; James E. Tayler elected cashier and served to January, 1895; W. D. Patty succeeded Mr. Tayler and is cashier at this present date. Miss Anna Anderson has been assistant cashier since 1895, and has been connected with the bank since 1891.

George K. Pittard was elected vice president in 1898 and served to January, 1912. On February 6, 1912, George K. Pittard was elected president, and H. W. Crane, vice president. Its capital stock at this date is $25,000; surplus, $25,000.

Its present directors are: Geo. W. Brainard, H. W. Crane, John R. Mitchell, Gust E. Fredericks, W. D. Cook, W. V. McKie, S. P. Mitchell, Ernest Shaw, Geo. K. Pittard.

The bank was burglarized March 30, 1897, fully insured. The bank building was destroyed by fire July 1, 1900, and a new building erected.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF ABINGDON

The Peoples Bank of Abingdon opened December 1, 1878, with a capital stock of $30,000. The chief promoters in the organization of this institution were M. C. Bates and J. B. Mackay, who were elected president and cashier, respectively. From the first, this bank had a bright outlook and drew the patronage of the surrounding territory so much that three years later, the capital was increased to $50,000. But notwithstanding its bright future, there remained one great hindrance, namely, that it was organized as a co-partnership institution rather than a state or national. Hence the excessive loans, not only to the stockholders, but directors as well, became appalling till it was thought best to organize as a national bank where excessive loans are not permissable and publicity of condition

is demanded. Through the efforts of W. A. Latimer, five of the substantial men of the town advanced ten thousand dollars each and a charter was granted them August 5, 1885, as the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ABINGDON

These original stockholders were M. C. Bates, Thos. Newell, M. C. Kimball, J. Harts Miller and J. B. Mackay; the last being elected president and W. A. Latimer, cashier, at the first meeting of the board of directors in January, 1886. At the end of one year, Mr. Mackay retired from the presidency and M. C. Kimball was elected to the position, remaining till January, 1893, when Thos. Newell succeeded him. Upon the death of Mr. Newell some years later. W. B. Main became president.

Upon the resignation of W. A. Latimer in 1888, the cashiership was tendered H. B. Scheitlin, and on his resignation in January, 1893, Orion Latimer was elected to that position since which time he has been exceedingly zealous in the management of the affairs connected with the institution. From the very first, he gained the confidence of the people and through his guidance and by the selection of his office force, this bank has made remarkable progress for the last quarter of a century. Upon the resignation of Mr. Main in January, 1907, Mr. Orion Latimer was elected president, which position he now holds. At this time, G. A. Shipplett was elected cashier and H. L. Haynes, assistant cashier.

The First National Bank has always been noted for its courteous treatment to its patrons, by doing small favors which are of vital interest to them and giving them free exchange with all the world.

During the history of this institution, Abingdon has passed through the stages of a small village, country town, and has grown to the dignity of a small city with magnificent residences, an excellent school system, including a high class denominational college and a large number of thriving factories. In all these, the First National Bank takes the lead and keeps closely in touch with all things which are for the betterment of Abingdon and vicinity. To keep abreast with the times, to care for its clients' business requirements and to provide absolute safety for its depositors has been its chief concern. To follow out these ideas, the capital was increased to $75,000, and a surplus of $80,000 set aside in January, 1904.

The First National Bank is conducted on the lines of conservatism, coupled with accommodation, generous treatment with careful investments, ample facilities and absolute security for every one of its customers.

Its present officers are: Orion Latimer, president; J. A. Reynolds, vice president; George A. Shipplett, cashier; H. L. Haynes, assistant cashier.

Its present directors are: H. L. Haynes, B. P. Baird, J. F. Latimer, H. R. Crouch, J. A. Reynolds, G. A. Shipplett, Carl S. Burnside, C. D. Byram, T. E. Burnside, W. B. Dunlap, Orion Latimer.

Perhaps the best illustration of the conservatism, prosperity and general growth of the institution can be given by a comparison of the first and last published statements, as a national bank.

At the close of business, October 1, 1885.

Resources

Loans	$ 73,642.35
United States bonds for circulation	13,984.37
Cash and sight exchange	16,292.15
Real Estate	4,554.91
	$108,373.78

Liabilities

Capital stock fully paid	$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	113.46
Circulation	11,240.00
Deposits	47,020.32
	$108,373.78

At the close of business, February 20, 1912.

Resources

Loans	$635,790.19
Municipal bonds	20,000.00
United States bonds for circulation	75,000.00
Cash and sight exchange	77,031.67
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer	1,950.00
Real estate	2,000.00
	$811,771.86

Liabilities

Capital stock fully paid	$ 75,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	117,542.20
Circulation	75,000.00
Deposits	541,829.66
Reserved for taxes	2,400.00
	$811,771.86

FIRST STATE & SAVINGS BANK, ABINGDON

This bank was organized and began business on April 15, 1902, with a paid-up capital at that time of $30,000.

On September 1, 1902, the capital was increased to $60,000.

The officers of the bank elected at the time of organization were: John Mosser, president; J. W. Hunter, vice president; G. K. Slough, cashier; F. W. Reynolds, assistant cashier, became identified with the bank September 1, 1903, and since its organization there has been no change of any kind in the officers of the institution.

The board of directors are: John Mosser, J. W. Hunter, Jas. W. Cox, A. B. Spies, C. W. Robertson, J. H. Simmons, Robert Byram, J. T. Main, Samuel T. Mosser.

The bank succeeded the private bank of John Mosser & Co. and has been very successful up to this time.

The bank pays regular annual dividends of 6% on its capital stock, and now has a surplus and undivided profit of $40,000. Its deposits run from $200,000 to $250,000.

During the summer of 1905, the bank erected the building it now occupies and owns. It is considered by many to be one of the finest and best equipped bank buildings in this part of Illinois.

Its officers and members of its board have been largely identified with all the progressive movements for the betterment of Abingdon and are all men of high standing and have the entire confidence of the city and community. The bank has recently been appointed U. S. Depository for Postal Savings.

BANK OF ALTONA

Judge A. M. Craig, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, believing that there was a good opening for a bank in the village of Altona, acted upon his belief and established the banking house of A. M. Craig & Co. on June 16, 1890, his son, George H. Craig, acting as cashier and John McKie, assistant cashier.

Being anxious to enlarge their scope of business and believing that they would be better able to serve the needs of their patrons by placing same on a more enduring basis by forming a corporation to take over the private banking business of A. M. Craig & Co., it was decided to organize a state bank. A meeting was held during September, 1891, and an application for permission to organize a state bank was made to the auditor of public accounts which was signed by John McKie, George H. Craig, J. C. Collinson and William Main.

The permit was granted September 15, 1891. The law permitting the organization of state banks being of recent enactment and the Bank of Altona being a new venture, many hesitated to invest in bank stock in the proposed new bank, but by the 26th of September all stock was subscribed for and the bank received its charter, taking over the banking house and business of A. M. Craig & Co., and began business as a state bank under the name of the Bank of Altona, October 3, 1891, with a paid-up capital of $30,000, it being one of the first state banks organized.

As the first board of directors of the Bank of Altona, the stockholders elected the following: A. M. Craig, J. M. McKie, C. S. Clark, William Main, J. P. Walgren, J. C. Collinson, Geo. E. Challman, who, with the exception of A. M. Craig, now deceased, are still serving on the board of directors. At their first meeting, the directors elected the following officers: President, A. M. Craig; vice president, C. S. Clark; cashier, Geo. H. Craig; assistant cashier, J. M. McKie.

According to the principles of sound banking, it was the aim of the officers of the bank to aid its patrons financially in every way possible. Owing to the fact

that under the state law they were allowed to loan only ten per cent of their capital to one person, the bank was handicapped to a certain extent in handling real estate mortgages from lack of sufficient capital, and at an adjourned meeting of the stockholders called for the purpose of increasing the bank's capital, on July 25, 1896, it was decided that the capital stock be increased from $30,000 to $50,000. The new stock was readily disposed of and with ample capital, the bank has ever since been in a position to care for the financial needs of the community.

On the first day of December, 1903, a savings department was established in connection with the bank. The rate of interest on savings deposits fixed by the directors at that time was three per cent, which rate has been maintained ever since. This department has been well patronized until it now contains practically all savings of the community.

There have been but few changes of officers and directors since its organization. On the 6th day of February, 1896, the bank was called upon to mourn the loss of its cashier, Geo. H. Craig, who was stricken with typhoid fever and died at his home in Galesburg. As his successor, J. M. McKie was elected as cashier, February 28, 1896, and O. E. Peterson was elected as assistant cashier, which position he held until January, 1903, when, on account of his connection with the Bank of Galesburg as teller, he resigned and G. N. Larson was elected to fill the position of assistant cashier. For the second time in its history, the "silent reaper" entered into the ranks of officers and directors when, on the 6th day of September, 1911, its president, Hon. Alfred M. Craig, after a brief illness, answered the "Roll Call." He was succeeded as president of the bank by J. M. McKie who had been with the bank as assistant cashier and cashier ever since its organization, June 16, 1890, and on the board of directors, by his son, C. C. Craig.

The present board of directors are: J. M. McKie, C. C. Craig, C. S. Clark, William Main, J. P. Walgren, J. C. Collinson, Geo. E. Challman, and its present officers are: President, J. M. McKie; vice president, C. S. Clark; cashier, G. N. Larson.

The bank's present capital is $50,000, with a surplus of $81,000.

STATE BANK OF VICTORIA

The State Bank of Victoria was organized on April 6, 1903, with a capital of $35,000. The business of the Bank of Victoria, a private bank owned by O. P. Stoddard, Dyer Ford, B. S. Peck and Geo. D. Palmer of Galva, Illinois, having been purchased, the new organization commenced business on the 29th day of April, 1903, in the building formerly occupied by their predecessors. This, however, was to be only their temporary location as work on a new two-story brick bank building on the corner of Main and Union streets was soon started and the building was completed and occupied by the first of October of the same year.

The bank was organized with the following officers and directors: President, J. M. McKie; vice president, Frederick Becker; cashier, O. E. Peterson. Directors: J. M. McKie, Frederick Becker, C. S. Clark, J. A. Larson, G. L. Hedstrom, P. A. McDowell, A. A. Hedstrom, O. E. Peterson, A. M. Craig.

On January 3, 1910, C. V. Nelson was added to the official staff as assistant

cashier, and on July 3, 1911, a change in the officers was made necessary owing to the previous resignation of the cashier, O. E. Peterson. C. V. Nelson was then elected cashier and Harrie S. Whiting, assistant cashier. The vacancy in the board of directors caused by the resignation of O. E. Peterson was filled by the election of William Nelson as director on January 2, 1911. Another vacancy caused by the death of A. M. Craig was filled by the election of C. C. Craig as director on January 8, 1912.

With the above exceptions, the officers and directors of the bank remain the same as those originally elected at its organization.

For the past six years, the bank has paid dividends of six per cent each year to its stockholders and has up to the present time, accumulated a surplus of $17,000. The steady growth of the institution into its present sound condition and its conservative business methods enable it to offer to the public excellent banking facilities, together with absolute security to its patrons, which are acknowledged and appreciated by a large majority of the people of Victoria and vicinity.

FIRST STATE BANK COMPANY, WILLIAMSFIELD

On January 22, 1890, L. J. Baird and David Cation opened a private bank in Williamsfield, Knox county, Illinois, under the title of Bank of Williamsfield, with L. J. Baird, president and David Cation, cashier. The business grew till it became necessary to employ more help, and Miss Emma Parker was appointed assistant cashier, and in 1900 she resigned and was succeeded by J. Mason, who in 1902 resigned. He was succeeded by J. A. Elliott.

In 1905, the same partners opened a bank at Laura, Illinois, and Mr. Elliott was transferred to the cashiership of it, and Earl T. Main became assistant cashier for Bank of Williamsfield.

In 1908 the bank was reorganized with a capital stock of $30,000, with L. J. Baird as president and David Cation, vice president, and Earl T. Main, cashier. In the fall of 1908, Mr. Baird concluded to go to Ames, Iowa, and so resigned the presidency and was succeeded to this office by David Cation, and J. D. Doubet was elected vice president. In March, Mr. Main was unfortunately killed in a railroad accident near Marshalltown, Iowa, and Mrs. Emma Parker Cation was temporarily appointed to the position of cashier which she held till the annual meeting when G. W. Wallick was appointed. About a year after this, Mr. Wallick resigned and Mr. A. L. Harris was appointed to take the place.

The bank has steadily grown and has always enjoyed a fair share of business and at the same time has always endeavored to supply all worthy undertakings with money.

The present board of directors are J. D. Doubet, Jay Welsh, P. A. Sunwall, O. J. Oberholtzer, Robt. E. Farwell, A. L. Harris and David Cation.

WATAGA STATE BANK

Organized May 1, 1910. Capital stock paid in, $25,000. Chartered August 30, 1910. Commenced business, September 5, 1910. The following board of

directors has served since the commencement of business, September 5, 1910: M. O. Williamson, W. E. Culver, J. E. Williamson, Geo. Behringer, O. S. Olson, J. N. Wikoff, E. P. Williamson. First officers: M. O. Williamson, president; J. E. Williamson, vice president; Sig. B. Nelson, cashier. Present officers: J. E. Williamson, president; Geo. Behringer, vice president; Sig. B. Nelson, cashier. The bank has enjoyed a liberal patronage. Paid a five per cent dividend to stockholders in 1911. Present resources over $90,000.

THE PRESS OF KNOX COUNTY

By Henry Emrich

The newspaper era of Knox county began in 1849, when the "Knox Intelligence" was started in Galesburg by Rev. C. R. Fisk, the paper being non-partisan in politics. From that date to the present the editor's chair of many of the papers that have come and gone has been filled by men of ability and character, men who advocated what they believed to be right, and did so from conscientious and not mercenary motives. Among these men, as the writer knew them, were J. H. Sherman, C. J. Sellon, Charles Faxon, Thomas Harrison, John S. Winter, W. S. Bush, Gen. M. S. Barnes, Steve R. Smith, E. A. Snively, Gershom Martin, Zaccheus Beatty, Judson Graves, Joe Prior, Clark E. Carr, only three of these, Snively, Carr and Graves being alive at this writing.

The politics of the county during the years from 1854 down to the election of Abraham Lincoln were often bitter in character, caused by the pro and anti-slavery policies of the two leading political parties of that time. But to the credit of Galesburg and Knox county, it can be said that at no time was there a pro-slavery paper in either. The only paper that survived for any length of time was the Free Democrat, started in 1854, its first editor being Southwick Davis, followed by W. H. Holcomb and B. F. Haskins. In 1855 C. J. Sellon became the editor, W. J. Woods being the owner of the office for the two years previous. About this time S. W. Brown, R. H. Whiting and D. H. Frisbie became owners of the plant, and S. D. McDonald managed the paper. In 1856 W. J. Woods again became the owner and C. J. Sellon again became the political manager. Late in 1856 Woods sold the office to J. H. Sherman, who in 1858 leased the office to Charles Faxon, who conducted the paper until about 1862 or 1863, when Sherman again resumed control of the office with Thomas Harrison as editor and David Myers as mechanical manager. In 1865 the plant was sold to J. H. Bailey, of the Princeton Republican, and his brother-in-law, J. S. McClelland, the latter coming to Galesburg from Ohio. Later on Mr. Bailey sold his interest to W. S. Bush, but Messrs. McClelland and Bush could not agree in the management of the office and Mr. Bush retired and assumed editorial control of the Register (now a part of the Republican Register). The name of the paper was then changed to the "Free Press." In 1872 Gen. M. S. Barnes bought the plant and changed it into a democratic paper, the basis of this change in politics of the first and oldest anti-slavery, free soil and republican paper, being laid by Mr. McClelland supporting Horace Greeley for president as against General Grant in 1872. Upon the death

of Gen. Barnes, his son, Bennett, took charge of the plant, changed the name of the paper to the Knox County Chronicle, and in 1886 sold the office to Gershom Martin, the latter having unique and original ideas of his own as to the conduct of an independent democratic paper, and upon his death the office that had been in continuous operation for more than forty years, and during that time passing through the hands of many other editors and from a "black" republican to an ultra democratic paper, went into "history," the material being sold in quantities to suit the purchaser.

THE REGISTER—1866. This paper was started by Steve R. Smith, Wm. J. Mourer and H. D. Babcock. About 1868 W. S. Bush, late of the Free Press, took editorial charge of the paper, and a daily paper was issued. In 1872 E. F. Phelps bought the plant and soon after the Register and the Republican were merged into the Republican-Register, with Z. Beatty as editor, who conducted it in an able manner up to the time of his death.

THE REPUBLICAN was started in 1870 by Joe M. Prior and Henry Emrich, who in the fall of the same year transferred the same to Clark E. Carr, who in 1873 or 1874 merged it with the Register into the Republican-Register, whose history will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The history of the press of Galesburg would not be complete without mentioning W. S. Grubb, who came to Galesburg from Atlanta, Georgia, in 1878, and organized the Galesburg Publishing Company, and merged the two papers, the Republican and the Register into the Daily Republican-Register. As a business manager Mr. Grubb had few equals and no superiors, and under his wise management the financial affairs of the new enterprise flourished and the stock of the new company became dividend paying and valuable. He continued at his post of duty until his death.

THE PLAINDEALER. Judson Graves in 1872 removed the Republican newspaper plant from Kirkwood to Galesburg, and in 1875 changed the name Republic to the Plaindealer, as expressing more clearly the political character and editorial columns of the paper, it being independent republican in national and state politics, and liberal in religious and local matters. In 1879 Messrs. Henry Emrich and Iram B. Biggs purchased the office and with Mr. Emrich as editor conducted the paper until October, 1906, when they stopped its publication. During these twenty-seven years the Plaindealer advocated the principles and supported the candidates of the republican party, but at the same time reserving to itself and exercising the right to criticise the policies of that party when it thought they were not conserving the best interests of the people as a whole. In city affairs the Plaindealer always contended for good government and as a local organ of the liberal party had much to do with shaping the policy of that party for good city government and the carrying out of many needed local improvements.

The list of the various publications in Galesburg during the past sixty years is a long one and only a short mention of them is possible here.

KNOX INTELLIGENCE—1849-1850; Southwick Davis; non-partisan; religious in tendency, favoring the Presbyterian church.

NORTHWESTERN GAZETEER—1850-1851; Southwick Davis, neutral in politics.

NEWS LETTER—Geo. W. Gale, Dr. Bunce and Geo. Lanphere did good work



THE GALESBURG CLUB

Club organized in 1885. Building erected in 1910. Value, including furnishings, $70,000.



THE ELKS CLUB HOUSE

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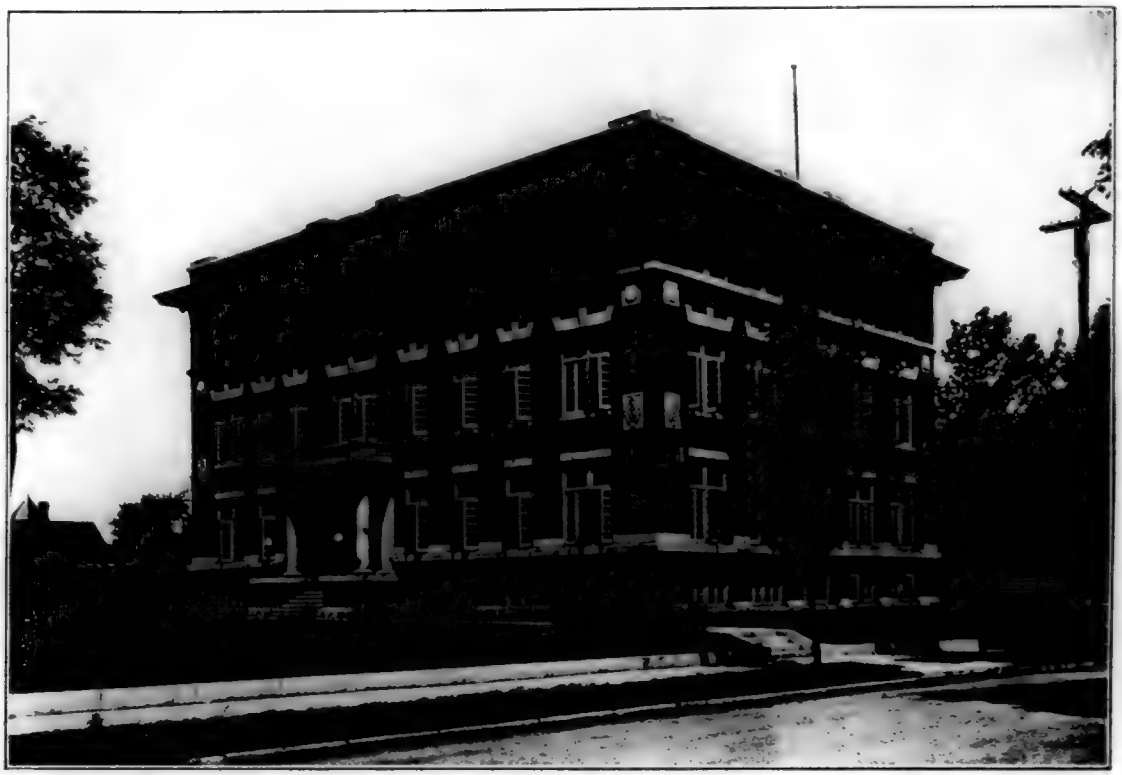
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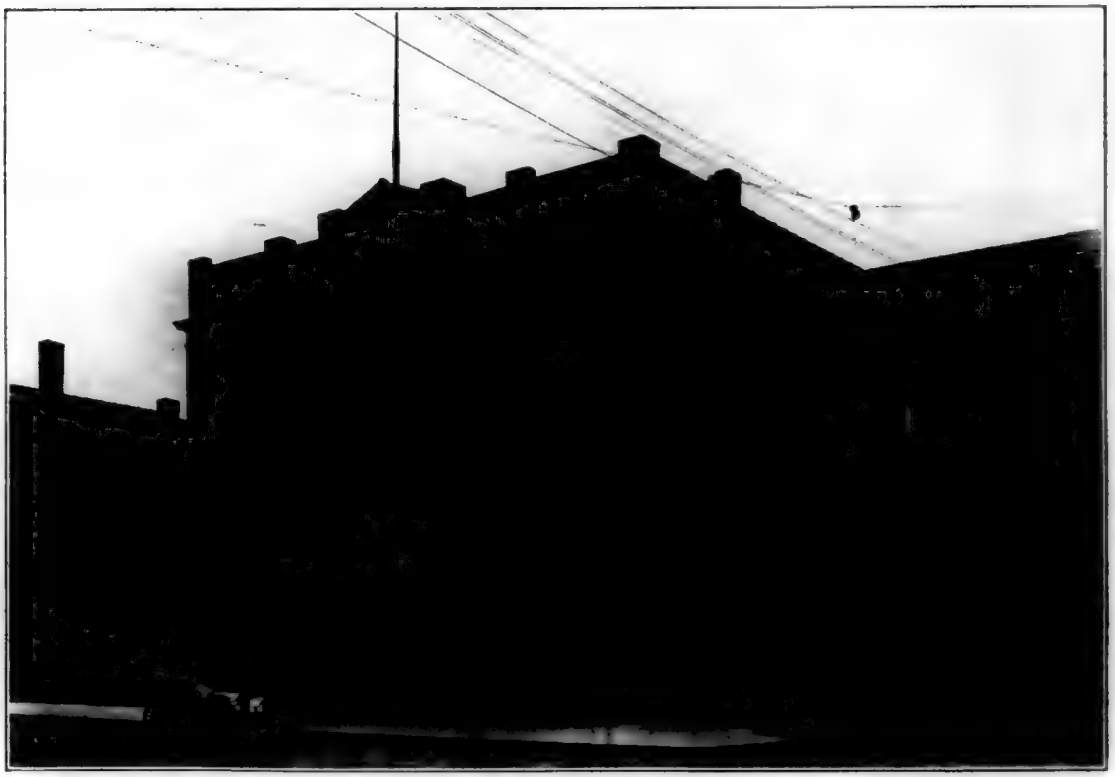
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THE GALESBURG CLUB

Club organized in 1885. Building erected in 1910. Value, including furnishings, $70,000.



THE ELKS CLUB HOUSE

Galesburg Lodge organized in 1904. Building erected in 1909. Value, $60,000.

to get the C., B. & Q. Railroad through Galesburg; later on became a Free Soil paper.

WESTERN FREEMAN—1853; J. W. Lane; anti-salvery.

FREE DEMOCRAT—1854; referred to in history of that paper.

HEMLANDET—1855-1866; a secular as well as religious Swedish paper edited by Rev. T. N. Haselquist. At that time the only Swedish paper in the United States, and one that was very influential in increasing the Swedish immigration to the United States, hundreds of copies of each issue being sent by Swedish-Americans to their friends in Sweden. It was finally removed to Chicago for increased facilities and is in existence today.

DET RÄTTA HEMLANDET—1856-1862; an organ of the Swedish Lutheran church.

FRIHETS VÄNNEN—1859-1861; a Swedish republican newspaper; editor not known.

KNOX COUNTY OBSERVER—1865; published by Louis V. Taft; existed for only a short time.

THE TIMES—1867; Ethan A. Snively; democratic; existed for about one year.

THE LIBERAL—1867-1870; a very "liberal" society paper, edited by Steve R. Smith. This gentleman also, in 1873, started THE SIDEWALKINGS, which had only a short career.

THE REVIEW—1877; started by Colville Bros.; republican; in 1878 it was changed to a monthly and soon after passed away.

Knox and Lombard Colleges have also published monthly journals, The Knox Student at Knox College and The Lombard Review at Lombard College. Both of them have been conducted with marked ability and have done much to benefit their alma maters. At one time the students of Knox College published a paper called the Coup d' Etat in addition to the Knox Student. The Coup d' Etat was started as the result of a disagreement over the election of managers of the Student. Both papers continued for some time when The Knox Student gave up the fight. The Coup d' Etat continued to be published for quite a number of years and finally the name "The Knox Student" was adopted as meaning more to the college.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUDGET, a weekly edited and printed by the students of the Galesburg High School; devoted to the best interests of the high school and usually replete with "happy hits" at the expense of the lads and lasses attending the high school.

THE ENTERPRISE HERALD—The Abingdon Enterprise was established in 1880 by J. C. Cromer and its first issue was in July of that year. He continued its publication for a couple of years when he mysteriously disappeared and has never been heard from. Mrs. Cromer then sold the paper to Reed & Pendarvis, who kept it until 1893, when it was sold to C. A. Murdock, who was its editor something over a year, when it was sold and consolidated with the Herald. During this time its politics were varied, sometimes being republican, again independent, but never particularly vigorous.

The Herald was established in March, 1892, by E. M. Killough, who continued its publication until 1895, when he formed a partnership with M. A. Cleveland, and they together purchased the Enterprise and consolidated the two, making the

Enterprise Herald. The Herald was democratic in politics, decidedly so on all questions. A year later Mr. Killough purchased the interest of his partner and continued the publication of the Enterprise Herald until his death in December, 1906. At this time his widow, Lulu Killough, took up the management of the paper and continued its editor and publisher with a son, Merle B., in charge of the mechanical department.

Locally the Enterprise Herald has been a home paper, working for Abingdon and its institutions, giving of its influence and its means for the up-keep of the same and for the establishment of new ones. It has never identified itself with either local party—people's or citizens'—but has thrown its influence where it felt would be for the betterment of the city in general, often taking a decided and active part in the local campaign.

In December, 1911, the circulation of the paper was transferred to The Kodac, and the mechanical department disposed of.

The Press of Knoxville. Knoxville's first newspaper was the Knoxville Journal, first being issued October 5, 1849, by John S. Winter and David Collins. It was neutral in politics, but was ably edited and a splendid exponent of the best principles of early times. In 1852, Mr. Winter transferred his interest to Mr. Collins, who in 1855 sold the plant to Mr. John Regan. Soon after the politics was changed from neutral to democratic. Mr. Winter then in 1856 began the publication of the Knox County Republican, when the Journal was discontinued for want of patronage, and the type and press was moved to Elmwood, where for many years Mr. Regan printed the Messenger. The Republican has not missed an issue since 1856, which will support the claim that it is the oldest newspaper in the county, or, in fact, this part of the state. On April 7, 1858, Zaccheus Beatty and W. T. Robinson succeeded as publishers. After many years Mr. Beatty disposed of his interest to Mr. O. A. Barnhart. On February 24, 1876, the plant and good will of The Republican was purchased by O. L. Campbell, who immediately enlarged the paper from a four-page to an eight and sixteen page paper and for more than thirty-four years this newspaper has labored for the upbuilding of Knoxville and Knox county. At this time the Republican is owned and managed by H. B. Andrews, who is conducting it in harmony with the early history of the office.

The Williamsfield Times was started in January, 1889, by C. D. Benfield. In the fall of 1890 the building and the Times plant was destroyed by fire. Mr. Benfield and Earl Benson restocked a new office and continued the publication. In the fall of 1891 Mr. Benson and J. M. Morneny bought out Mr. Benfield. On April 8, 1893, the Times plant was purchased by Mr. Hugh Irish, who came to Williamsfield from McDonough, and by him conducted in an able manner up to this date, a period of over eighteen years. The Times has always been a non-political paper and devoted to the best interests of its home town and people.

The Oneida News was founded by W. K. Maxwell in 1901 who conducted it as an independent paper until about five years ago, when a stock company was organized and incorporated for the publishing of the paper. Mr. Maxwell was editor and manager of the News until January, 1911, when he disposed of his interests in the paper to Frank C. Krans, who for twelve years published the

Altona Record. Mr. Maxwell went to Peoria where he took a position on the Herald Transcript as special and editorial writer. The News is republican in politics and always ready to assist in any movement for the betterment and advancement of Oneida.

THE GALESBURG DAILY MAIL was started on May 14, 1891, by the Daily Mail Publishing Co. The control of the paper was in the hands of George W. and William R. Colville and William Bennett Barnes. Other members of the company were: S. H. Bateman, General Philip S. Post, F. A. Freer and H. L. May. W. O. Lovejoy later succeeded Mr. Bateman. George W. Colville was managing editor and William Bennett Barnes city editor, with William R. Colville as business manager.

There was no particular political motive in the starting of the Mail. The Republican-Register was the warm supporter of Colonel Clark E. Carr and opposed to him for the congressional nomination in the tenth district was Generai Philip Sydney Post. The appearance and tone of the new paper brought much credit to Messrs. Colville and Barnes and leaders of the Post faction obtained a heavier interest and then the Mail was given the task of counteracting the influence of the Republican-Register and fighting the battles of General Post. The subsequent victory of General Post enhanced the Mail's chances of continued success.

In 1895 Messrs. Colville and Barnes transferred their interests to D. H. and Ben B. Hampton, former proprietors of the Macomb Bystander. Early in their administration the publication was removed from the job office on Main street to more commodious quarters in a new building erected for it at 50-52 North Cherry street. In August, 1899, another move was made to the Marquette building on South Cherry street, where it has occupied three floors and from which it proposes to move in the autumn of 1912 still further south on Cherry street to a building especially constructed for its occupancy in the city hall block.

In January, 1900, Frank H. Sisson and Charles H. May assumed control of the Mail, when a transfer of the majority of the stock was made and the Messrs. Hampton retired.

In 1904 Messrs. May and Sisson sold out their interest in the paper to Andrew O. Lindstrum and a number of local associates. It was conducted by them until 1907. The management of this paper and of the Republican-Register, the other daily paper of the city, were closely allied, and there was a demand, growing as the years went on, for a paper which should be more independent. This demand culminated in the organization in October of 1907 of the Galesburg Publishing Company, whose object was to publish the Galesburg Evening Journal.

Before the new company could get its plant in operation, however, overtures came to it from Messrs. Lindstrum and West (Albert W. West had meanwhile associated himself with Mr. Lindstrum in the publication of the paper) to sell the Mail. The overtures were followed by negotiations, and the negotiations were successful. On December 2, 1907, all the assets of the paper were purchased by the new corporation, and from that time it has been issued under the present management.

The name of the corporation was very similar to that of the company pub-

lishing the Republican-Register, and to avoid confusion in the delivery of mail, etc., it was changed to Galesburg Mail Company. The circulation and advertising patronage of the paper has steadily grown under the new management, and at the present time the issue is over 7,100 daily.

Plans have been laid for a new building on South Cherry street, opposite the postoffice, and the paper expects to enter its new quarters early in the fall. Robert A. Chandler is general manager of the paper, Walter Whipple is editor, Geo. W. Cowan is the efficient advertising manager, and W. C. Hunter is business and circulation manager.

The paper is independent in policy.

THE REPUBLICAN-REGISTER

Of all the Galesburg newspapers the Republican-Register, daily and weekly, is the oldest and it ranks as one of the widest circulated and most influential papers in the state. Its history dates back nearly half a century and the years have seen it grow steadily in circulation and influence.

The Republican-Register is the outcome of the merging of the Republican and the Register. The former was founded in 1866 by Stephen R. Smith, William J. Mourer and H. D. Babcock, and in 1872 was purchased by Col. E. F. Phelps, afterward prominent in fraternal circles here.

The Register was started in 1870 by Col. Clark E. Carr, and J. M. Prior, and Col. Carr is still living to recall the editorial work that he so well did on his paper. In 1872 S. W. Grubb purchased the Republican. The merger of the two papers was accomplished in December, 1872, when the Galesburg Printing and Publishing Company was organized and incorporated with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars under the laws of Illinois, and the consolidated paper was christened the Republican-Register, by which title it has since been known.

The first officers of the company were George V. Deiterich, president; Zaccheus Beatty, editor and vice president, and S. W. Grubb, secretary-treasurer and business manager. With the newspaper plant was also a job office.

The company has published both a daily and a weekly during all these years. For a long time the paper was issued from the building on the northeast corner of the public square. Then the plant was moved to one of the Mathews buildings on East Main street. In 1893 the equipment was moved to a handsome new two-story building at 154-156 Simmons street erected by the company and built specially with reference to the business. Since that date the business has been carried on in this structure and now takes every inch of the entire building. The company is the only newspaper company in the city that owns its own building containing special conveniences for effective work.

Zaccheus Beatty, the efficient editor of the paper for years, passed away in 1896. S. W. Grubb, who from the business angle, made the plant a paying venture, retired about 1900 and was succeeded by his son, James W. Grubb. In 1901 Omer N. Custer, George A. Perry and Fred R. Jelliff acquired the Beatty stock while the stock of Mr. Grubb was transferred to his son. For several

years the last-named was the secretary-treasurer of the company, until he disposed of his holdings to Mr. Custer and Mr. Perry in April, 1909. With the purchase of the Beatty stock, Mr. Perry became the business manager of the company and has served since in this capacity with rare fidelity. Before coming to the Republican-Register he was in the circulation department of the Mail from its incipiency and then for several years had an interest in the business of the Colville Brothers, old and established printers of the city.

When James W. Grubb sold his holdings Mr. Custer was elected secretary-treasurer in his stead and is still holding that position.

Mr. Custer started in twenty years or so ago in the circulation department of the paper and worked his way to the front by persistent application to its interests. Fred R. Jelliff, who began work with the paper as a reporter in 1882, has been its editor since the death of Mr. Beatty and is the oldest newspaper man in the city still in the harness. Through thirty years he has been continuously with the Republican-Register. Fred A. Dean for several years has been the president of the company.

The Republican-Register from a humble beginning has developed into a thoroughly modern newspaper. It has a circulation of over eight thousand, which is a larger circulation than any other paper in its territory possesses. It has the full telegraphic service which comes over a leased wire into its office, and its corps of correspondents covers well all the county and much of the surrounding country. From being set by hand at the case, the paper is now set at five linotype machines, and from being run off by an old-fashioned flatbed press on the square, the paper is now run off by a twenty-four page Potter press. The job office has also been from time to time added to and so is thoroughly equipped.

The Republican-Register is republican in its politics and has been so from its origin, but is not intolerant. It is recognized as fair and reliable in its news, and as maintaining a wholesome tone aiming to be a publication fit for the family circle. It has striven to promote public morals and respect for law. As the dean of the newspapers of the city it deservedly takes a high rank.

KNOX COUNTY COMMON SCHOOLS

By Prof. Walter F. Boyes

SCHOOL LANDS

The enabling act of congress for the state of Illinois, April, 1818, donated the sixteenth section of every township to the inhabitants thereof for school purposes. Under an act of the general assembly of 1831 providing for the sale of these lands, the county commissioners' court appointed A. D. Swartz commissioner and agent for the inhabitants of Knox county for the sale of the sections of land numbered sixteen. Upon the failure of Mr. Swartz to qualify, William McMurtry was appointed to the position. Prior to this action of the court a subscription school had been conducted at Henderson Grove and slightly later another at Cherry Grove. But the appointment of the commissioner of school

lands was the first official act looking toward the establishing of public schools in Knox county. The same law commanded the appointment by the court of township trustees of school lands. On the sixth day of September, 1831, Turner A. Rountree and Jesse D. Gum were so appointed for township 12 north, range 1 east, Henderson. Other such appointments were soon made and the list of township trustees was complete in a comparatively short time. The chief duty of the county commissioner was to sell the school lands upon the petition of three-fourths of the voters of the respective townships; that of the trustees was to make a map of the land, dividing it into tracts of not more than eighty acres and to place a value, not less than $1.25 per acre, on each tract for the guidance of the commissioner in making sales.

The first petition for the sale of land was that of James Mansfield, Stephen Mitchell, Harmon G. Brown and forty-nine others, "white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years and legal voters of the township of land known and designated on the plats of the surveys of the lands belonging to United States as township number 12 north, range 1 east of the fourth principal meridian." This petition was dated January 4, 1834, and the fifty-two signers included all but ten of the voters of Henderson township. The trustees divided the section into twenty- and forty-acre lots and after due advertisement it was sold to six buyers at $1.25 per acre. In the same year ten of the thirteen voters of Maquon township petitioned for the sale of their land. It likewise brought the minimum legal price, $800. The last full section of school land to be disposed of in the county was that of Lynn township in 1852 for $1,576. Forty acres of the Chestnut section remained unsold until, following a revaluation by Trustees D. B. Routh, H. P. Townsend and Samuel Cashman, it was disposed of in 1868 for $506. The trustees of Ontario township, in 1848, valued their section at $720, the law fixing a minimum value having been repealed. During the next two years it was sold for $767.77, the smallest amount received for any school section in the county. The sixteenth section of Galesburg township, three-fourths of it lying within the city limits, was sold (1839-1848) in ten- and twenty-acre lots for the sum of $5,668. The section on which Altona stands was disposed of in 1841 for $2,024.20.

In view of the present great value of these lands, the thought is forced upon one that something like proper foresight and care would have preserved to our common schools sufficient funds well-nigh to maintain them. What the net income from one of these sections would now do for the schools of a township would be something good to see. But it is to be urged that in those days the railroad had not come and no one could have much idea of the wonderful development soon to be. Besides, it was argued that the earliest settlers were in greater need of assistance in maintaining their schools than would be the case with later inhabitants.

Small as was the fund secured to each of the townships from this land, it hastened the establishment of schools, and the income from it was for a score of years a very considerable part of the public money spent on education. It is interesting to note, too, that this donation had a most important influence in determining the plan of organization of public education in Illinois and Knox county. The fact that the title to the land was vested in the inhabitants of the

township accounts for the township school officers, trustees and treasurer. That the county should become the unit of school supervision was likewise determined by the land grant. The county commissioner of school lands had at first nothing to do with schools; but when the interest on school funds became considerable, in 1835, it was made his duty to distribute the money among the teachers. Gradually were added other duties that made him a supervisor of school work.

EARLY SCHOOLS

The beginnings of common school education were made in every township of the county during the period from 1830 to 1841. These schools cannot be said to have had their origin in any fostering care of the state. The laws were almost wholly ineffective so far as the creation or development of schools was concerned. A body of school law had been enacted in 1825, but it proved to be many years ahead of the times and was repealed in 1827. During the time Knox county was establishing practically as many schools as she will ever need, the law specifically protected the property holder against taxation for schools unless his consent in writing had been secured. As before stated, from 1835 the interest on the school fund was distributed to teachers. Each teacher was required to keep a record of daily attendance and received such a proportion of the fund of the township as the attendance in his school was of the total attendance. This was not a large sum in any case; but it was something, and it served effectively to stimulate and encourage the establishment of schools that without it would have seemed impossible.

But for the larger part the schools of the county came not from the land grant fund nor from any outside stimulus or assistance, but from the desire of the people in the different communities to educate their children. The wonder is that so many of them had schools at all. The financial support was always inadequate; the steadying influence of a wise system of laws was lacking; and conflicting notions of the purpose and the management of schools led sometimes to great confusion. It was legally mandatory upon the county commissioners' court to establish a school district whenever petitioned to do so by a majority of the legal voters living within the territory of the proposed new district. The law left no discretion to the court and had no reference to the number of families in the district formed or in any other district or districts that might be affected. This easy method of forming districts often caused the division of territory already too small and weak for the support of a school. The first district formed under this law was that at Log City, in 1837; the second was the Edgar or Hague district, now No. 108, southeast of Galesburg, in the same year. Indian Point district, now No. 172, south of Abingdon, was the third. In 1840 there were eighteen districts.

Upon the formation of a district the citizens gathered and determined whether the school should be maintained one-half by taxation and one-half by contribution of the patrons in proportion to the benefits received or wholly by taxation. Such taxing power as the district had was also lodged in this meeting, no one being subject to taxation except upon his written consent. Everything was done within the district. The officers were three trustees, a clerk, an assessor, a collector and

a treasurer. The trustees employed the teacher and superintended the school. During the first ten years of schools in the county, teachers were examined by the trustees of the district only. In 1841 the law made the township trustees of schools the board of examiners in townships, incorporated for school purposes. A certificate of qualification was necessary to the drawing of money from the school fund. Each district might maintain as many schools as were desired. Altogether it was democracy carried to the extreme in school affairs. The effect was to make schools much more numerous than they should have been, to destroy the possibility of system or continuity in school work, and to give to the schools of the period a general character of meagerness, poverty and instability. The brighter side of the situation was the efficiency and devotion of some teachers and the real earnestness in matters of education shown by part of the people.

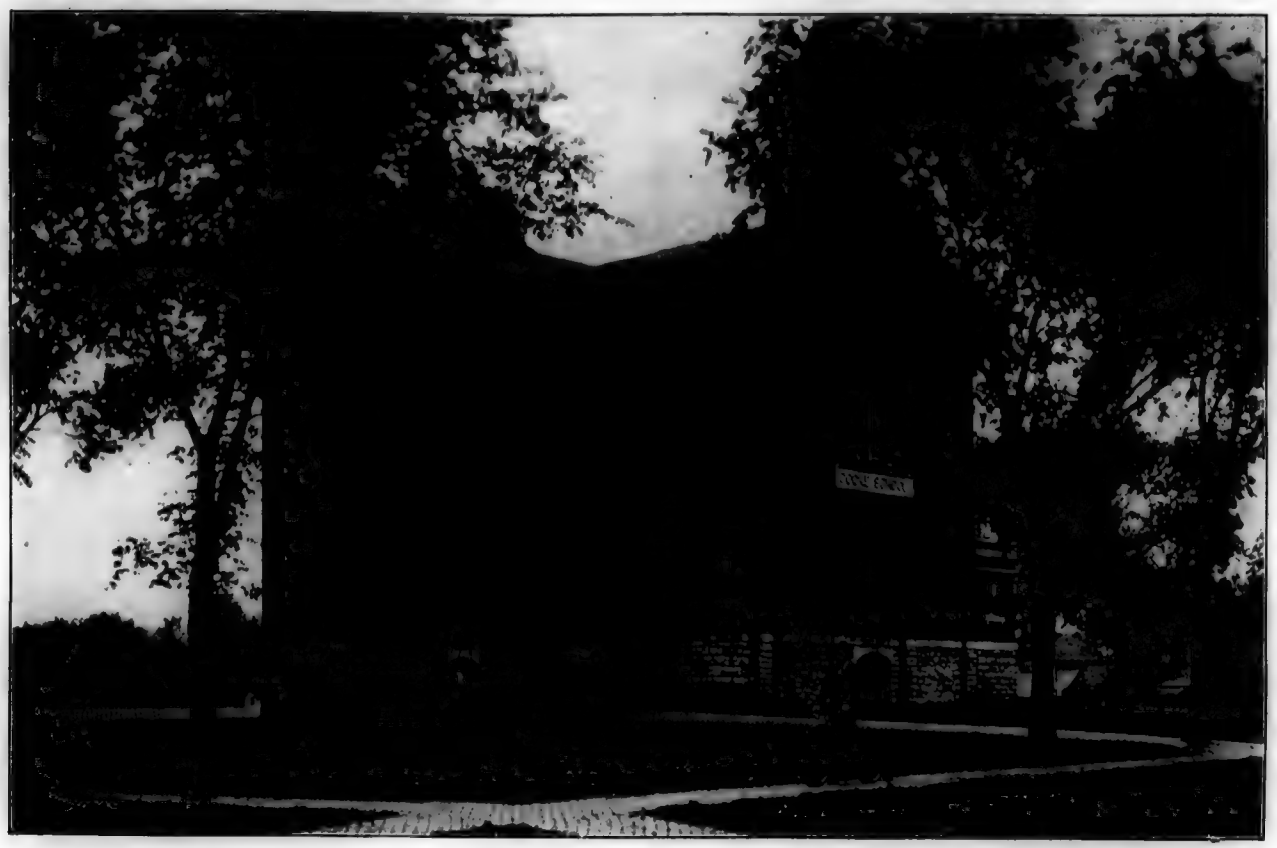
Among the teachers of this earliest period were the following: Franklin Barber, 1830 or '31, and Harmon G. Brown, 1833, Henderson township; Robert Bell, 1832, Mr. Seymour, 1835, Cedar township; Judge Dennis Clark, 1836, Indian Point; Thomas Ellison, 1836, and Anderson Barnell, 1838, Orange. About this same time and just later schools were taught by Susan Dempsey in Haw Creek, Henry Shurtleff in Victoria and Abiel Drew in Salem.

COMMISSIONERS

As stated previously, William McMurtry, appointed in 1832, was the first county commissioner of school lands. Upon his resignation in 1840 Curtis K. Harvey was appointed, his service continuing at least until 1845. Some of the county records were destroyed and the name of the commissioner does not appear in the books that remain. In one of the oldest ones was found a slip of paper bearing an official statement to the effect that on November 12, 1849, Samuel S. Seward purchased lot No. 11 of the sixteenth section of Truro township. It is signed T. Judson Hale, school commissioner. Mr. Hale's biographer says that he held the office, 1847 to 1849. This is no doubt correct, although he was also circuit clerk of the county during a part of this time; but whether Mr. Harvey or another served from 1845 to 1847 cannot be learned. In 1845 the office was made elective for a term of two years. At that time the commissioner was made *ex officio* county superintendent and was required to visit schools, to advise in all matters pertaining to them and to examine teachers. William H. Whitton succeeded Mr. Hale in the office and served two terms. He was followed by J. H. Noteware for the term 1853-55. The title of the office had changed; it had become elective and was charged with certain supervisory functions; but its chief work was still with the financial side of school affairs and the duties of the office during this period of nearly a quarter century were quite fully comprehended in the title, commissioner of school lands.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

In 1855 the general assembly, yielding to the pressure of a public opinion created by the efforts of earnest men throughout the state, enacted a law to establish a system of public schools in Illinois. A complete organization was pro-



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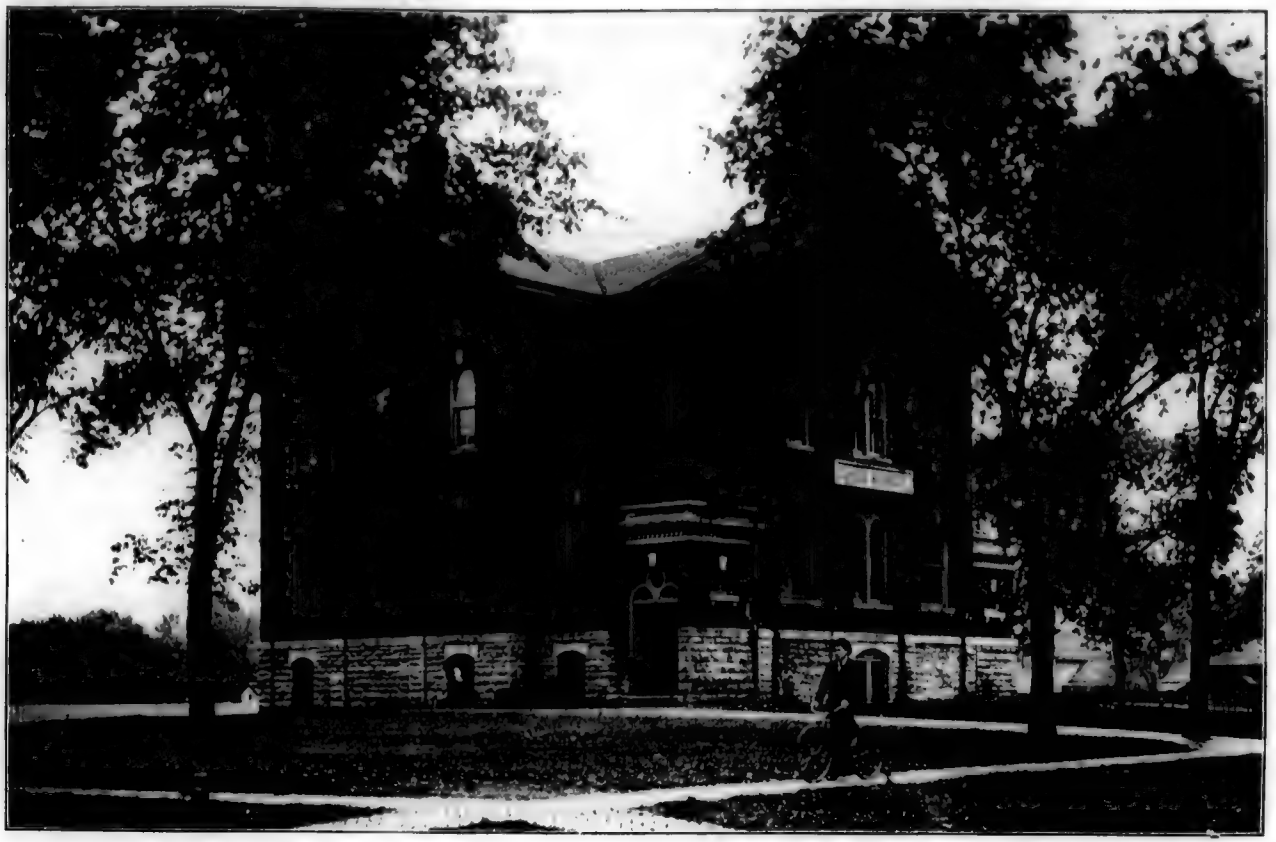
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vided, from the directors and teacher of the district to a state superintendent of public instruction. Provision was made by this law for the financial support of schools. The power of local taxation was restored in its full effect as it had not been for nearly thirty years. This idea of taxing all property for the purpose of education was of slow growth. The laws that permitted a limited taxation during the preceding twenty years had produced but little money for the schools either in the county or the state at large. In 1847 the total reported for the state was $8,763; in 1852, under a slightly different law, it was $51,000; in 1858, the third year of the new law, it rose to $563,460 for the state and $12,791.74 for Knox county—the sum the people of the county paid in taxes for school purposes being $100 less than was distributed to them by the state for schools.

Congress had provided that 3 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands in Illinois, one-sixth part excepted, should go to establish a permanent school fund. When in 1836 the general government distributed $28,000,000 surplus revenue among the states, Illinois placed the greater part of her share, which was nearly half a million dollars, in the school fund. Interest on this fund at the rate of 6 per cent has been, from the middle thirties, distributed to the counties in proportion to their minor population. The new law added to this a two-mill tax to be collected on all property in the state and distributed to the counties along with the interest on the permanent fund. Then there was the income from a small county fund, the origin of which need not be here explained, and the townships had each the income from the proceeds of the sale of its school section. Thus the support furnished from outside the people themselves was fairly generous. But the development of the public school idea was shown more truly in the provision for local taxation. It was made the duty of the township trustees to certify to the clerk of the county court such a rate of taxation as would supply any deficiency in keeping "in good condition and operation a sufficient number of free schools for the accommodation of all the children in the said township during the ensuing year." Legislation and the good-will of the people were working together in the interest of schools.

Along with this more nearly adequate financial support and more general public interest must come improvement in the methods and work of the schools themselves. Greater emphasis was placed on the supervisory duties of the county school commissioner. Varying requirements of scholarship for teachers had been made since 1845. It was now the duty of the county commissioner to certify their proficiency in and their ability to teach "orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography and the history of United States." He was to visit schools for the purpose of giving counsel and direction and was allowed $2 per day for not to exceed fifty days annually to be spent in such work.

First to hold the position under the new law of 1855 was P. H. Sanford. He began the task, decades long, of systematizing and unifying the work of nearly two hundred independent and unrelated schools.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Very early in his service he called the teachers together for the organization of Knox County Teachers' Institute. The meetings of this organization were held semi-annually for about twenty-five years, then annually and again semi-annually for a time. While the record is not complete, it can be stated without much room for error that, with one exception, there has been at least one meeting each year for fifty-six years. These meetings have occurred in the different towns, Knoxville, Galesburg, Abingdon, Oneida, Altona, Wataga, Maquon and Yates City. They continued from two to four days each and for fifteen years the people of the different communities expressed their interest in education by gratuitous entertainment of the teachers in their homes. The old-time custom of "boarding 'round" made every person in the country-side a neighbor to the school. So this extending of individual and community hospitality to the teachers doubtless had a share in creating a place for the schools in the regard of their patrons and supporters. In 1871 the organization voted to pay for entertainment while attending the meetings.

In Knox county, as has generally been the case, among the earliest and strongest friends of the common schools were those connected with higher institutions of learning. Members of the faculties of Knox College, Lombard University, Hedding Seminary and Abingdon College were active in both the management and the work of this teachers' association. Here is at least a partial list of those who gave it life and character: P. H. Sanford, J. V. N. Standish, George Churchill, A. J. Thompson, M. L. Comstock, Albert Hurd, J. B. Roberts, H. E. Hitchcock, B. G. Hall, J. H. Knapp, R. B. Guild, J. F. Dickinson. The influence of these men through these semi-annual meetings went directly and most helpfully into the schools in their formative period. So far as can be learned there had been no recognized elements of unity or cohesion in the schools of the county prior to the middle fifties. There was no system, no center. Every district organization was a law unto itself, every teacher likewise. Then came this group of strong men with an organization whose programs and discussions were to stand to the teachers as an expression of their common task. Here was the beginning of united effort, of a system of schools. Theodore Parker addressed the institute at Galesburg, October, 1857. The next March at Abingdon, Horace Mann, America's greatest educator, delivered the address, his subject being "Motives and Duties of Teachers." Since that time many others of distinguished service to education have been honored guests of the association.

Reports of the meetings as recorded by the different secretaries give, directly and indirectly, what seems to be more than mere glimpses of the work of the schools. The placing of the emphasis varied from time to time. The earliest programs were given chiefly to the presentation of the subjects of study in the common schools with a view only to the instruction of the teachers present in the subject matter. While it was probably not possible for teachers in talking to teachers to keep method entirely out of their discussions, it is true that for a dozen years or more material was presented almost entirely from the academic side. English grammar was a favorite topic from the first; mental arithmetic

and orthography received due care as did reading and a little later geography was emphasized strongly. Almost from the first, object lessons received much attention. They seem to have been presented rather more from the professional side. The subject of physiology appears on the program in 1857, and drawing received attention in 1862. Thirty-five years later physiology and hygiene came to a place on the program of the common school. At the April meeting, 1865, the following was adopted: *Resolved,* That we consider it the duty of every teacher to inculcate devotion to our country and fidelity to our government; and that these principles may have a firm foundation, the Constitution of United States should be studied in our common schools." This was thirty-five years before civics became a subject of study in the ungraded schools and forty years before the statute of the state made it so. Natural history as suitable material for study in the common schools was up for discussion at the April meeting, 1864. Messrs. Knapp and Comstock, of the association, and Messrs. Lyon and John F. Eberhart, of Chicago, took part. As reported by the secretary, the first two speakers favored the introduction of the subject. Professor Eberhart thought not much could be done except in the way of general exercises, object lessons. The problem of elementary science, nature study, has been a difficult one to teachers ever since. The extent to which the language of the various text books should be memorized by the pupils was an oft-recurring subject of discussion. It seems never to have been settled exactly; but for many years the tendency away from any memorizing of texts was probably too strong.

At Oneida, in 1871, Rev. James Gorton read a paper on the subject, "Compulsory Attendance of Our Public Schools." It was evidently a strong presentation in favor of such attendance and was followed by a spirited discussion. At the close a vote was taken; those present, and voting, stood forty-five to two in favor of the views expressed in the paper.

The organization of the association provided for a standing committee on text books. In 1862, Robinson's arithmetic and Clark's grammar were recommended; and a year later the committee, consisting of Messrs. Thompson, Standish, Hall, Roberts, Churchill, Knapp and Dickinson, reported books to complete the list. The report was adopted as follows: *Resolved,* That we recommend for general use in the schools of this county

1st. Wilson's Series of Readers.

2d. Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader for Elocution Exercises in High Schools.

3d. Sanders', or Parker and Watson's Speller, to the exclusion of Webster's Elementary.

4th. Fordyce A. Allen's Primary Geography on the Plan of Object Lessons.

5th. Sam W. Mason's Manual of Gymnastic Exercises.

6th. Sherwood's Speller.

7th. A slate for every pupil, especially the younger ones.

The idea of a course of study for ungraded schools made its appearance in 1873, in a paper on "Classification and Course of Study for Ungraded Schools" by County Superintendent Christianer. Miss Leanna Hague read a paper at Abingdon, in November, 1877, on grading country schools. She proposed also

that there should be a course of study and certificates of advancement issued to pupils. Four things necessary to the accomplishment of this were stated as follows: 1—Uniformity of text books; 2—Interest of parents and directors; 3—Regularity of attendance; 4—Permanency of teachers. The paper was heartily received and the plan approved by resolution. Later in the same meeting a committee on a course of study for schools was appointed by the county superintendent.

About 1875, special effort to interest parents and the general public in the schools seems to have been made. An annual exhibit of school work at the Knox county fair was undertaken with this end in view. A plan proposed in 1878 by Dr. Leffingwell, of Knoxville, to erect a pavilion on the fair ground for the purpose was adopted and the building constructed.

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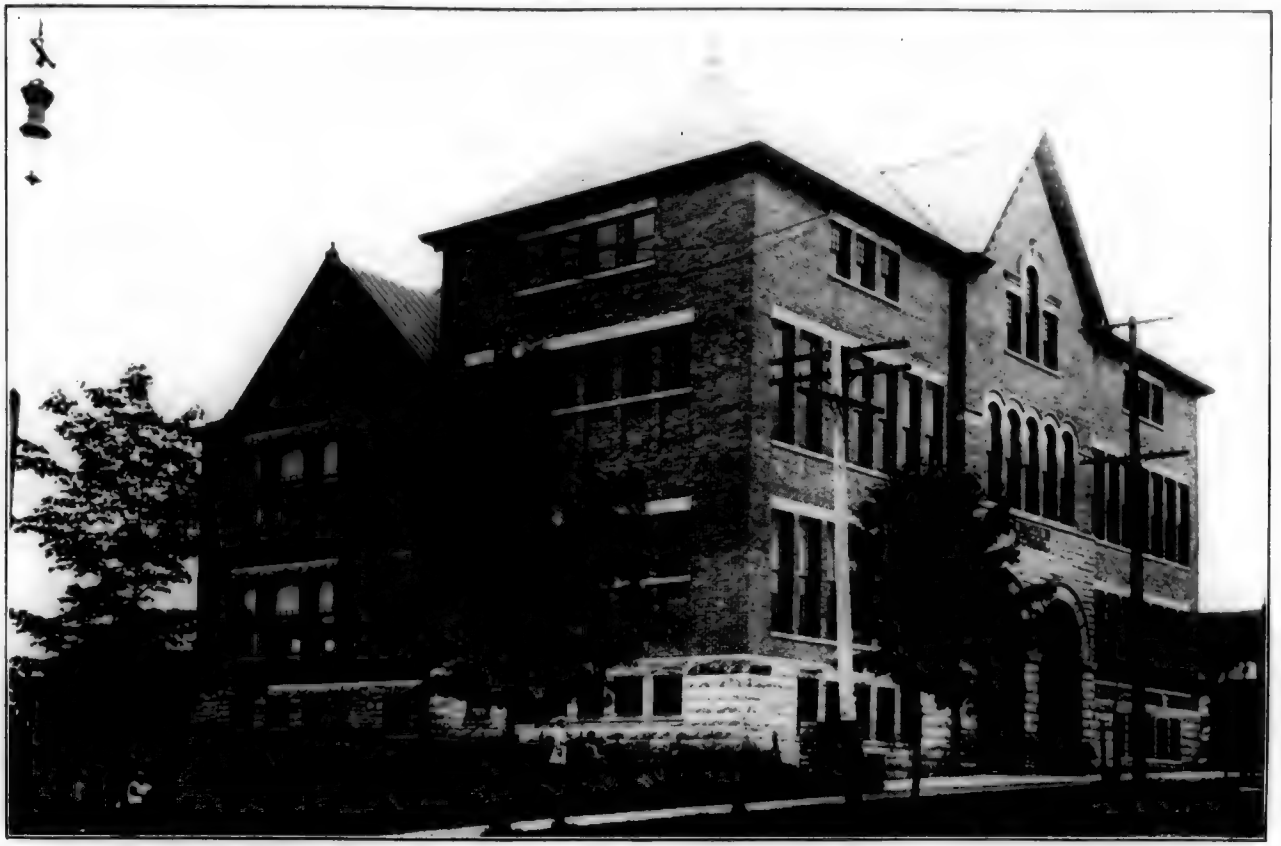
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advanced and tested, and the approval of the body was authority for much of the method in teaching and management that found place in the schools.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES

The number of school districts in 1840, as previously stated, was eighteen; the number increased to 159 in 1857, to 175 in 1864, and to 189 in 1871. Very many changes in district boundaries were made in the intervening years, but the number reported in 1911 was the same as in 1864, 175. To this number, however, may be added parts of three districts, union with adjoining counties, and the high school district of Haw Creek township.

Schoolhouses to the number of 139 were reported by the school commissioner in 1857. The report of 1865 showed 184 and that of 1868, 198. No official statement of a larger number has been found. In 1911, the number was 186, and it had been for some years.

At the beginning of this period all the schools were ungraded, housed in one-room buildings, composed of pupils of all degrees of advancement. In 1857, part of one group of schools, Knoxville, had been combined and graded; in 1861, there were five of these graded schools and eight in 1865. There were sixteen districts in 1912, with two or more rooms each, twenty-nine graded schools in all. During the decade 1866 to 1876, a substantial graded school was erected in each of the towns of the county. Those in Abingdon, Oneida, Knoxville and Wataga were built of brick. Knoxville, in 1902, had come to require more room than was provided in the building of 1876. To supply this need a brick building for the accommodation of the high school and the eighth grade was erected. Having become too small, this was enlarged in 1911. The frame buildings of the late sixties in Maquon and Yates City were replaced in 1904, with well constructed modern buildings of brick.

A notable event in the history of schools in the county was the union in 1903 of the districts of North and South Abingdon, and the purchase by the new district for a high school of the large building formerly occupied by Abingdon College. No better example of the wisdom of consolidating schools can be found anywhere. Here were two districts, neither one strong enough to maintain such a school as its people desired, that solved most of their problems by combining them.

HIGH SCHOOLS

The varying meaning of the term high school makes it difficult to learn just the order of the formation of such schools in the different towns of the county. Giving the term the meaning that it has now, a school doing three or four years of work beyond the eighth grade, there was no high school outside of Galesburg until 1872, when the school at Knoxville reached that grade. In 1880 the county superintendent's report shows six, though it is quite possible that some of these did not come up to the present grade of high schools. In 1912 there were three-year high schools at Altona, Gilson, Maquon, Wataga and Williamsfield; and schools with four-year courses at Abingdon, Galesburg, Knoxville, Oneida and

Yates City. The Haw Creek township high school (Gilson) was organized in 1902. As compared with other parts of the state this county has always stood well in high school work. It had more high schools in 1880 than any other county except Cook. In 1911 the proportion of high school students to the total enrollment of the schools and to the population of the county was greater than in any other county of Illinois.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

County Superintendent Christianer in 1870 wrote: "Of the 192 schoolhouses in the county, about one-half are good and sufficient for practical purposes, and about one-fourth by suitable repairs can be made comfortable, and about one-fourth ought to be razed to the ground and replaced by new ones."

"Still sits the schoolhouse by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning."

Not quite the same thing could be said of our schoolhouses in 1912. But it is true that school architecture in the county generally has not shown the advance it should have made. More especially is this true of the one-room buildings. Except in a few instances these buildings were erected with little reference to proper lighting and ventilation and with only such regard to effective heating as would be provided for by reasonably substantial construction. The more recent influences in favor of greater care in the housing of schools have had considerable effect. At the beginning of 1912 there were twelve country schools heated with basement furnaces, all but two of them having been installed after the erection of the building. Thirty-six heating and ventilating plants, virtually furnaces placed on the floor of the room with adequate provision for ventilation, were in use. Eighteen other districts had improved on the old plan of a bare stove in the center of the room by placing it in the corner and surrounding it with a jacket. In the report of Superintendent Christianer previously referred to, he condemned very severely the seating of school rooms as it was then. At the time of the last report of the condition of the schools, more than forty years later, much still remained to be desired in this important matter, especially in the arrangement of the desks. However, very general improvement in the furnishing and decoration of the school rooms had been made. A few buildings were still ceiled with lumber; but almost all were plastered and either papered or calcimined. Sufficient blackboard space, maps and globes had come to be nearly universal. But few were entirely without suitable pictures; practically all had window shades and nearly as many had sash curtains. At the time of this writing more than half the one-room schools in the county were supplied with musical instruments. Two were without books other than a dictionary, though all but five had enough books to be called a library. Nineteen schools had met the requirements of the state superintendent of public instruction as to grounds, building, equipment and teaching for standard one-room schools of Illinois.

Libraries for schools have for sixty years received attention. The report of 1867 credited the county with 720 books in school libraries, that of 1868, with

over 1,800. The great increase for the year was due to the libraries for public schools furnished under certain conditions by the state. The books were ill-suited to children's reading and those remaining in the schools forty years later showed generally little wear except that of time. As reported in 1872, the twenty-six school libraries of the county numbered 1,599 volumes. The Cherry Grove and Thirlwell schools are reported to have had the best country-school libraries in those days. In 1878 some books awarded the Yates City schools as prizes for work exhibited at the Knox county fair, formed the nucleus of a very successful library. Its growth attracted much attention and it was discussed in teachers' meetings. The idea thus spread and a few years later began one of the periods of greatest activity in establishing school libraries. The number of books reported in 1890 was 6,938; and the number of libraries, 120; in 1900 there were 12,359 books and 145 libraries; and in 1911 there were 24,236 books in 171 libraries. The Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle furnished considerable stimulus to children's reading and assisted in making the later years of this period fruitful of good books and of a growing interest on the part of teachers and parents in what the children read.

THE COST OF THE SCHOOLS

The people of the county in 1857 paid for the maintenance of schools taxes to the amount of $12,791.94 and for the erection of seventeen schoolhouses $10,685. The state distributed to the county for school purposes that year $12,903.57. Teachers were paid for the school year of 1856-1857, $22,179.89, at average monthly wages of $14 to women and $28 to men. Five years later, 1862, the total tax was $19,542 and the distributive fund, $10,144. Three new buildings were erected and 343 teachers were paid $22,154, at average wages of $16 for women and $26 for men—the highest wages paid to a man being $55 and the lowest $17; and to women, $28 and $10. The county's share of the state fund was never greater than $15,843.36, and from that decreased to $6,234.75 for the year 1910. Owing to the doubling by the general assembly of the school tax fund of $1,000,000, the amount received from the levy of 1911 was $13,160.36. The amount of money raised by local taxation has varied greatly. At the end of the second five-year period the amount was $94,539; at the end of the next such period it had fallen to just less than $90,000. Another five years, 1877, brought the levy up to $102,209.54; but it dropped to $71,019.61 in 1881 and to $70,282.95 in 1882. In 1887 it was $89,419; in 1890, $86,353.98 and in 1896, $146,972.19. Any decrease in the levy since that time has been because of the varying amount spent for buildings—the amount expended for maintenance of schools has steadily increased. The levy for 1900 was $140,500, and the report for 1905 shows $186,140.52 collected for that year; and for 1910, $259,792. The city of Galesburg collected much of this increase, its tax advancing from $30,000 in 1890 to $144,000 in 1910. The estimated value of school property was $285,255 in 1875; in 1900 it was $442,375; and in 1911, $805,950.

COURSE OF STUDY

Just what branches of study should be pursued in the common schools and what ones excluded has always been a question receiving much consideration. When the system was organized nearly sixty years ago, the full course provided was reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history. Very little emphasis, however, was placed upon the two last named. The text-book in geography recommended in 1862 by the teachers' association was a very elementary presentation and nothing at all was said of a text in history. Music, physiology, civics and the elements of biology and physics were discussed from time to time and claims made for them as suitable and necessary common school subjects. A course of study suggested by Miss West, county superintendent, in 1877 provided for all of them. This course was not generally adopted, however. The probability is that geography became generally and firmly established in the schools during the sixties, and United States history somewhat later. Physiology and hygiene was also added by statute to the common school course; civics and the history of Illinois in 1905.

In 1884, County Superintendent Steele prepared and introduced an outline of study for the ungraded schools of Knox county. This course provided for the study of civil government in addition to those subjects that had come to be considered a part of the course. Very briefly stated the aim of the outline was to make practical the work of the school room, to advance the pupils step by step and give them credit for the work done, to unify the work of the common schools of the county, to keep before the minds of the pupils facts and principles instead of paragraphs and pages, and to lessen the difficulties arising from lack of uniformity of text books. The plan provided for a system of monthly and, for advanced grades, township examinations, the latter having been continued as central examinations to the present time. The outline was immediately successful and served well for some years in the accomplishment of the author's purpose. It was one of the earliest and most valuable of such outlines made anywhere for country schools. The state course of study, an outline prepared by a committee of county superintendents acting with the State Teacher's association, came later to take its place.

The law of the state has always made it the duty of school directors to adopt text books for the district and there has never been any compulsory uniformity among districts in the matter of school books. In 1895, County Superintendent Matthew Andrews, acting with teachers and principals of the county to foil the plans of a firm of publishers with a list of poor books, secured the very general adoption by the districts of a list proposed by himself. These books were used by the larger number of the schools until 1904. The directors of the county at their annual meeting in March of that year upon request by resolution directed the county superintendent of schools to confer with teachers and others and recommend a list of text books for uniform use in the schools of the county. The recommendation was made in August of the same year and, without the work of agents or others than the teachers, the books came into immediate and very general use. So responsive to the plan were the directors and the people and so interested the teachers that 94 per cent of the books used



CENTRAL AND CHURCHILL SCHOOLS

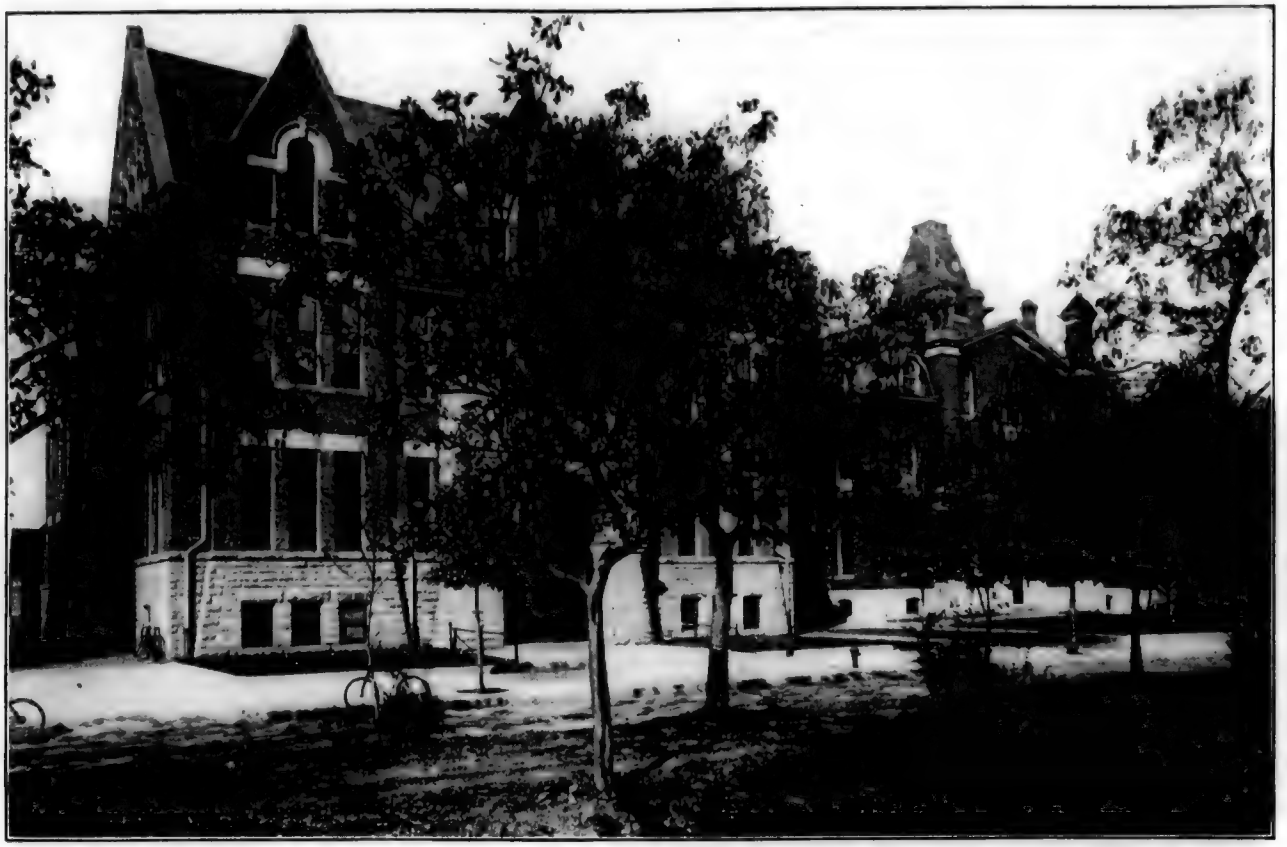
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in the ungraded schools that year were of the recommended list. Since that time the county has had the advantages of text book uniformity.

In order to conserve these advantages, a course of study outlining the work of the text books by years and months was published in 1905. In addition to the subjects regularly taught at that time, elementary agriculture was made a part of the course for the seventh and eighth grades. It is not possible under present conditions that this work be done in a manner entirely satisfactory; but its introduction was a start toward the time when the material of the course in the country school will be drawn very largely from that which relates to life in the country. The county course of study is closely followed in all the country and village schools and, with the accompanying examinations, records, reports and promotions, it has done much to systematize and unify the schools.

PUPILS

The number of minors in 1857 was 15,247; there were 10,142 persons of school age (five to twenty-one) and 9,835 reported in school. If these numbers are correct, they show a very large proportion of the persons of school age to have been in school. In 1870 there were reported 20,240 minors, 13,218 persons of school age (six to twenty-one) and 9,794 pupils in school. The numbers in 1881 were 18,057, 12,457 and 8,669. In 1890 the decreasing numbers showed 17,191 minors, 12,065 persons of school age and 8,006 pupils in school. The three different classes of persons were represented in 1900 and 1910, by the numbers 16,715, 11,775 and 9,558 for the former and 16,608, 11,941 and 9,299 for the latter year. The decrease in the number of children reported appears in the records before the decrease in population in any of the divisions of the county began. The proportion of minors to the total population is not so great as formerly.

The average number of months of school, considering both graded and ungraded schools, increased from 65 in 1861 to 7.36 in 1866, and 7.6 in 1875. In 1880 the average number was 7.1 months; in 1890, 7.8 months; in 1900, 8.05 months, and in 1910, 8.6 months. The average number of months in ungraded schools was as follows: For year ending June, 1875, 6.9; 1890, 7.3; 1900, 7.5; 1916, 7.8.

During the more recent years the compulsory attendance law has had considerable effect in increasing regularity of attendance in the city; but in the country districts its influence has been almost negligible as very few boards of directors have seen their way to enforce the law among their neighbors. Pupils in the graded schools were in school an average of 119.3 days each in 1881. This average rose to 136.3 days in 1900. It was 143.6 days in 1905, and 143.2 in 1910. In the country schools each pupil was in school an average of 80.5 days in 1881; 90.2 days in 1900; 92.2 in 1902; 99.5 in 1905, and 111.7 in 1910. These figures show two things—that interest in the school work of children has increased and that children in towns have greatly the advantage of children in the country in the matter of school attendance.

TEACHERS

One knowing something of Knox county schools can but regret the lack of space to write fully of the character and work of the teachers. Among them have appeared the failures that must always be found in any large group of persons; some have been unable to rise above the limitations under which all have worked; very infrequently one has shown himself entirely unworthy. But generally, they have understood something of the responsibility resting upon them and have striven to meet it. Very many have not waited for their tasks to be pointed out, but have endeavored to learn what might wisely be added to the work of the schools and how their efficiency might be increased. A simple record of the faithfulness and devotion of the teachers would make a splendid chapter in our history and the county, during its more than eighty years, has acquired nothing of greater value than the cumulative influence of those who have taught in its schools.

During many years the teachers were employed for but a term at a time, there being at first two and later three terms a year. The service of a teacher in a district was called a *school* and it sometimes happened that the annual report of a township showed three times as many *schools* as districts—that is, that each district had changed teachers every term. Gradually it came to be the custom to employ teachers for the year and during the last few years not to exceed a dozen schools annually have suffered from a change of teachers during the year.

The colleges and high schools have tended to keep the standard relatively high as to scholarship and the same influence has helped in the maintenance of a professional spirit. Salaries have ranged from an average of $14.00 for women and $28.00 for men as shown in the report for 1857, to an average, in 1911, of $53.00 for women and $89.07 for men.

SCHOOL OFFICERS

More than six hundred persons other than teachers are required to fill the official school positions of the county. It is unnecessary to say that there never have been so many people at one time intelligently exerting themselves in the interest of public education; the officers have not always been the persons of their communities best fitted for the positions they held. However, it can be said that to the care of school directors may be traced much of the progress made. The position has always been called a thankless one, but it is probable that no teacher has ever accomplished much without the sympathy and support of his board of directors and few indeed are the successful teachers who do not gladly acknowledge their obligation for such assistance. The school directors of the county have held annual meetings in Galesburg since 1903 and much has thus been accomplished for the schools.

The board of supervisors, though not charged with the exercise of school functions, has always touched the schools through its relation to the county superintendent. During a considerable part of the time after 1855 the board had control of the number of days, at a per diem fixed by statute, to be spent annually in the discharge of the duties of the office, and the amount of office



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expense has always been within its control. There is in the earlier records much evidence that members of the board did not always favor the advancement of popular education through the agency of the county superintendent. But the opposition seems to have relaxed about 1875. In 1883, under a law merely permitting such action, the board voted the superintendent full time for the discharge of official duties. In 1890 by resolution the county superintendent was authorized to purchase examination paper, schedules and other stationery for the schools at the expense of the county. In 1904 it was made a rule of the board to pay the expense of the visiting of schools by the county superintendent and in 1907 an office assistant was provided.

Since 1855 the chief educational office of the county has been held by eleven different persons. At the beginning of this period the title of the office was county school commissioner and the term of election was two years. In 1865 the duties of the office were increased, the term made four years and the title changed to county superintendent of schools. The direct powers conferred upon the office are not extensive; but the statute creates opportunity for leadership. Accordingly success in its administration consists in large part of securing the co-operation of teachers and all others in the interest of school work. The active and intelligent support of the schools by the largest possible number of their patrons and supporters would be the ideal on one side; and the highest degree of effectiveness of the schools themselves through the course of study and the teachers would be the ideal on the other.

Mr. P. H. Sanford began the work in 1855 and from the first put the stress of his administration upon the improvement of teachers. His service, ending in 1861, seems to have been characterized by an active teachers' organization which he called into being and with which he worked a number of years after leaving the office. J. H. Knapp succeeded to the position and continued, it seems, the same general plan as Mr. Sanford. The office was a comparatively new one and the superintendent was establishing and defining it during these years. It was the period of the civil war and the duty of the school to the state was emphasized. Superintendent Knapp resigned in March, 1869, and the board of supervisors elected to the place Mr. John S. Foster, who served until the following December, when Frederick Christianer succeeded him. Mr. Christianer served one term. Superintendent and teachers during this time seem to have been striving for some more definite plan of school organization, for a course of study and the grading of one-room schools which was to come in a dozen years later.

Miss Mary Allen West came to the office in 1873 and was re-elected in 1877. Through a change in the school law a year was added to this second term and Miss West served, in all, nine years. She was a very active official and did much to popularize the office she held. She visited schools, attended meetings, and delivered addresses to the end that the people might know what was doing. For the first time, it may be said, the chief work of the county superintendent was in the direction of interesting other people than teachers in the work of the schools. William L. Steele succeeded Miss West in 1882 and resigned the office in 1885. The characteristics of this administration were a much more definite organization of the schools of the county than had existed before and the development of great activity in establishing school libra-

ries. Both of these have been mentioned elsewhere. Upon the resignation of Superintendent Steele, the board of supervisors appointed George W. Oldfather to succeed him. At the next election Mr. Oldfather was chosen for a full term extending his service to 1890. His effective work was along the same general lines as that of his predecessor. Shirley C. Ransom was elected in 1890 and resigned at the end of 1892 to be succeeded, through the action of the board, by Matthew Andrews at the beginning of 1903. The work of Superintendent Andrews was characterized by great activity in visiting schools and untiring energy in the effort to improve the work of the individual teacher. Local teachers' meetings were a prominent part of his plan. He was succeeded at the close of his six years of service by Ernest S. Wilkinson who continued the teachers' meetings and added to them an extension course of a year for the improvement of the scholarship of teachers. Walter F. Boyes was elected to the office in 1902. Uniform textbooks, the county course of study, agriculture in the schools, and directors' meetings have been spoken of elsewhere. If the writer might be permitted to characterize this period of service, he would say that it was marked chiefly by the hearty support given the present county superintendent in his work by teachers and school officers.

WOMAN'S WORK IN KNOX COUNTY—CLUBS, SOCIETIES, CORPS, ETC.

By Martha Farnham Webster

Tennyson says, "Woman is the lesser of man." We frankly admit this to be true in some respects. We believe, however, that woman is as necessary to the well being of civic, social, commercial and national life, as is man himself. In order to make her influence felt she need not be identified with these different forms of human activity in the same way as is man. Indeed it were better not to be so. But woman has her own tactful methods, her own absorbing interests, her own enthusiasms, her own appropriate sphere of action. By these means, and through these avenues of approach, she may reach out and touch the world's activities at almost every point of contact with which man has to do, and may wield an influence as great and far-reaching as his own.

Woman's forms of activity, and her practical methods are distinctively her own, as befits her womanly nature. They are characterized by greater enthusiasm of interest, more painstaking effort in the working out of details, and greater devotion to her sense of duty to the cause which she has espoused as the work in which she is engaged.

We find these characteristics exemplified as she pursues her chosen work as teacher, philanthropist, temperance worker, church worker, business woman, professional woman, journalist, author, reformer, and club woman, for she brings to these different spheres of activity, devotion, self-sacrifice, loyalty and enthusiasm of a type rarely seen in man.

In times of peace she finds ample scope for all her varied forms of activity and service. And in the stress and agony of war she has proved herself to be a very

angel of mercy in her ministries to her country's heroes and protectors, who have paid in suffering and death the price of the patriotism which *she* helped to arouse and stimulate in them.

Were we to gather together, tabulate and sum up the aggregate of woman's part and woman's influence as they have been wrought into the very warp and woof of our national life and history, we should find an overwhelming balance to woman's credit.

In order to reach this grand total we should go back to those crucial days of 1620, when, on that stormy, "stern and rock-bound coast," the women of the "Mayflower" gave proof of the stuff of which woman is made. And when the "real" Daughters of the American Revolution, inspired by the example of their mothers, proved themselves to be of no less strong heart and heroic blood than were their sons and brothers.

And later still to 1861-65, the period of the civil war, when through the prolonged agony, five years of unspeakable horror and anguish, the spirit of the women of 1620 and 1776 was reincarnated in the women of fifty years ago.

Through this period of two centuries and a half, the recital of woman's work and influence must be written, for the most part, with the pen of history dipped in tears and blood.

But at the close of the civil war, the question of re-construction became the serious problem of the hour, involving not only our national affairs to which they especially pertained, but its effects were also made manifest in many and varied movements touching social and civic life. To woman the problem presented itself in the form of a call to *organized effort,* to the re-adjustment of her position, to the determining of what her real status should henceforth be.

Up to this time there were no associated movements among women, outside the church, the suffrage and the anti-slavery cause, and these associations were made up of both men and women, and were, for the most part, even if not entirely controlled by men.

And so we come to that period in our country's history when woman began to appear as a factor to be considered in public as well as private movements and events.

The movement for the organization of clubs exclusively for women was started in New York city in March, 1868. At this time a good deal of excitement had been aroused among the literary women of the city, because of their exclusion from equal privileges with men at a "Dickens dinner" to be given by the Press club. As a result of this incident the women determined to organize a club of their own by way of experiment. Twelve women, among whom was Mrs. J. C. Croley, the founder, and who therefore should be recognized as the founder of women's clubs in this country, met and organized a club called the Sorosis. This name is taken from a botanical term of Greek derivation which signifies a heap or collection.

The women announced themselves as organized "for the promotion of agreeable and useful relations among women of literary, artistic and scientific tastes, and for the discussions and dissemination of principles and facts which promise to exert a salutary influence on women and on society." This somewhat formidable preamble to their constitution has the merit, at least, of being all-embracing

and suggestive. The first president of the Sorosis was Sarah (Willis) Parton, popularly known by her pen name, "Fanny Fern."

From this small but significant beginning the movement started. The little craft, the Sorosis, freighted with the future intellectual possibilities and destinies of the women of the United States, was launched upon the highway of an ever broadening and out-stretching sea. It was destined to sail on to ports then undiscovered and unknown, and to discharge its cargo of intellectual treasures among women not only in city and village and countryside all up and down our own broad land, but upon foreign shores as well, withersoever the influence of American womanhood has followed the march of American progress.

This movement was not in the nature of a revolt, prompted by a belligerent or defiant spirit, as the so-called strong-minded and aggressive women would do well to note. It was more like an awakening to new life and activity. There was nothing in the nature of a demand or of unwomanly self-assertion.

The foundation principles of the new movement were, "Unity, fellowship of one woman with another and a platform of confessed ignorance and sincere desire to learn." No wonder that with such a spirit in its founders, and such principles to nourish and sustain it, the influence of the movement spread with amazing rapidity, until now, from that parent society, with its twelve members, there have sprung many hundreds of women's clubs, numbering scores of thousands of members scattered throughout our own land and among American women resident abroad.

As another has forcibly expressed it, "The movement has brought together women of all creeds and no creed, women of diverse social position and environment, women of widely differing opportunities and degrees of culture, and has made of them an harmonious body enriched by the contributions of each to the other."

This democracy of principle and sentiment is especially manifest in those clubs which are affiliated with the general system of federated clubs and which therefore have adopted as their own the principles of the federation system of organization, and by means of which the rapid growth of this system has been accelerated. The motto of the general federation is, "Unity in diversity," than which none more expressive or appropriate could have been chosen.

The patriotic organizations among the women are also examples of this great diversity of gifts and personalities combining to form a more or less harmonious whole, for in these organizations no resort to black-balling or intrigue can honorably be permitted to exclude any in whose veins flows the blood of the founders and patriots unless they be *personally unworthy* to be admitted as members.

A noteworthy feature of women's clubs in the fact that although necessarily differing in their make-up and purpose, and in the details of their management, they are alike in basis and essential principle. They possess great flexibility and the ability to lend themselves to the needs of the community or the locality in which they exist, and for whose improvement or moral uplift they have been founded.

Through the medium of her club life, woman has found her place and taken her part in one way or another in almost every one of the different phases of the world's activities, and we may point with pride to her success in these undertakings and the high quality of her work.

In the more important centers these clubs have increased and prospered to the extent of being able to erect beautiful buildings as club houses for their own use and for the accommodation of other similar organizations in their locality.

But the best result of the work of woman's clubs has been seen in the new life of the small town, the awakening of dormant neighborhoods, the stimulus to higher thoughts and an uplift to their realm of expression, while at the same time the spirit of democracy has been fostered. The atmosphere and tone of whole communities has been changed, and in particular it has taught women how to think, how to speak, how to act for the best good of the community in which they live. It has broadened their outlook upon life and brought them into acquaintance with the world's best thinkers. It has taught them to estimate values and proportions and the basis of their historic significance and the connection of events, thus relieving their minds of the restrictions of local or personal prejudice and enabling them to take a higher level in their estimate of life and duty.

Most especially have these far-reaching and uplifting influences become an invaluable asset in the resources of the mother and the teacher, for they have opened a rich mine of information and culture from which they may draw as they face the problem of the training and instruction of children.

The fear that club life for women would have a tendency to divorce men and women in their interests and pursuits has been proven to be but a shadow fleeing before the light of the oncoming day of woman's triumphs over her petty restrictions, placing her upon the level of intellectual comradship and attainment with her brother, and leaving her untrammeled to climb to heights above him if she will.

From this brief review it may be seen that the growth in the United States of clubs for women, is, as one author has said, "one of the marvels of a century prolific in new movements."

Such was the origin and development of of the "club idea" among the women of the United States. What has been the effect of the movement among the women of Knox county? We shall see. Let us consider for a moment the natural advantages and privileges to which they have fallen heir.

That brilliant Frenchman, Max O'Rell, after extensive travels in this country, during which he made a careful study of American institutions and American home life, said, that if he were to be born again and could have his choice of the conditions into which he was to be born, he would choose to be born an *American woman.*

Our own gifted fellow citizen and author, Clark E. Carr, in the closing sentence of his masterly address on "Illinois," says, "New York is justly called the Empire state and Pennsylvania the Keystone state, while Illinois must be recognized as the stately dome of the American Republic."

One of the foremost of the journalists in our county, whose position first as teacher and scientist, and later as editor and writer, has eminently fitted him to be a judge of relative and comparative values throughout the state, heartily concurs in the suggestion made by another regarding our own county of Knox, viz., that intellectually, morally, socially, religiously, educationally, commercially

and agriculturally considered Knox county may be said to rank among the foremost counties of the state.

Thus are the doors of opportunity and privilege opened wide to the favored women of Knox county.

They are first *American women,* either by birthright or by adoption. Secondly, they are daughters of the great state of Illinois, "Whose splendors and glories," as Colonel Carr eloquently says, "illumine every part of the mighty edifice which she majestically canopies." And lastly, their immediate environment is one of the fairest and most favored centers of our commonwealth.

It remains for us to see what use they have made of the rich heritage to which they have succeeded.

The pioneer settlers of Knox county brought with them from the east and the south the spirit and the purpose which have made intellectual development and culture the natural outgrowth of the seed implanted in the breasts of their children. Since the significance of the root from which the word "Club" is derived is that which is collected and clings or cleaves together, it may be said that club life in Knox county began with the women of the Galesburg colony soon after their arrival at their new home in 1837, then the trackless, treeless prairie, now the fair city of homes and schools and churches, of shaded streets and well trimmed lawns, and parks and gardens. That little band of noble women, some of them only recently married, some of them still unmarried, others in the prime of mature womenhood, and all of them earnest, thoughtful, prayerful women, formed themselves into a society called the "Maternal Association." We smile at the name from the standpoint of present day ideas and ideals, but was not theirs the *true* ideal working itself out through the instincts of motherhood, impelled by the thought of the mother love and the mother influence which must pervade and control the life and the destinies of the homes which had recently been, or were to be established?

The purpose of this organization was to discuss the interests of the community of which its members formed so important a part, and the more intimate and vital questions relating to their home life and the training of the children and the youths so far removed from any other educational or cultivating influences. There was no occasion for jealousy or pique because of a fancied or intentional slight in the omission of an invitation to join that club, for all who would might become members and share in its duties and privileges. And while they had no printed programs as have their daughters of to-day, they kept a record of their meetings and a list of the members.

The membership list of that first woman's club of Galesburg included old colony family names familiar as household words in the homes of our city—Gale, Waters, Blanchard, Kellogg, Losey, Farnham, Ferris, Colton, Conger, Buckingham, Sanderson, Prentice, Swift, West, Wilcox, Avery, Phelps, Holyoke, McMullen and all the rest sacred to memory in the history of those early days.

This association continued its life and activities for a number of years, at least until at sometime after 1850, and therefore its history ante-dates that of the Sorosis founded in 1868 in New York city.

In their earnest and prayerful efforts for the betterment of community and family life, the women of Galesburg were but laying the foundations for that



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FOUR WOMEN IDENTIFIED WITH KNOX COLLEGE

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altar of sacrifice upon which were to be offered their husbands and sons, and the added gift of their own hearts' best treasures of love and devotion when the fiery days of the civil war burst upon them and kindled the flame upon their altar, a flame which continued to burn consuming one by one the offerings laid thereon until the sacrifice was complete.

The natural sequence of the moral influences and the home training which preceded these events, followed, when husbands, sons and brothers marched to the front, while wives, mothers and sisters remained at home to work and weep as they strove to give them relief and succor. To be efficient their help must be given through the medium of *organized* effort, and here again becomes apparent the idea of the *club,* the "cleaving together" of the women in a common sympathy and interest which found its expression in the *Soldiers' Aid Society* of Galesburg, one of many found in almost every hamlet and city in the land, and in which the women of the surrounding towns also, as in Knoxville and Abingdon, and doubtless in other neighborhoods, bore a noble and devoted part.

This work as an organization was supplemented to some extent by the work of the women in their homes, some of them taking home garments to finish, or to make entirely, in order to make it more of a personal service to their loved ones and to the cause. At the beginning of the war the material for the uniforms of the volunteer soldiers was furnished by the government, and this material with pattern for cutting and shaping them was sent to the different localities where military companies were organized. These were distributed among the different organizations in the neighborhood of the military camps. The women of Galesburg gathered practically in a body to sew for the soldiers who were in camp in Knoxville, Peoria and Quincy. When the uniform was finished a testament and a handkerchief, and often a keepsake of some kind were slipped into the breast pocket of each coat. One devoted and truly patriotic mother, a widow, Mrs. Adaline Clendenin Ewing, the mother of Mrs. Martha Cobb and Mrs. Miron Rhodes, took home the garments which were to be the out-fit of her first born son, her offering to her country's service, and made them all by hand. Into every stitch was wrought a mother's love and anguish. Then she tucked into the pocket the testament, the handkerchief and a letter, a sacred message from mother to son in that crucial hour, and sent him forth with a mother's love and blessing. Only three short months thereafter, stricken with mortal illness, he was brought home to receive that mother's tender ministries in his few remaining hours of earthly need.

And this was only a forerunner of the many experiences that thrilled the hearts of the community with sympathy and with sorrow. Again and yet again were the homes of Galesburg and Knox county opened to receive their dying and their dead.

But still undaunted, the women toiled on making garments, scraping lint, filling comfort bags, preparing delicacies, packing boxes, forwarding literature and writing letters to the soldiers in hospital and camp.

The following are the names of all the members of the Soldiers' Aid Society that are still living—Mrs. Lucy Chase, widow of Dr. M. J. Chase; Mrs. Betsy Cook, widow of M. D. Cook and Mrs. Ann Sanderson, widow of Hon. H. R.

Sanderson. Mrs. J. V. N. Standish, recently deceased, was also an active member.

The reports of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Galesburg, which have been preserved, speak eloquently, and with a touching pathos of the work of the mothers and sisters, even of the little children, for the relief and comfort of the brave boys in blue who had gone out from among them. The story of what was accomplished for their aid, both in the hospitals and upon the field, reads like a romance. The climax of one supreme effort is worthy of note. In the spring of 1864 special appeals were made in behalf of the soldiers through the agency of the Christian Commission. In response a "Sanitary Fair" was held in Galesburg which netted over three thousand dollars. This was followed in a few days by a great mass-meeting held in the Old First church, which stood on the site now occupied by the Central Congregational church. On this occasion, the afterward world-famous Chaplain McCabe, then just out of Libby Prison, made an appeal so powerful in its effect that in one short half hour, notwithstanding the effort of a few days previous, one thousand six hundred dollars were pledged to the Christian Commission, thus making *five thousand* dollars raised *within a week* in response to that *special* appeal, while at the same time the regular work of the society was not permitted to lapse.

It is in the light of such facts as these that we are made to realize the intensity of the devotion and the patriotic fervor which sustained those women through the unremitting toil and the long agony of that bitter experience.

Mary Allen West, who enjoyed the distinction of having been born in 1837 in "Log City," the first home of the Galesburg colonists, and whose influence as an educator, a writer and a philanthropist afterward encircled the globe, was prominent in the work of the Soldiers' Aid Society. During the greater period of its existence she served as its efficient secretary, and she brought to bear upon the work intrusted to her the unusual qualities of leadership and of executive ability with which she was endowed. She possessed a heart of fire and wielded a pen of flame, and her burning words, whether written or spoken, must have kindled anew the fires of patriotism in sinking, sorrowing hearts, while they made even the dry statistics of her annual reports eloquent with hope and encouragement.

And should we of the present imagine for a moment that impassioned thought, eloquence of sentiment and elegance of diction belong more especially to this period of culture and intellectual attainment, let us but read the address prepared by order of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Galesburg and sent to their brothers in the field. It was undoubtedly written by Mary Allen West, a graduate of Knox college of the class of 1855, although her name does not appear. It is a most eloquent, soul-inspiring message which must have thrilled the hearts and strengthened the purpose of the weary and discouraged soldiers to whom it was addressed.

In the arduous work and the consuming anxiety and sorrow of those eventful years, as in all the undertakings which have come to their hands, the heroic spirit of the women of Knox county triumphed. The word *failure* did not occur in their vocabulary, and to shrink in the presence of hardships, obstacles

and grief was to them an unknown principle of action. Their heroic creed might well have been expressed in these words:

"For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

And so lovingly and reverently do we pay our tribute of remembrance and appreciation to the heroic example and worthy deeds of the women of Knox county of 1861-65.

After the close of the war, indeed for some time preceding its close, when there was no longer necessity for work for the soldiers in camp, field or hospital, it became apparent that work must be done for the aid of the widows and orphans left destitute when their natural protectors and supporters had been stricken down by the cruel hand of war. And therefore organized relief work was continued under the name of the *Dorcas Society.*

This organization was actively supported by many of those ladies who had worked in the Soldiers' Aid Society. Its beneficent work in caring for the needy and suffering of the city was continued through the many intervening years, until a few years ago when it became affiliated with the Free Kindergarten Association, now a county institution, maintained by the efforts not only of the women of Galesburg, but also of auxiliary branches in adjacent towns.

During the decade which immediately succeeded the close of the civil war, and when all the evils which follow the trail of such a tremendous upheaval in civic and national life ran riot in the land, the movement for temperance reform swept over the country like a mighty tidal wave, bearing upon its crest the thoroughly aroused public sentiment of city and village and country-side alike. Knox county did not escape the effects of the on-rushing current. She too was aroused and awakened to effort. And again, here as elsewhere, the women took the initiative and organized for battle. This time it was the women who were to do the *fighting* as well as the praying and the weeping.

The fight which was then begun so many years ago is still on. The heroic creed which had been the impulse to action in the past has ever been their inspiration and incentive, for again and again, many times repeated, have they flung defiance to the foe with the war cry,

"For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win."

And so that great organization known throughout the civilized world as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sprang into being.

The following account of the work in this county was written by Mrs. B. F. Arnold of Galesburg and we insert it without change. Mrs. Arnold has been associated with the movement from the beginning, and acted as president of the Galesburg union for fourteen years, and is therefore better fitted than anyone else to write of its history and work.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Galesburg was the outgrowth of a society organized by the women under the name of The Women's Union

Temperance Society. The first meeting was held on the 20th of February, 1874, and the organization of the society was completed March 16th. On the first board of officers were the following: President, Mrs. M. Waite; Vice-president, Mrs. J. H. Sherman; Rec. Secretary, Mrs. H. S. Hurd; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Little; Treasurer, Mrs. Job. Swift.

The great temperance crusade in Ohio had recently sprung into being and the success of the active campaign against intemperance and the saloon inspired the women to follow in their footsteps.

The record book shows the names of 112 of the most prominent women of the city as charter members. In 1875 the society voted to become auxiliary to the state W. C. T. U. In this year the use of a store room on South Prairie street was given by Mr. Sheldon Allen for twenty-five years, the society paying all taxes and assessments. For twenty-three years this was headquarters for the society and the rooms were the rallying point for all kinds of reform work.

The rooms were also used by the Woman's Christian Association and for several years a morning prayer meeting was held every morning at nine o'clock. The prayers which ascended from these rooms surely were heard and answered in later years when the licensed saloons were voted out of the city. These coffee rooms were the scene of much good work along temperance lines. Lunches and dinners could be had at all times, and all regular meetings were held here. A lady in charge was always ready to give help and advice to those who sought her counsel.

It is of interest to know the names of some of the good women who have passed on to their reward, but whose good works live after them. In addition to the first officers already recorded, the name of Mary Allen West stands pre-eminent, ably sustained by Mrs. J. V. N. Standish, Mrs. Warren Willard, Mrs. Clement Leach, Mrs. S. H. Ferris, Mrs. O. T. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. Dieterich, Mrs. A. Hyde, Mrs. Geo. Holyoke, Mrs. Hamblin and others.

In 1875 the Second Annual meeting of the State W. C. T. U. was held in Galesburg presided over by Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing.

Some of the departments in which the union has done especially good work are the following:

A band of Hope of several hundred members was organized among the children of the city, and many of the men of today give credit by their staunch temperance principles to the instructions received from Mary Allen West, Mrs. Geo. T. Holyoke and Miss Jenney.

A Girls' Temperance union ably assisted by young men was the center of many instructive and enjoyable occasions where the leadership of Miss Mary Hazzard stood pre-eminent. In later years Miss Hazzard was president of the County W. C. T. U.

An Employment Bureau furnished help for many homes and homes for many workers, ably managed by Mrs. E. N. Lovejoy.

Mothers' meetings have always been a feature of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and have been carried on with great success in later years by courtesy being held in the Free Kindergarten building. Those who attend are working women who have small time for enjoyment, and many cares. An instructive program is given and suitable refreshments served by committees from different churches.

The department of work among the soldiers and sailors has been exceptionally well conducted by Miss Catherine Long. Clippings and short interesting articles in envelopes are sent to hospitals and army camps and are circulated by nurses and chaplains. Hundreds of envelopes and comfort bags are prepared and sent every year.

In the year 1901 the 28th Annual Meeting of the state was held in Galesburg. At this meeting Mrs. Louise S. Rounds presided and laid down the gavel after nineteen years of service as state president. Miss Marie C. Brehm was her successor.

In December, 1892, the world was called to mourn the passing on of Miss Mary Allen West and her body was brought from far Japan to be laid by the side of loved ones in Hope cemetery. The union conducted the services which were attended by representatives from Chicago, Peoria, Monmouth and other cities. It was said of her that "The state has produced no other woman who has rendered it such signal service."

By courtesy of the city editors the press department has supplied our daily papers with a part column of notices, communications and short items of interest along temperance lines, which has been appreciated by all interested in the cause.

The temperance rooms were given up in 1901 on account of changed conditions, and many other good reasons, and a room in Central church was occupied for seven years. Since 1907 the union has met in the Baptist church. Sixteen departments of work are being carried on by different committees.

In 1911 the Galesburg union was the largest in the state, having 268 members.

Other unions in the county are Abingdon, Knoxville, Wataga, Rio, Delong and East Galesburg, and the enrolled membership is nearly five hundred.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has demonstrated its right to live by the work which it has done, and as the handmaid of the church will continue to do "For God and Home and Every Land."

Following close upon the footsteps of the great temperance reform movement there came to the front that still greater organization of women, "the largest charitable organization in the world", the *Woman's Relief Corps.* And here again we leave it to the pen of one who, by close personal connection with it, is better fitted than ourselves to tell of its work.

Mrs. R. E. McCullough, who was one of the founders of the Woman's Relief Corps of Galesburg in 1888, and who was its president for the first three years, has kindly given us the following sketch of its history which we quote as a whole.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

The first organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, was formed in Fitchburg, Massachusetts in 1879, since which time it has grown to be the largest charitable organization in the world. Its special objects are to render to the veterans of the civil war and their dependent ones, aid and comfort in sickness and distress, and perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead in the sacred observance of Memorial day.

The order reaches almost every state in the union. Illinois stands third in membership and influence, and last year she expended $8,872 in relief alone.

Knox county has but two corps, G. W. Trafton Corps of Knoxville, organized in 1907, now has seventy-five members with $40 expended for relief last year. Jas. T. Shields Woman's Relief Corps No. 121, Auxiliary to Post 45, G. A. R. of Galesburg, was organized in August, 1888, and at present has one hundred and seventy-seven members.

Corps committees visit the poor and sick, carrying them fruit and flowers and in case of need supply them with food and clothing. For 1911 Corps No. 121 expended for relief $43.20, in fruit, and flowers $73.56. Outside of regular relief work the corps has given $50 to the Visiting Nurse Association, $20 to the Galesburg hospital, besides smaller contributions to other charities of the city.

Along patriotic lines the corps has been active. In 1909 with appropriate exercises, we placed two large flags in our public schools, and the following year sent a large flag to float over the old home of Illinois' beloved son, Abraham Lincoln. In 1911 we presented a life size portrait of Lincoln to the Lincoln Debating club of the Galesburg high school. Several years ago the members of Corps No. 121 conceived the idea of erecting a soldiers' monument to the memory of deceased soldiers of this community. Finally after months of persistent hard work, faithfully assisted by the members of Post 45, their efforts were crowned with success. In 1896 the monument standing at the northeast corner of Hope cemetery was dedicated.

Mary A. Bickerdyke, the much loved army nurse, died in Kansas in November, 1901, her remains were brought to Galesburg, her former home for interment in the family burial lot in Linwood cemetery. At once Corps 121 became active and with the generous assistance of posts and corps throughout the state were enable to erect the substantial monument that marks her last resting place. Not content with this, the following spring after Mother Bickerdyke's death, a number of ladies from the Woman's Relief Corps formed and incorporated an association to be known as the "Mother Bickerdyke Memorial Association", its purpose and aim to erect a suitable testimonial to this beloved woman. After much time and thought had been expended, the association with the valuable assistance of Honorables Leon A. Townsend and Wilfred Arnold secured an appropriation of $5,000 from the state, and today the beautiful statue of Mother Bickerdyke, holding the cup of cold water to the dying soldier's lips, graces the Court House park of this city. The dedication took place during Encampment week, May 22nd, 1906, and was attended by eight thousand veterans, visitors and citizens. Governor Yates honored the association with his presence and delivered the address of the day.

The motto of the Woman's Relief Corps is Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, and its religion, "To do unto others as ye would that others do unto you."

Two years after the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, the movement was inaugurated which resulted in the establishment of "The Galesburg Free Kindergarten Association", which has since developed into "The Knox County Free Kindergarten Association," one of the most notable philanthropic organizations in our county.

Once more we give space to another to speak of this great institution, the one best qualified of all the women of the county, because of her intimate re-

lation to its work, she having served as its president during the entire period of its existence, or since 1890, Mrs. Mary Claycomb Grubb.

We have the more gladly yielded the space to Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. McCullough and Mrs. Grubb because of our desire that the three great philanthropic organizations which they represent should receive the full measure of justice which could only be given them by these noble women whose very existence and most earnest endeavor have been wrought into their history.

In the fall of 1890, Miss M. Evelyn Strong, who founded and was for many years principal of the Galesburg Kindergarten Normal, inaugurated a movement to establish a free kindergarten for the children of the poor of Galesburg.

As an initiative to this undertaking Miss Strong called upon the pastors of the different churches of the city to preach, each one on the same Sabbath morning, a sermon on "Free Kindergartens and Their Advantages." At the same time she asked each of the pastors to give her the names of three ladies of his congregation whom she might invite to a conference with her in regard to her project. The sermons were preached and in August or September of that year, 1890, a large number of ladies met in the parlors of the Kindergarten Normal for the proposed conference.

Miss Strong was the leading spirit of the meeting and associated with her and ably abetting her efforts was Miss Alice Chapin, Miss Strong's great friend and at one time instructor.

The records of the first two or three years were unfortunately lost and many of the details of that period are largely a matter of memory. We do not forget, however, that this was distinctively a woman's movement and has always remained so. Gentlemen have given generously both of money and helpful advice. In fact, their support has contributed largely to the success of this charity, but while they may become honorary members of the association, they do not have a vote in its proceedings. The leading ladies of Galesburg took an active interest in establishing this, up to that time, new sort of charitable work in this city and it has always commanded the loyal support of all classes.

At the second meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted and permanent officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Mary Claycomb Grubb, president; Mrs. O. F. Price, vice-president; Mrs. Helena Crummett Lee, secretary; Mrs. Grace Fahnestock, treasurer.

The organization was named "The Galesburg Free Kindergarten Association," the purpose for which it was created being, as stated in the preamble of its constitution, "to maintain one or more free kindergartens in the city of Galesburg."

Three permanent committees were established, one on finances, one on lunches, and one on visiting, each of these committees being composed of one lady from each of the churches represented in the association, this charity being undertaken and directed by the churches.

Other standing committees have been created from time to time, such as the house committee, the children's committee, the employment committee, purchasing committee, and committee on menus.

It was on the lower floor of the south side of the building, formerly used for city offices, known as the fire proof building (this building has since given place to a very ornate city hall), on October 6, 1890, that the doors of this new institution

were opened with twenty-five children in attendance, and two teachers, Miss Mary Hazzard and Miss Mary Owen in charge, both graduates of Miss Strong's Kindergarten Normal. It was a very modest beginning, and attracted so little public attention at that time that the city papers of that date contain no mention of the event.

Miss Owen was a young woman of the negro race and did efficient work as assistant kindergartner until 1896, when she resigned and Miss Emma Chase of Binghampton, New York, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Miss Hazzard held the position as principal of the school until her death, May 31st, 1904, and up to that date the success of the undertaking was largely due to her efficiency.

In 1893, increased city business caused a demand for the rooms the school was then occupying and the association bought from G. N. Hamilton the Cottage Hotel situated on Cherry street, which the city council moved to the southeast corner of the land then used as the city market, giving us a lease of the land, and the work was continued at this place.

In the meantime it was discovered that these children needed more than one lunch a week. They needed a home, clothing, mothering and one after another came for this kind of care until the home became one of the important features of this charity. The demands became so great that in 1903, it became evident that it would be necessary to provide a new building to admit of further growth or even to continue the home and kindergarten.

Many friends rallied to this rather daring project. Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lawrence headed the list of the subscription with a gift of one thousand dollars for themselves and four hundred dollars in the names of their three children, Parke, Louise and Rebecca. Mr. Grant Beadle generously offered his services as an architect, and also as supervisor of the erection of the structure and one morning in June a large number of ladies started out from the old building on Simmons street to canvass for pledges to pay for the new building. At the close of that sweet June day there was enough money in sight to make success assured.

The new building, erected at a cost of $10,000, stands at the corner of Simmons and Cedar streets and bears upon its corner stone the inscription "The M. Evelyn Strong Free Kindergarten, founded 1890." Before breaking ground for the erection of this building, the city council placed in the hands of the members of the association a ninety-nine year lease of the south half of the old market place and later included in this lease the north half also.

Few realized when the free kindergarten was opened, the growth which this charity was destined to make nor could any one foresee the good will and the consequent outpouring of money and supplies which it would win from the people of Galesburg and Knox county. It has been the recipient of favors and gifts from all classes of our people. Rich and poor, church members and non-church members send here money, food, clothing, or give other service. In 1903 the city council voted an appropriation of $75 a month, but this has since been reduced to $500 a year. In 1907, the board of supervisors made an appropriation of $50 a month to this work, the same being afterwards increased to $75. Since this recognition by the board of supervisors, the association has been known as "The Knox County Free Kindergarten Association."

Our endowment fund was started in 1897, when Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lawrence gave a generous sum for this fund to be known as "The Parke and Louise Lawrence Fund." This has been increased from year to year by other gifts by these friends and by several legacies and now amounts to $4,500.

The expenses incurred in maintaining this charity are two kinds. The one, which consists of the salaries paid our house staff, is almost a fixed amount. The other item of expense is the cost of maintaining the home and varies from time to time according to the size of the family and other conditions. The average cost, including salaries and every other sort of expense for the year ending May 1st, 1911, was sixty-three cents per day for each child. The money to meet these expenses has come to us from voluntary contributions of friends, personal appeals made to our churches and entertainments of different kinds. In August, 1904, an open air performance of "As You Like It" under the direction of Mrs. E. S. Gunnell and Mr. Lou Maddox put $1,621.25 into our treasury. In October, 1905, "The Baby Carnival" netted $1,587.87, and the entertainments of "Home Coming Week" brought $1,000 and three tag days were very profitable. The association has been able to pay for the new building and to meet all other indebtedness, a fact which is highly complimentary to the citizens of Galesburg and Knox county.

Since 1903, the county children who have needed a home have been sent to the free kindergarten home instead of the almshouse. In this way has one county of our state solved the question of caring for such children, and it certainly is better than the old way of doing that work, if not the best.

Since February, 1894, the building under the management of the W. C. T. U. has been opened one evening of each month for a mother's meeting of the poor.

The Dorcas Society, a charitable organization of long standing, was merged into the association in 1897, and the home became a sort of center for all charities.

It has already been stated that this is now a Knox county as well as in a very special sense a Galesburg charity. It has friends and supporters in all parts of the county. The ladies of Altona and Oneida have organized a branch association which has a strong membership and which is a source of inestimable help to the home.

We cannot give the number of children who have received care and training at the kindergarten home since its opening, now more than twenty-one years ago. For a number of years an average of a hundred children have lived here for some part of the year and many of them for the entire twelve months. During the year ending May 1st, 1911, 104 children were in the home, the average time for each child being about two and one-half months. Since September, 1911, the average per month has been above thirty and the number of different children who have come under the influence of the home since 1896 is over five hundred. No one can say how strong an element this has been in the lives of these otherwise neglected children, to make them useful men and women. No one can estimate, on the other hand, the uplift towards the higher and nobler life it has given this community to do this work. We can almost say that there has been no step backward in the now twenty-one years of the existence of this

charity and we are ready to announce that the "Knox County Children's Home and Free Kindergarten" is now a permanent institution, here to stay.

And now we have come to the period of intellectual unrest, the aspiration and out-reach for higher ideals and a broader culture, which resulted in the organization one by one of the literary clubs and other culture clubs which are justly and pardonably the pride of the women of this county. By reason of these organizations our county may, without question, be rated as one of the leading literary centers of the state. In Galesburg alone there are eighteen exclusively literary clubs with a membership of upwards of nine hundred, while in Oneida, Maquon and Abingdon the proportion in relation to the population is scarcely less.

In the three philanthropic and patriotic societies of Galesburg the membership is between five hundred and six hundred, making nearly fifteen hundred in all.

With a desire to give full credit to all the clubs throughout the county, the writer sent out letters of inquiry to women whose names she knew, or could secure, in every township in the county, followed in some cases by a second letter, asking for information regarding the organized work of women in that particular locality, whether of a literary, philanthropic, patriotic or beneficent character. Only Oneida, Maquon, Abingdon, Wataga and Ontario replied to the letter, and only Maquon and Wataga replied with information.

The information regarding the Oneida clubs is gathered from printed matter at hand. There is known to be a club in Abingdon but we have no information regarding it. Possibly there are others in the county. It is a matter of regret to omit any of them in this summary of woman's work in the county, but the writer must be pardoned for so doing after making all due effort to secure the desired information.

The clubs of Oneida, Maquon and Abingdon are thoroughly organized and active.

Wataga combines the club idea to some extent with the earnest, united work of the women of the Congregational church. And it may be said once for all, and in regard to all, that the splendid efforts of the women's societies in all the churches throughout the county in their many lines of work deserve to be considered as one of the most important factors in the all around development of these women.

It was in 1890 that the club idea began to be developed in earnest in this county. In the twenty-two years which have elapsed since then the movement has grown, until at the present writing there are known to be thirty-five women's organizations with an approximate membership of two thousand. This includes the patriotic and philanthropic as well as the literary organizations. We give below, as nearly as could be ascertained, a list of the clubs of the county with date of organization and lines of study.

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS OF GALESBURG.

The Hawthorne Club, organized in the autumn of 1890, membership limited to twenty-five. Object of the club, the study of history and literature, not

neglecting, however, social and philanthropic lines of work. The topics studied during the twenty-two years of the club's existence cover a broad range of research in the fields of history, literature, art, miscellany, sociology, civic improvement, the old testament and the drama.

The Galesburg Fortnightly Club was formally organized about one year later than the Hawthorne Club, and yet there are reasons for considering it the antecedent of all the literary clubs of the city. It was the direct outgrowth and development of a reading circle which had met regularly for a number of years previously with Mrs. J. V. N. Standish, who invited a select circle of ladies to come to her home to read and discuss literature and art, giving especial attention to the latter subject. In the study of art Mrs. Standish was exceptionally well fitted to guide them because of her rich stores of information, and the many pictures illustrative of the study which she had brought home from her frequent visits abroad.

After enjoying these entirely informal gatherings for a number of years, the ladies decided to organize themselves into a club and chose the name, "The Galesburg Fortnightly Club," Mrs. Standish and many of those who had at some time belonged to her reading circle being among the charter members. The membership is limited to twenty and in its list college circles, from both of our colleges, are largely represented, while all of the members are women of high aims and earnest purpose.

The club was organized for purely literary purposes and it has held steadily to its original intention.

Its program is usually a heavy one and its members take pride in the fact that never since its organization has a duty been assigned to any of them that has not been performed, either by herself, or by a substitute whom she has herself secured. Its range of topics for study has almost encircled the globe, and includes the history and the intellectual and moral development, in all their varied forms of expression, of the different countries considered. Two years were spent in the study of Hebrew history and literature as found in the old testament.

A strong bond of sympathy exists among its members and they are thoroughly loyal to each other and to the interests of the club. In common with other clubs, they contribute to the special objects which appeal to the sympathies of the women of the city, such as the Visiting Nurse Association and the like.

Rotation in office is the principle on which the club's officers are chosen, and by virtue of this arrangement, each member at some time holds every office in the gift of the club.

The Mosaic Club was organized in 1893 and was in a sense the child of the Hawthorne Club. It was started for the purpose of giving the daughters and younger sisters of the members of that club the same opportunity for study and culture which they themselves enjoyed. The Mosaic Club was organized with a membership of sixteen. Its course of study is much the same as that of the Hawthorne Club. It now has a membership of twenty-four, with five associate members.

The Oliver Wendell Holmes Club had its origin in 1893 and was named in honor of the genial "autocrat of the breakfast table," who was at that time living, the last one of the famous "Cambridge group."

Beginning as an informal afternoon reading circle, the club has steadily increased in members and interest, and improved in methods of study until now it is a thoroughly organized and up-to-date literary club, its purposes and objects being much the same as those of the clubs previously sketched.

The charter members of this club enjoy the distinction of having each received a card bearing the autograph signature of the poet whose name they adopted. They wrote him at the beginning stating that they had organized a club and had named it for him, and in reply he sent them his autographs.

This club has been a member of the Illinois State Federation of Women's Clubs for fifteen years and has sent two delegates to every state convention during that time. It is one of the two federated clubs which united in inviting the State Federation to meet in Galesburg in 1911.

The Clio Club owes its existence to the suggestion of the daughter of one of the charter members, followed by the prompt and enthusiastic action of the mother, Mrs. J. H. Edgerton. She invited a number of ladies to her home for the purpose of forming themselves into a club for sociability, reading and general improvement. Mrs. Edgerton therefore has the honor of having been the founder of the Clio Club. As one of the members expressed it, Mrs. Edgerton "soon had a list interested women who were glad to embrace an opportunity, the road to which had been made so enticing and yet so easy. Everything must be as simple as possible. No printed programs were to be used as that would be too formal. We were to meet, bring our work, have a few words with our neighbors and depart, having spent a delightful afternoon."

Mrs. A. J. Perry, the wife of the editor of this Knox County History, who was its first vice-president, is the only charter member who has kept her active membership continuously from the beginning.

Mrs. Edgar L. Larkin was the first president. Upon her removal from the city Mrs. A. J. Perry succeeded her as president, and she is the only member of the club to hold that office for a number of terms successively, her period of service extending for so long a time that she finally insisted upon sharing the honor with other members.

The club was organized in October, 1894, with a charter membership of fourteen, which has since been increased to eighteen, as the limit. The first regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Perry. The study of the history of Egypt was the course adopted for the beginning of their work.

A description of the lines of study which followed this is so pleasing that I quote it as given by the pen of one of the members of the club.

"Our course of study after leaving Egypt was first to England, the mother country, thence to Spain, the home of the toreador, through Germany and France with their masters in music, art and literature. Then with our forefathers we came to our own beloved America and tried to 'see ourselves as others see us.' Mexico in her long struggle for freedom stirred our sympathies. Norway, Sweden and plucky little Holland each claimed her turn and each was full of interest.

"The interest of the Clio Club has not been confined to history or club work alone, a number of charities having felt our interest in a quiet, but substantial way. This year we turn our attention to the study of China."

The Tourist Club was organized in 1895. As its name indicates, its primary aim was to study cities and countries which would lure the traveler to visit them, as also their various points of interest. But the course of study has since developed into a general study of history, literature and art. The topic for this year is "A Literary Pilgrimage."

"Mrs. J. V. N. Standish was from the first an honorary member, which position she held until her recent journey to the unknown country. When it was possible for her to attend the meetings her presence was an inspiration as she could from her own rich experience impart much."

The present membership is twenty.

The Home Culture Club is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Arnold Williams, the wife of the late Edwin N. Williams. Its membership is confined to those living north of Mary street between Seminary and Cedar streets. Mrs. Williams' own pretty new home was in this "neighborhood of scattered homes and little acquaintance." The motives which prompted her to the establishment of the club were the following, as expressed by another: "She conceived the idea of bringing the women of the neighborhood together by mutual helpfulness in the betterment of their homes, and also to promote acquaintance. Their present needs were thought of while a far insight of the future entered into her plans.

"After having spent much of her time previously for six months working out plans for it, early in the autumn of 1899 Mrs. Williams called upon, or sent a note to, all the women of this north end district telling them of her plan to organize a neighborhood club. The first meeting was held upon the invitation of Mrs. Williams at her own home far out on North Cherry street. It proved to be a most interesting and impressive occasion. Probably each one who attended has never forgotten it. The founder and leader lent to this and to several succeeding meetings her own inimitable inspiration—a spirit which was caught by the charter members and passed on, and then taken up and understood most surprisingly by the new members who came in from time to time."

An incidental remark by one of the ladies referring to the gathering as "this home culture club" fixed the permanent name for the club, for thereupon Mrs. Williams said: "That is the name for the club. We could find no better." And so the club was named.

Very soon, because of rapidly failing health, Mrs. Williams was unable to attend the meetings but it was her great desire that they should go on regularly, and she constantly sent messages to the meetings. Only a few days before her death, which occurred in May, she said to a member, "You will always have the Home Culture Club."

As its name indicates, it has always kept in touch with everything that affects the well-being of the home, and which may be included under the general subject of home economics. It is also interested in domestic science in the public schools and contributed to the establishment of that department in our high school. It keeps in touch with the teachers of the city, especially with those of the Hitchcock school, where the children of the club members attend. It lends a hand in the line of civic improvement, and, in short, it is interested in all lines of work which directly or indirectly affect the home.

Of the twenty-six active members, eight are of the original charter members.

The Sorosis Club, which was organized in February, 1900, owes its foundation largely to a desire for more aggressive work than the other clubs were doing along philanthropic lines, and for a more democratic spirit in connection with the usual literary culture incident to club work.

Mrs. Dr. D. C. Coulson, now of Denver, was the moving spirit in the founding of the Galesburg Sorosis. She felt that the literary clubs in general were too exclusive in their policy, and that greater democracy of spirit should prevail in women's organizations. She made this one of the foundation principles of the new club with whose policy she had so much to do. Its aims are philanthropic, economic, benevolent and public spirited, as well as literary. It contributes to the various local causes included under these heads for which an appeal to the public is made, such as the department of domestic science in the public schools, the Visiting Nurse Association and the like.

The Sorosis and the Oliver Wendell Holmes clubs are the two federated clubs of the city which united in extending an invitation to the State Federation to meet in Galesburg in the autumn of 1911, thus giving our city the honor and the pleasure of being hostess to the women's clubs of the state.

The Sorosis has forty-six active members, five associate and eighteen honorary members.

The Round Table Club. As has been the case with a number of the other clubs of the city, the Round Table Club was inaugurated as an informal reading circle, but after a time with increase of membership and growing interest it felt the need of a more formal organization. Its first meetings were held in 1900 and some months afterward a constitution was adopted in which the objects of the club were stated to be "social, literary and civic improvement and a systematic course of study as planned for each year." Mrs. Ellen Felt Wood was the organizer and first president of the club. It has a present membership of twenty-two.

St. Joseph's Alumnae Literary Association. Some twenty years ago at the suggestion and advice of Sister Mary Matthew, the beloved and late lamented foundress of St. Joseph's Academy, the Alumnae were first organized as an informal reading circle to strengthen and preserve the bond of friendship and to promote the religious, social and intellectual culture of its members; and to foster a philanthropic spirit. Mrs. Margaret Mullen Latterner was elected president. "Ben Hur" was the first study, meeting at the homes of the members. In April, 1895, "Mikado" was successfully given by the charter members and some musical friends; with the proceeds, the Academy parlors were decorated and refurnished and the first Alumnae gold medal presented for the senior department.

This association was active also in other directions. A surprise reunion of the alumnae was quietly planned by Mrs. Madge Maley Burns and Miss Mary E. Maley for the purpose of properly celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sister Mary Matthew, the foundress of the association. An offering was made to Sister Matthew as being her silver jubilee. She graciously turned the offering into the St. Joseph's improvement fund.

Later in 1903 the society took on a somewhat broader sphere of action, the outgrowth of the thought and effort of Rev. Father Joseph Costa. Having

founded St. Joseph's academy in the early years of his connections with the work of the Catholics in this city, his great desire was to enlist the interest of the graduates of that institution in the maintenance of it, and in providing a building and equipment suited not only to the present but also to future needs, as its growth and the more exacting demands of modern life might require.

Accordingly, in 1903 he called a meeting of the St. Joseph's alumnae resident in Galesburg and stated to them his plan and his desire for their hearty co-operation. They became greatly interested and at once organized under the above name. Father Doubleday of St. Patrick's church was also present and aided in their plans for work, and they started out in their undertaking with great enthusiasm. At first the word "literary" did not appear in their name, for they had not as yet planned for other work than that for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of the St. Joseph's alumnae hall of the future when Father Costa's plan should be realized. Their enthusiasm for the up-building of this fund was stimulated by a feeling of deep loyalty to the institution which had, as they believed, exerted an ennobling and transforming influence upon their own lives, and by the desire that those who come after them should enjoy the same influences and receive the same uplift as themselves.

They organized with thirty-three members and chose for their president Mrs. Lizzie Slattery Minehan (Mrs. T. C.). They were so fortunate as to remain under her wise and energetic command for three consecutive terms of the presidential office.

At the close of the first year they held a bazaar which netted the society about $800. With this fund, by the advice of Father Doubleday, they made much needed repairs on their academy building and provided some of the more modern conveniences.

In pursuance of a like policy, each year has seen not only the increase of the fund for the building of the new hall, but also some substantial contribution to the needs of the old building, beloved by them as the home of their alma mater, such as reference books and apparatus for the department of science and the like.

Four years after its organization, the society, under the administration of Mrs. Mary Norton Scott (Mrs. John), decided to become a literary, as well as a business club, and they have found the combination very delightful and helpful. This new feature of their work did not diminish their enthusiasm and energy in the pursuit of their objective, the hoped for alumnae hall. This fact was made very apparent when, not long ago, the Republican Register offered a one thousand dollar cash prize to the person or organization securing the largest number of new subscribers to that paper within a stated time. The president of the society, Mrs. Mary O'Conner Mackin (Mrs. James), ably assisted by Mrs. Louise Slattery Lalor (Mrs. Wm.), took the matter up and by their skillful management and personal efforts the prize was won and the handsome sum of one thousand dollars was added to the alumnae hall fund.

For the past two years their literary work has been the study of Ireland and the Irish people. The coming year Illinois will claim their attention.

Their membership is now upwards of one hundred and fifty.

The Author Club is a society for Swedish ladies exclusively. It was organized in 1902 "for the purpose of making a systematic study of American and

foreign writers and other subjects of common interest." It had for its first president Miss Johannah C. Lind, a graduate of Knox college and a valued teacher in our public schools. She was retained in the office of president until her removal from the city.

This club has studied American and English writers, devoting one year to the study of Shakespeare alone. For three consecutive years Germany, Sweden and the United States were studied and papers prepared on the geographical, industrial and political conditions of these countries. Contemporary fiction has been read. The south and its problems, and also a few of the southern writers have been considered. The roll call at each meeting is also a means of becoming acquainted with authors, for the members respond to the call of their names with a quotation from some author selected for the occasion. The club, in common with other clubs in the city, contributes to worthy causes which appeal for aid. For the past three years it has contributed to the Visiting Nurse Association and other benevolences have been remembered.

At present the club has sixteen members.

The Swedish Ladies' Benevolent Society, or as it is familiarly known, the "S. L. B.," is just what its name indicates, purely a benevolent organization. But in order to enlist and retain the interest of the members, the work is combined with social features which make the meetings very enjoyable. The ladies spend a social afternoon together with their needle work, music or readings, after which light refreshments are served and each lady drops into the treasury an offering, not less than a dime and on special occasions a larger sum, the amount thus contributed being used as it accumulates, in the relief of some person or object whose need appeals to them, as in case of illness or some special emergency. They have met together in this way for twenty years. There are thirty-five members with two officers, a president and a secretary-treasurer.

The Galesburg Equal Suffrage Association was organized May 29th, 1907, at the home of Congressman and Mrs. Geo. W. Prince, under the leadership of Dr. Frances Wood of Chicago. The original officers were Mrs. Lewis B. Fisher, president; Mrs. H. V. Neal, vice-president; Mrs. Fred R. Jelliff, secretary; Mrs. Geo. C. Lescher, treasurer.

The purpose of the organization is "to work for the complete political equality of men and women." It is affiliated with the state association by paying annual dues to that treasury. It has sent delegates to the state conventions, thus keeping in touch with the national and state work.

A number of noted speakers have addressed the citizens of Galesburg under the auspices of this society, perhaps the most illustrious of whom is Miss Jane Addams, of national, or we might truly say, of world-wide fame because of her wonderful influence and success in the "settlement work" in Chicago.

The Tuscarora club dates its beginning to February, 1908, when it came into being with eleven charter members and announced its object to be "to stimulate active interest in the development of individual and home life, to promote mutual helpfulness and to maintain a program of regular and prescribed study."

The greater number of the discussions have been on literary topics although arts and crafts have claimed the attention of the club to some extent. A very important and commendable feature of all their meetings and one which clubs in

general would do well to adopt, is a parliamentary law drill at the close of each meeting. This is very helpful to those who have not been so fortunate as to have had that sort of training as one of the factors of their earlier education.

The membership now numbers twenty-one and the meetings are held every two weeks from October to May.

The P. E. O. is a national organization which has the distinction of being the largest woman's secret organization in the world. It had its beginning in the thought and effort of seven girls in Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1869. For some years its chapters were found only in the middle west, but now its organizations are scattered here and there, from New York and Washington in the east to Los Angeles and San Francisco in the west, and from Vancouver, B. C., to Texas.

The P. E. O. has for its object three lofty ideals and aims toward which it is striving: A high standard of womanhood; loyal friendship among its members; a helping hand in the education of young women who strive for self-support.

Chapter W of Galesburg was organized in March, 1909. Its membership is restricted to twenty-four active resident members. The regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month from October to May. Some of the subjects taken up by Chapter W will suggest the lines of work in which our local ladies are engaged, viz.: "Hospital Day." On this day the women consider the needs of the Galesburg hospital, they sew for it, contribute delicacies such as jellies, etc., and plan for the maintenance of the room which they have furnished. "Children's Day", including a program given to the children and a donation to the Free Kindergarten. "Mother's Day." A social afternoon with needle work, music and readings. Other lines of study include the following: "What Women Can do to Improve Galesburg;" "The Founding of Galesburg;" "Our College;" "Our Public Schools;" "Our Industries;" "The Passion Play of 1910;" "Illinois, its Early History, Constitution, Public Officers, Statesmen, Educators, Reformers and Philanthropists, Newspaper Men and Women, Authors and Poets, Sculptors, Painters and Musicians."

The Wednesday club is composed of a select circle of ladies devoted to the study of music and the drama. Every alternate Wednesday they meet at the home of one of their number to engage in the study of some musical classic either of the ancient or modern school. Being ladies of a high degree of musical and dramatic talent and culture themselves, they are exceptionally well fitted to enjoy these afternoons with the great composers.

Dramatic art is given a place on their programs, for often their rendition of a musical masterpiece is made more vivid and real by "suiting the action to the word." In this particular they are especially fortunate in having of their number one who is acknowledged to be a most talented and delightful exponent and teacher of this form of expression.

They occasionally invite some one well versed in the subject which they are about to study to come in and give them a lecture, or a lecture-recital, as for example, when Prof. W. F. Bentley of the Knox Conservatory of Music gave them a lecture on "Salome" illustrated by a recital of musical passages from that opera; and when Rev. David Fales addressed them at the beginning of the present year's study on "The Making of an Opera."

The following list of subjects for the year 1911-12 will give an idea of the admirable work which these ladies are doing:

"The Music of Shakespeare and His Time." A lecture by Mr. Dyke Williams.

"Tristan and Isolde," Mrs. J. Grant Beadle.

"Madam Butterfly," Mrs. Wilfred Arnold.

"Faust," Mrs. Robert G. Chappell.

"The Jugglers of Notre Dame," Mrs. George L. Price.

"Mefistofele," Mrs. George H. Harrison.

"Cendrillon," Mrs. Wm. G. D. Orr.

"Natoma," Mrs. Charles C. Craig.

"Every Woman," Mrs. Emory S. Gunnell.

"The Faun," Mrs. Judd Seacord.

"Selections from Operas," Mrs. William E. Phillips, Mrs. Dyke Williams.

"Faust" was given before an open meeting of the Galesburg Woman's Club on March 16, 1912. Selections from the text of the opera were read by Mrs. Anna Chappell Gunnell (Mrs. Emory S.) interspersed with arias and concerted numbers from the score, given by Mrs. Robert G. Chappell, soprano; Miss Alice May Carley, alto; Prof. W. F. Bentley, bass; Mr. W. B. Carlton, tenor.

The Visiting Nurse association was the latest of the purely philanthropic societies to be organized in Galesburg. It had its beginning in the spring of 1908, and its beneficent work is largely the result of the untiring efforts of Mrs. W. S. Purington, who originated the plan for such an association for Galesburg, and with the aid of a number of earnest and able women pushed it to an assured success. Mrs. Purington was its first president and continued in that office until her removal to Des Moines, in the spring of 1911. It was organized by women and its offices and management are held by women, a body of eighteen constituting the directorate. It was fortunate for the association and for our city that its first corps of directors was made up of such earnest, efficient women as were those that started the enterprise. Men may become members by paying their dues and by virtue of their membership are entitled to vote for the directors. The association sustains a visiting nurse for the city and is responsible for a nurse for the public schools, although the salary for the school nurse is now met by an appropriation from the city school fund. The salary of the city nurse is raised by contributions from the woman's clubs of the city, and by individual gifts from those citizens and business men whose sympathies go out toward this worthy object. It is a noteworthy fact that a large proportion of the contributions, aside from those of the woman's clubs, come from people of small or moderate means.

A loan closet is maintained, the supplies for which are provided by contribution.

The women of this association have been fortunate in securing the services of two very efficient trained nurses and their ministries to the sick, the suffering and the destitute have become indispensable to our city.

The Thursday club is a study club which meets on Thursday afternoon once in two weeks. Its lines of work are the same as those taken up by other purely literary clubs, although they are considering the advisability of taking up philanthropic work of some kind in addition to their literary pursuits. They have been

organized for about two years and find their meetings most enjoyable and profitable.

Last year they studied Italian literature and art. The present year their attention is given to the study of Greece. They have a membership of eighteen young women, both married and unmarried, and their association together is very congenial.

The Woman's Club of Galesburg is the youngest of the clubs in date of organization, having been started in the spring of 1911. It is modeled after the pattern of the Woman's club in general, having different departments through which the work is carried on. In this club there are three departments, those of civics, the home and literature and art. The members may work in one, or in all of these departments as they choose.

In charge of the civics department is Mrs. Jennie Grubb Fowler, with Mrs. Louise M. Trask and Miss Minnedelle George as associates.

The home department is in charge of Mrs. Nellie C. Chamberlain, Mrs. Clara C. Rhodes and Mrs. Frances H. Raub.

The department devoted to literature and art is under the supervision of Miss Jessie R. Holmes, Mrs. Clara G. Rhodes and Mrs. Louise L. Roberts.

The club has an advisory board which includes the mayor of the city and eleven others of the leading business and professional men of the community.

It is one of the three federated organizations in the city. Its program embraces studies in child conservation, amusements, commission form of government, sanitation, nursing, child culture and historical and literary topics.

Standing committees are maintained on house, social, calendar, auditing, press and election, with a special committee on music, and regularly appointed doorkeeper and ushers.

The membership now numbers 225 and it is constantly growing. Many of its members are also members of the smaller and more exclusive clubs of the city. Many of them also are members of the Galesburg Equal Suffrage association.

W. A. R. M. A.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Railway Mail association, though not one of the largest nor oldest, is nevertheless one of the most helpful and successful of the medium-sized, youthful woman's associations in the city.

Only ladies of the immediate families of railway mail service employees are eligible to membership.

The object is the promoting of all the interests of the Railway Mail association; also of the comfort, the social enjoyment and literary advancement of the members of the families of railway postal clerks.

The Galesburg branch was organized by the Burlington branch, at Mrs. Young's home, Sept. 20, 1906, was federated, Nov. 16, 1906, with the Nat. W. A. R. M. A., which became affiliated with The Federation of Woman's clubs, January, 1908.

A civic interest and pride has also been shown at various times by their encouragement and willingness to assist worthy projects as hospitals, free kindergarten, visiting nurse, girls' club, mothers' congress, etc.

Under the wise guidance of Mrs. Slader, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Golliday and the other faithful officers and active members, the club has more than realized its object—inspired by its motto, "Aiming at the Best."

Mrs. Chas. H. Burns is third division chairman of the National Club Extension committee—the United States being divided into fourteen divisions.

The Woman's Improvement club was organized in November, 1909, by Miss Daisy Dean Walker of Indianapolis, who was at that time in charge of a protective home for girls of the negro race in her home town. The club is composed of thirty women who are seeking self-improvement and literary culture. It also engages in philanthropic work, while social features enter into the life of the club to some extent. A special line of work is laid out for each year and each member has a part assigned her. Much of the club's success is due to Mrs. L. C. Carter, the first president, who worked hard at the beginning to insure a good start to their undertaking.

This club has established a rest and reading room for the young men and women of the negro race at No. 11 Public square, second floor.

They joined the State Federation of Negro Women's clubs in July, 1910, and so have for two years been represented at the state federation meetings. Their motto is "Loyalty," and they say "We are striving to lift as we climb."

The Daisy Dean Walker Culture club was also organized in November, 1909, by Miss Daisy Dean Walker of Indianapolis, who a few days before had organized the Woman's Improvement club. This club is especially for the young women and young married women and was started with a charter membership of fourteen, and has had a most successful growth and development. The number of members is restricted to twenty—with five associate members.

The club was formally organized at the home of Mrs. David Garnett, who was chosen as the first president. They first took up the study of the negro writers, both literary and musical. Later the attention of the club was turned toward such books and plays as "The Clansman," "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Nigger." Each year a systematic course of study has been mapped out which is carefully considered by the young women of the club. The subject for the present year is "Modern Literature."

The club has engaged in philanthropic work, and has regular guest days and two open days as social features of its programs.

It is a member of the State Federation of Negro Women's clubs.

The twenty-three organized associations in Galesburg, above reviewed, are a credit to the city, for separately and collectively they are having an uplifting influence upon the women who are sustaining them, as well as being a very potent factor in creating a higher intellectual and moral standard in the community.

We may also speak with deep satisfaction and pride of other clubs located in neighboring towns.

Probably not one of the individual clubs in Galesburg, aside from those of a specifically philanthropic character, is doing better or more really effective work than is that done by the Illini club of Maquon. It deserves honorable mention because of its remarkable record during the six years of its history as an organization.

The Illini club of Maquon was organized in November, 1905, and was largely the outgrowth of the thought and effort of five ladies, Mrs. H. Woods, Mrs. C. E. Hartsook, Miss Jennie McKinney, Miss Abbie Dickson and Mrs. Eva Chapin Maple.

The first intention was to have simply a literary club for study and mental improvement, but gradually the avenues of thought and investigation have led them out into the alluring fields of local and state history, political problems, civic improvement, the history of other countries and the great national problems which engage the thought of statesmen and politicians. Bible study has also entered into their programs through a prescribed course of three years.

As a relief from their heavier work, they have read with interest the historical and semi-historical writings of Gilbert Parker, Emerson Hough, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Randall Parrish, Winston Churchill and Maurice Thompson. They consider themselves especially fortunate in securing a little work of John Regan, late of Elmwood, on the "Backwoods and Prairies" of Illinois, 1842-47. A list of the topics considered by this club will in itself open to the view the broad fields of education and intellectual culture through which these ladies have strolled, gathering here and there rich stores of pleasure and information.

They were organized just at the beginning of a wider study of our own state history, so the general subject "Illinois" was chosen for their first study, and as Colonel Clark E. Carr's book "The Illini" was new, its title naturally suggested a name for the new club, and accordingly it was christened "The Illini." In the study of Illinois, they considered its settlement, landmarks, traditions, early political policies, etc.

Local history next claimed their attention and as a natural result, the annual "Home Coming" of the village was inaugurated by this club; and further results of this line of study were the issuing of souvenir editions of the local papers containing bits of family and village history; and furthermore, they became affiliated with the county and state historical societies. In their study of local history much time was given to the investigation of Indian traditions, relics and remains, in which that part of the county furnishes an especially rich field for the explorer.

A most interesting paper, and also of great historical value prepared for the Illini club by Miss Jennie McKenney, as a result of her study of this Indian lore, was read before the Knox County Historical society and received much appreciation and favorable comment.

The history of England and her dependencies was continued through two years.

Current events, especially those of world-wide interest, have had a place upon their programs from the beginning.

Other topics which have been considered by the club are the following: "Public Policies—Out Banking and Monetary Systems"; "Home Rule for Ireland"; "English Radicalism"; "Socialism as a Governmental Possibility"; "Popular vs. Representative Government"; "The Hague Tribunal"; "The Peace Conference." At the request of County Superintendent W. F. Boyes, the "Illini" was honored by an open discussion of educational matters with some of the prominent educators of the state.

As another form of its many-sided efforts, this club laid the foundation for

civic improvement in their town and secured a franchise for the development and beautifying of two small parks on their main street, but the surveys for a Galesburg-Peoria interurban railway put a stop to this work until something definite was known.

The latest achievement of the club is the founding of a "Mother's club," for the benefit of teachers and patrons, but the work is so recent that its value as a factor in the community cannot yet be estimated.

The New Century club of Oneida has been in existence about ten years and has a present membership of twenty-two. Soon after its organization it became auxiliary to the State Federation of Woman's clubs.

Its aims and purposes and its programs of study are similar to those of other clubs of its kind. The club flower is the carnation, its colors are pink and green and its motto, "Hold fast to that which is good."

(We regret that we were unable to secure any information of a definite or specific nature regarding this club.)

The Twentieth Century club of Oneida has for its motto, "The aim if reached, or not, makes great the life." Its programs include "discussions of literary, household, historical and other topics."

(In the case of this club also, our information has been only of a general character.)

The Society of Mayflower Descendants, of Galesburg, while not exclusively a woman's organization, is indebted to a woman for its beginning, and its membership is composed so largely of women, the proportion being more than three-fourths, that it may rightfully claim a mention in this sketch of woman's work in the county. More especially should it be included because of the fact that on its membership list may be found the names of residents of Oneida, Knoxville, Maquon and Abingdon.

To Mrs. Martha Farnham Webster (Mrs. Charles Ashley) is due the credit of the initiative thought and effort which resulted in the establishment of this society as a permanent organization, with a constitution and by-laws, regularly elected officers and stated meetings. But her thought and action found so cordial a response from the sons and daughters of the "Pilgrims" resident in and about Galesburg, that it seemed as if the movement was spontaneous, only awaiting the fitting occasion to spring into action.

The first meeting was called by means of notices in the papers and announcements from the different pulpits on the Sabbath preceding December 21, 1901. All descendants of the Pilgrims of Plymouth were asked to meet at the home of Dr. J. V. N. Standish for the purpose of forming a society of Mayflower descendants. The response to so informal and general an invitation was quite remarkable and very gratifying, and on that evening a society was organized with a charter membership of sixteen. Those present signed their names to a *temporary* compact, giving their lines of descent from Mayflower ancestry, and plans were made for a meeting to be held one year from that date at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Webster.

Each succeeding year since that time on the 21st of December, or the nearest date convenient thereto, the society has observed this anniversary of "Forefather's Day" by a celebration, including a dinner at 6:30 and an evening's program following the dinner. These occasions have invariably been most

interesting and much of the history of the Plymouth colony has come to light through information gained from the speeches and papers that have been presented. Valuable historical addresses have been given by Dr. Standish, Dr. Louis B. Fisher and Prof. and Mrs. Raymond, of Knox college. Character sketches of the signers of the Mayflower compact have been given by members of the society who are their descendants.

Our national hymn "America" is always sung by the society at the beginning of the evening's festivities, as they are gathered about the tables before being seated for the dinner. Mrs. Hemans' thrilling and soul-inspiring hymn "The Pilgrim Fathers," sung by a chosen soloist, has always had a place on the evening's program; while the sympathetic strains of "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the entire company as they rise for adjournment, unite their hearts in bonds of friendship and give them happy anticipations of future gatherings.

The charter membership of sixteen has increased to a present membership of forty, while during the ten years the names of upwards of sixty have been enrolled. The annual dinner and reunion, until that of 1910, has been held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ashley Webster. Since then they have been held at one of the down town banquet halls.

The office of president has been held by Dr. J. V. N. Standish since the organization of the society, and that of secretary by Mrs. Webster since the beginning also.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Knox county are represented by two chapters, one in Galesburg and one in Knoxville.

The Rebecca Parke chapter, of Galesburg, was organized in January, 1901. Mrs. Robert W. Colville was its founder and first regent. To her is due the credit of having aroused the sentiment and stimulated the interest of the twenty-four women who in June of the same year became charter members of Chapter 537 of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Its objects are the same as are those set forth in the constitution of the national society, viz.:

"(1) To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

"(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

"(3) To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Truly a noble aim, and right loyally have the women of the Rebecca Parke chapter risen to an earnest endeavor for the fulfillment of its spirit and its purpose.

Year by year has witnessed some progress on the part of the Rebecca Parke chapter in one or more of the departments of work undertaken by the national society as outlined in its constitution.

While many of the women of this chapter are of an intensely patriotic spirit and earnest purpose, they have needed the stimulus of a leader of like spirit with themselves, and also the stimulus and incentive of co-operative and harmonious effort. These the chapter has enjoyed to a remarkable degree. The four regents who have served the chapter have each in her own way, and in the use of the best resources at her command, striven to carry out a policy of patriotic service best suited to the demands of her term of office. Those who have held the office of regent are the following: Edith Cole Colville (Mrs. Robert W.), Martha Farnham Webster (Mrs. Charles Ashley), Maria Judd Edgerton (Mrs. John H.), Ella Parke Lawrence (Mrs. Geo. A.) and the present regent, Fannie Sisson Everett (Mrs. Edward R.).

Owing to more favorable conditions and opportunities, the chapter has been permitted to do more systematic and effective work under the wise, tactful and stimulating leadership of Mrs. Geo. A. Lawrence, their beloved regent for six years, and whose leadership they could only consent to relinquish in order that she might rise to a higher service in the acceptance of the proffered honor of the state regency, to which office she was elected in April, 1911.

The practical, individual and united effort of this chapter, especially that of a patriotic and philanthropic character, is clearly shown by the various committees carrying on local, state and national work, upon which our members are represented. We have not space to refer in detail to the work of these various committees, but by giving free range to the imagination as they are named one can readily see what an uplifting and ennobling influence such a work might have upon the daughter who engages in it, and upon those persons and objects for the advancement and betterment of which her sympathies and her energies are enlisted. The very *names* of the different lines of work within the province of these committees are in themselves a revelation, an inspiration and an education. They cover the broad field of our country's needs. The influence of the enactment of the plans and purposes therein suggested will enter into the life and activities of the homes, the schools, the cities, the states of our nation with a purifying and transforming power.

The membership of this chapter is represented upon *six* of the national, and *seven* of the state committees, while in some cases two of our members are appointed upon the same committee. For example, two of our number are members of the national committee of the Children of the Republic. Upon the committee for the welfare of women and children, Mrs. Geo. A. Lawrence, our late regent, is state chairman by national appointment. She is also state chairman by national appointment of the committee on good roads—ocean to ocean highways and vice-chairman of the national Franco-American committee. Six of our ladies are appointed as assistant chairmen of important *state* committees, and some of this number serve on more than one of these committees.

In brief, *three* of the members of the Rebecca Parke chapter are actively identified with the work of the national committees, and *nine* with that of state committees.



WESTON SCHOOL

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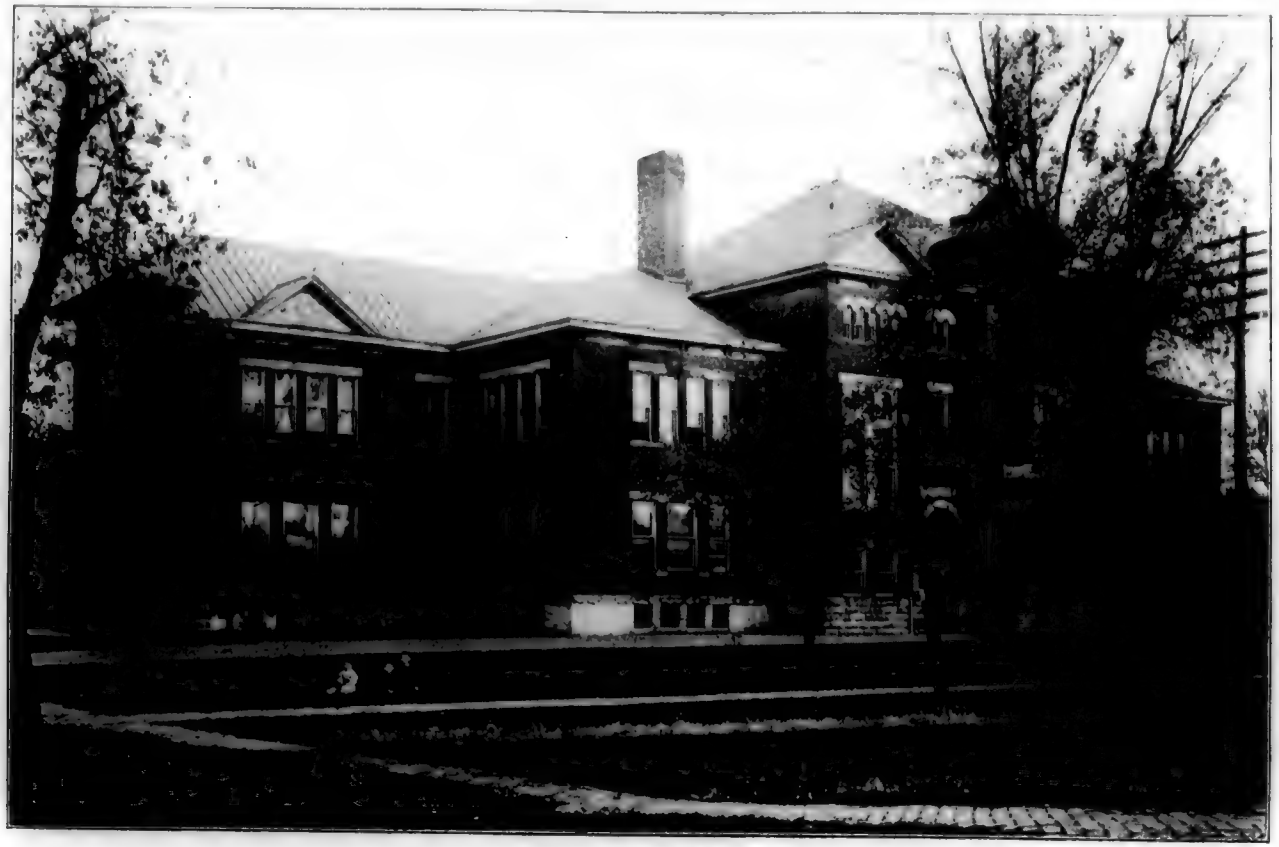
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Does not the list of these various lines of work in which our daughters are engaged open to the mental vision an ever outreaching view of rich fields in which to plant the seeds which it is hoped will take deep root and develop into a thoroughly patriotic, loyal and upright citizenship of the future?

The committees are as follows:

"Fort Massac—its conservation as a national park."

"Memorial continental hall."

"The American monthly magazine—historic—patriotic."

"Historic spots, monuments and revolutionary relics."

"Patriotic education."

"Children of the republic."

"Conservation"—(in general and in particular).

"The welfare of women and children."

"Good roads—ocean to ocean highways."

(The old trails—a memorial to pioneer men and women.)

"Historical research."

"Starved Rock a national park."

Still other lines of work suggested and urged by the national society are the following:

"To prevent desecration of the flag."

"An interchangeable bureau, lectures, etc., for promoting patriotic education."

"Committee on national university."

"Legislation in United States congress."

"Committee on real daughters."

The Rebecca Parke chapter has contributed of its money and its personal interest to the purchase and restoration of old Fort Massac, "situated almost within the environment of the old city of Metropolis in southern Illinois, and overlooking many miles of the Ohio river from its rocky heights." History gives the date of the erection of this fort as probably 1542. It was used as a temporary fort by De Soto's men as a protection from the Indians.

As a chapter, and individually, they hold certificates of stock in the purchase of Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky—the old farm being now set apart for a national park, through the instrumentality of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It has also, through its members, contributed to the purchase and restoration of the old Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia, the "birthplace of the American flag."

The conservation of Starved Rock as a national park has claimed our loyal interest as Illinois daughters, and the Berry Industrial school in Georgia appeals to us as a demand for our most earnest interest and support, from motives of patriotism if for no other. This is true *"patriotic education,"* one of the principles for which our national society stands.

The chapter is actively interested in locating and marking the graves of revolutionary soldiers in Knox county, and in the verification of records relating to early history in the county. Much, very much, has been accomplished and gratefully do we recognize and accept this opportunity for real service to our country as befits a patriotic organization. But much still remains to be done.

As has been fittingly expressed by another:

"So long as there remains one hero or one heroine to commemorate; so long as there remains one spot to mark, because it is sacred from labor done by brain or brawn for love of independence; one site on which patriots contended for human rights and human liberty; while there remains within the limits of our country one man, one woman, or one child who has not heard the good news of the great fact in the gospel of peace and brotherhood—that every one, no matter how humble, stands with the greatest in equality before the tribunal of justice; one still to be impressed by the story of liberty so sublimely illustrated by examples of loyalty, courage and humanity on the part of our ancestors of the Revolution, who laid so firmly the rugged foundation for this great government, cementing it, as it were, with resolves for justice, with love of liberty, with suffering, tears and blood, this priceless heritage it is our privilege and duty to pass on to those who come after us, unchanged in all its glory."

And so we say, all hail, to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and may God speed us in our good work.

This completes the review of woman's work in Knox county. It has been a careful and painstaking effort to include all the organizations that have been brought to notice, and all those of which information could be secured by labored investigation. If anything worthy of note has been omitted, it is to be regretted, but it has been from no lack of effort on the part of the writer to secure all possible available information.

It is the record of remarkable intellectual activity and fervid philanthropic and patriotic effort crowned with noteworthy success, an admirable showing in every respect.

It is submitted to the women of our county with the hope that it may awaken a feeling of pardonable pride in view of what has been accomplished in the past, and stimulate them to an ambition to reach still greater heights of achievement in the future.

Note:—Mrs. Albert J. Perry, member of the Clio club since its organization, died at her home in Galesburg, March 11, 1912.

Mrs. Mary Claycomb Grubb, president of the Free Kindergarten association, died at her home in Galesburg, on May 26, 1912.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN KNOX COUNTY

By Lawrence R. Ryan, M. D.

Knox county, as far as we are able to learn, has always been favored with its full quota of excellent physicians who were ever abreast of the times. Many of the older men live only in the traditions of the county. During the early history of the county, and in fact until the medical registration law of 1877 was passed, there was no record. Many competent physicians lived, did their work in the most approved manner, and "passed on" without leaving a monument except in the memories of those they served and aided. Whenever advances have been made in scientific medicine, the Knox county physicians have been

quick to avail themselves of it. Every year some of them go away to take post graduate work, and give the people the benefit of their new knowledge and skill.

There are two well equipped hospitals in the county (The Galesburg Cottage hospital, and St. Mary's hospital) where almost any operation known to surgical science is performed with skill and dispatch. Many of our physicians and surgeons have a reputation which extends far beyond the confines of the county, and patients come from all directions to receive the benefits of their skill.

The ratio of physicians in the county to the population has always been about one to six hundred. The number, however, is constantly changing. Since the passage of the registration act in 1877, fully two hundred have registered in the county, but many remained only a few months, and others died. Of the forty physicians in the county, twenty-five years ago, there are only ten now in practice. Twenty-two have died and a few who moved away are still living. Doctor L. S. Lambert is the oldest practicing physician in the county. He has been in continuous practice since 1866.

The completion of the schools of medicine has also shown a decided change. "Regulars" have always predominated, but there was about twenty-five per cent of non-regulars twenty-five years ago and most of those were homeopaths, there was a smattering of eclectics. At the present time there are scarcely *five* per cent non-regulars. As the science of medicine has become more exact, and the germ theory has been developed (when diagnosis must depend upon the microscope), the ranks of the homeopaths have become thinned. Their places have been taken, however, by other cults, viz., osteopaths, naturopaths, chiropractic and Christian scientists.

In epidemics of disease and wherever the service of a physician was needed, the Knox county physician has not been found wanting. He has ever been at the front to bear his share of the burden for humanity's sake. During the Rebellion several of the Knox county men served as surgeons and notable among them was W. F. Tait, who recently passed to his reward, and E. S. Cooper. Many who are now physicians, but were not during the war, served their country in the ranks in time of need. Among them were D. W. Aldrich, L. S. Lambert, G. W. Foote, M. S. Carr, E. L. Phillips and R. B. Snead. All of these have been prominent in the ranks of the G. A. R.

In the late war with Spain, Doctor Jesse Rowe, of Abingdon, was the only Knox county physician who went to the front. He had a commission in the First Illinois cavalry and served from May 21, 1898, until the end of the war.

Doctor W. H. Maley is at present a member of the medical reserve corps in the United States army with the rank of first lieutenant. From 1900 to 1908, he was first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the artillery battalion of the Illinois National Guards.

The Knox county physicians, as is common with the profession, have not dabbled much in politics, except in a general way. Three physicians have held the office of mayor of Galesburg, and Doctor Louis Becker is now mayor of Knoxville. D. W. Aldrich was elected mayor of Galesburg, in 1887, G. W. Foote, in 1885, and W. O'R. Bradley, in 1901. Several have served the city in the capacity of alderman. H. S. Hurd, 1860-1863; W. H. Maley and C. G. Johnson, several terms each.

Doctor W. F. Tait was appointed chief surgeon to the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, which position he held until he was forced by failing health to resign.

L. R. Ryan was on the National Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, as a candidate for elector.

In club life the physicians have been more active. Four have been exalted rulers of the Elks lodge, viz., L. G. Hall, R. C. Matheny, W. O'R. Bradley and C. B. Horrell. Doctor Bradley also had the honor to serve as president of the Retail Merchants' association and was its president when Galesburg held its first and most successful street fair.

Doctors J. A. Denny, L. R. Ryan, R. C. Matheny and C. B. Ripley have served on the directory of the Galesburg club.

In medical society work the Knox county physicians have forged more to the front than in war or politics, and that is as it should be. It is their natural sphere. Until 1893 there was no medical organization in Knox county. On several occasions feeble efforts had been made to get the physicians together for the purpose of organization, but every effort met with failure until 1893. In the spring of 1893 Doctors Ryan and Bradley sent out notices for a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing a Galesburg medical society. There was a hearty response, and the first meeting was held in the offices of Aldrich, Bradley and Ryan, 24 South Cherry street, and an organization perfected. The society was called the "Galesburg Medical society." In this society there were two departures from the regular routine of organizations of this kind. In order to avoid friction and jealousy there were no officers except the secretary and treasurer. The members presided in alphabetical order. The constitution and by-laws also allowed the society to take into membership "non-regulars," viz., eclectics and homeopaths. This was contrary to the constitution of the American Medical association and the code of ethics and naturally created a howl of indignation from the ultra regulars or "moss backs" and "holier than thou" individuals. Strange as it may seem, it was but a few years until this very provision was embodied in the new constitution of the American Medical association and all its affiliated societies, state and county. We, the organizers, were simply ahead of the times. Be that as it may, the ultra regulars organized a new society called the "Galesburg club" the following year, to which "non-conformists" were not eligible. The "Galesburg club" lasted about a year. The society first formed dragged out a miserable existence for five years, and then passed into a state of "innocuous desuetude" for five years more, when it was reorganized and is now in a flourishing condition. Doctor L. R. Ryan was the secretary of the first Galesburg medical society.

In order to affiliate with the state society and the American Medical association, a Knox county medical society was organized in 1902. Doctor Louis Becker of Knoxville was its first president. Since then the office of president has been filled by Doctors Matheny, Stewart, Ryan, Brown, Chalmers, Lytle, Cowan, Davis, Evans and Beecher. In order to avoid friction between the city and country practitioners, the presiding officer is chosen alternately from the Galesburg and smaller town districts. Enthusiastic meetings are held twice a year, April and September. The day is devoted to scientific papers and business and the evening to a banquet, where the inner man is satisfied and jest and jollity are unconfined.

Strife and petty jealousy, which is so common among professional men in small communities, is fast becoming a thing of the past, and all the physicians work together for the good of the profession and suffering humanity. The county societies are not allowed to have fee bills or to attempt to regulate charges. The Galesburg City society, however, has a fee bill, which is used simply as a guide. Each physician makes his charges as the exigencies of the case seem to demand.

For forty years the Military Tract Medical association, which comprised all the territory from Mendota to Quincy and from Peoria to the Mississippi river, took the place of the County society. All the progressive physicians in Knox county were members of that most excellent organization. Many of its meetings were held in Galesburg, and a great many of the Knox county men had the honor of being its president. Among them may be mentioned Doctors Judd, Hensley, Reece, Lambert, Hopper, Percy, Ryan, Becker, Horrell and Matheny.

Doctor Percy has had the distinguished honor of an election as president of the State Medical society and has been one of its counsellors for many years.

Many of the Knox county physicians are members of special societies, and their names appear frequently in the scientific programs.

Thirty years ago few of the physicians were graduates of literary colleges. A two years' course, in an old doctor, was deemed sufficient to start him in practice. Now there are few young physicians in the county who are not graduates of some literary college or university.

Doctor A. G. Humphrey, whose specialty was medical physiology, has repeatedly read articles before scientific bodies.

Doctor R. A. Saunders was the first physician to register under the new registration law of 1877. The date of his registration was Sept. 12th, 1877.

The Knox county physicians have always been a unit in insisting on quarantine regulations and on devising ways and means for the prevention of disease in our community. Repeatedly they have called the attention of the people to the filthy and unsanitary condition of Cedar Fork creek, Galesburg, into which all the sewerage of the city flows, and have pointed it out as a disease breeding medium. Soon after the organization of the first Galesburg medical society in 1894 a resolution was drawn up and presented to the city council, urging upon them the necessity of inclosing Cedar Fork creek, having a garbage crematory and a suitable sewerage system for the city. (It is a notorious fact that certain sections of the city are yearly subject to epidemics of typhoid fever due to deficient drainage.) Like all good resolutions for the betterment of the health of the people, that memorial was listened to in silence by the good city fathers and pigeonholed and died the death of all "good resolutions." The Cedar Fork still sends forth its noisome odors, an ever present menace to the good health of the community and also is an everliving monument to the lack of judgment and foresight of our counsellors. Thousands to fight disease, but not one cent to prevent it!

Twenty years ago many of the foreign countries, recognizing the wisdom and necessity of conserving the health of their citizens and insisting on means of prevention of disease, were compelling the examination of the children as to their physical condition before they entered school, so that prevalent disease or deformities might be eradicated and others prevented. In 1892 Doctor L. R.

Ryan, on his return from Germany, where he had been studying, gave lectures before the teachers of the city of Galesburg on the necessity of having the children examined, especially as to the condition of their sight and hearing, as those were the organs brought most into use in the school room. On many occasions after that physicians have lectured before the teachers at the County Institute and much good has come of it.

In 1904, under the administration of Doctor Ben B. Baird, commissioner of health, a more elaborate plan of examination of the school children's eyes was instituted. Doctor R. C. Matheny and Doctor L. R. Ryan made personal examination of the vision of several thousand children. As neither the county or city make any financial provision for such work, the service of the physicians was gratuitous.

Within the past three years, however, the school nurse system has been instituted and the work of examination is taken over by her, to the great advantage of the pupil and the teacher.

Recently, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., courses of lectures on health and hygiene have been instituted and the Knox county physicians have given the lectures on subjects assigned them.

On numerous occasions the physicians have filled the pulpits on tuberculosis Sunday, admonishing the people as to the wide prevalence of that dread disease and the great necessity of its prevention. These lectures have been of inestimable value in awakening interest among the people, as is evidenced by the complete organization the county now has to fight the disease. The propaganda organized by the Knox county physicians in the spring of 1911, for the education of all the people of the county as to the dangers of tuberculosis and of the necessity of having a county sanatorium for the treatment is one of the most unselfish on record. In 1908, the Knox County Medical society appointed a committee consisting of Dr. C. B. Ripley, chairman, and Doctors Bradley and Cromwell to confer with a committee from the county supervisors to see if the county would not erect or provide a suitable sanatorium for the treatment of consumption. Several meetings were held, but very little was done. Finally it was discovered that a small farm could be purchased near Knoxville, which would be suitable for a tent colony at least. This was purchased, but it soon became evident that some of the supervisors had "inside information," and as individuals used their knowledge as supervisors to their own profit. It was finally threshed out in court and the whole episode ruined all prospects of a sanatorium, and for the time put a quietus on the effort to secure one. The matter was held in abeyance for a year or two. Finally in the spring of 1911, the Galesburg City Medical society called a special meeting with the same end in view. The following committee was appointed: Dr. Cox, chairman; Doctors Bradley, Hall, Longbrake and Ryan. This committee was augmented by three from the county society, Birmingham, Bohan and Becker. Under the active guidance of Doctor Cox, chairman of the committee, a strenuous campaign was begun at once. At the beginning of the campaign the physicians were urged by the supervisors to go out among the people and finally bring evidence to the supervisors that there was need of such an institution and that the people really wanted it. In all good faith the physicians and those interested did so, and brought the evidence and presented it. The best plan seemed to be that of

securing the hearty co-operation of the business men, make an educational assault on all the towns of the county, and finally to get an expression of opinion from each locality as to the advisability of having a county sanatorium. Money to defray the expenses of the canvass was subscribed by the merchants and other individuals. Physicians who had automobiles loaned them for the work. The organization was complete and active work was begun in August. The county was divided into districts and a complete schedule of lectures was made, so that two physicians usually and one lay party would appear at each town at the time specified. The physicians were untiring in their efforts, spurred on by their enthusiastic and able chairman, Doctor Cox, who gave almost all his time during the crusade to its furtherance. Twenty towns and districts were visited by twenty physicians and several citizens, attorneys and merchants divided up into groups of three. The physicians discussed the scientific side and the necessity for strict quarantine and right living, also urging the establishment of a county institution as the best plan of treatment. The social and business aspect was presented by the non-physicians. At each meeting place the people in attendance were asked to vote upon the following resolution:

"At a public meeting held in ..... Knox County, Ills. August ..... 1911. For the purpose of devising ways and means to check the spread of the dread disease tuberculosis the following resolution was passed:

Resolved:—That the supervisors of Knox County be urged to immediately arrange for the procuring or erection of a suitable sanatorium for the isolation and cure of tubercular patients.

Signed ....., *Chairman.*

....., *Secretary.*"

Thus tangible evidence of the desire of the people could be presented to the board of supervisors. Everywhere they were received with enthusiasm and the questions asked by the people showed a deep interest in the matter. As a climax to the crusade, a large meeting was held in Galesburg in the temporary wigwam of the Christian church, and Doctor Petit, who has charge of the tubercular sanatorium, gave an entertaining address.

The special committee of the supervisors to consider the matter was made up of Hoxworth, chairman, and Robson, Barry, Paden and Greigg. This committee agreed to meet the committee from the medical society and others interested and hear arguments. A résumé of the whole subject was written up by Doctor Ryan on behalf of the committee and presented in pamphlet form after being read. Many of the physicians of the county, besides those on the committee, also spoke in favor of the plan. Nearly a whole day was given up to this discussion. The arguments were so overwhelming, and there was such a unanimity of opinion among the newspapers and people of standing, that it seemed as if the supervisors could not refuse. It is known that several of the committee were in favor of it, but were overawed by stronger influence. The committee of the physicians were forced to spend half their time answering irrelevant questions, or brushing away imaginary cobwebs, and suppositions, which were pertinent only to the mind of the opposition. Nothing was done except to appoint a subcommittee to visit Ottawa and Naperville and investigate the institutions at those points, and a non-committal report was given to the board of supervisors and placed on file without a word of discussion by the board, notwithstanding the

fact that the day the report was brought in, the secretary of the State Anti-tubercular society was present and spoke before the board, in hopes that something might be done. Members of the committee of the medical societies also added their mite. They may as well have saved their energy for they were talking to deaf ears.

Thus ended the first chapter of the great crusade to awaken the people to the existence of a great evil and to effect a means of its eradication.

When, oh when, will the people consider enough their own welfare to place it in the hands of competent individuals who hold office at their will and consider their highest duty to be to guard carefully the people's welfare even though it does cost a little money? When will shallow office holders realize that they are there at the will of the people, and to subserve their interests and not to carry out some personal political scheme or spite and thereby kill a plan that the community needs for its own protection?

The first move against tuberculosis in the county was crushed but the end is not yet. The work goes grandly on. Every newspaper and thinking man sees the necessity for such a sanatorium. A county organization which affiliates with the State Anti-tubercular league has been organized, and the people are daily being educated. Public sentiment will soon force Knox county to take her place in the progressive league, and establish a place where those sorely afflicted tubercular patients can be properly cared for. "Thousands for graft, but not a dollar for real necessity."

Early recognizing the fact that disease is conveyed to humans through the medium of the milk of cows and that a large per cent of the intestinal diseases of childhood and subsequent deaths were due to this source, the Knox county physicians through the Galesburg Medical and Knox County Medical societies organized the Knox County Milk commission. The commission was composed of the following physicians: Baird, chairman; Evans, secretary; Longbrake, Nash, Beecher and Cromwell. The commission was organized for the purpose of educating the people at large to the dangers lurking in unclean milk and to induce the dairy men to increase the sanitary conditions and to eliminate all diseased and particularly tuberculous cattle. An effort was to be made to compel the delivery of sterilized milk having its full fat percentage. The committee went to work with a will, but soon found that when the individual's pocketbook was touched he rebelled. The whole story is graphically told by the chairman of the commission, who read a paper before the American Association of Medical Milk commissioners at St. Louis, Missouri, June 6th, 1910, which I here quote in full, and fully states the work done by Knox county physicians:

Some Considerations of the Pure Milk Question in Country Districts.

BY BEN. D. BAIRD, M. D., GALESBURG, ILL.

(Reprint from Wisconsin State Medical Journal.)

In a burst of public spiritedness, characteristic of the profession, the Galesburg Medical society in April, 1908, organized the Galesburg Medical Milk commission. It is only fair to say that our desires were greater than our resources, and the medical society not having had a great deal of experience with milk com-

missions, considered the honor of appointment to membership of this commission, due and sufficient reason for proceeding to get busy with the milk question, and everlastingly keeping at it without thought of remuneration or wherewithal to meet expenses. The public was indifferent to the degree of absolutely refusing even to get interested in us, and the city council seemed to think we were grafters when we asked for a milk ordinance that would give *us* some authority to inspect milk. So that fell through, and we were right where we started, only we *knew* a few things which we *didn't* know to start out with. We then thought the milk dealers were easy and would like to be educated along the lines of certified milk, so we called them together and talked to them, talked to them earnestly, like fathers. They listened intently and *seemed* delighted with our theory. They thought our talks were beautiful and our unselfish stand for humanity entitled us to a bronze medal, and then they woke up and said: "How are we going to pay for all this when we're making only a *living now?* Your theory is beautiful, your intentions are ennobling, your certified milk is just the thing, but *we* are only poor milk dealers and have to buy milk wherever we can get it so that we can sell it for enough profit to keep our families in shoes and our groceryman satisfied. We can't build sanitary barns and put screens on them, we can't have our herds tested and we can't make the farmers do it because they have milked cows too long now in the good old filthy, disease-producing way."

We found that Galesburg was using about ten thousand quarts of milk daily and two thousand five hundred quarts of cream. About 15 per cent was produced by two or three dairymen, the balance was shipped in or furnished by private families. We approached the dairymen in a very cautious and respectful manner and suggested that certain improvements would allow them to furnish a better milk supply. Their reply was that "to make these necessary improvements would mean a raise in the price of milk and our customers wouldn't stand for it, and besides our barn lots are so flat the cows wade knee-deep in mud, after each rain," which is literally true, as Galesburg is right on the prairies, "so we couldn't furnish certified milk if we got twice as much for it as we now get" (the average price is about seven cents per quart). So we were up against it again. All this had taken us better than a year, and what we had accomplished in the way of *certified milk* wouldn't hurt anybody. But we were the Medical Milk commission and *our* duty was to see that Galesburg got a better quality of milk and we had to do it some way and without money. Moral suasion had failed, our milk ordinance was knocked out, the milk producers wouldn't listen, the milk dealers *couldn't* and it looked as if we were going to be failures as milk commissioners.

At the critical moment when we were in deep despair a Moses arose as of old and told us how our superintendent of public schools had a way of getting things and suggested that we have him equip the chemical department of the high school with milk testing apparatus and have the professor of chemistry adopt milk analysis as a part of the regular curriculum and teach the pupils how to analyze milk and teach them what *pure* milk was and what *impure* milk meant, to instruct them that it was a most valuable part of their daily life to see that the family didn't buy filthy milk and by repeatedly examining the milk from their own houses and keeping records of the same it would soon be easy to tell which

of the dealers were handling the best milk and soon the whole school would be talking and comparing notes and the milk man who wasn't clean would have to brush up or he would lose his business.

This plan we adopted and the board of education made us a very liberal allowance for this equipment and installed it in the chemical department of the high school. Of course this does not include the bacterial count, but we test for fats, solids, preservatives and specific gravity and use the Wisconsin curd test for purity, so it is after all a very good analysis. A record of every analysis is kept by the professor of chemistry and the pupils themselves make the tests under the supervision of their professor, and very soon they become quite proficient and after a while they positively refuse to use milk that doesn't come up to the standard. The high school has nearly eight hundred pupils, representing nearly as many families, and these eight hundred families wield a tremendous influence for the betterment of the milk situation.

Recently in a talk with the superintendent of schools and the professor of chemistry they told me that milk examination was specially dwelt upon all through the four years' course and they considered it relatively of as great importance as any other branch that was taught because it brought the question of pure milk daily into homes that previously had known nothing of it and the demand for better milk was so great that the milk to-day is 50 per cent better than when it was inaugurated. Superintendent of Schools Steel says: "It emphasizes in a way as nothing else could, the value of pure milk and bring it directly home to the consumers."

Of course we do not claim to produce certified milk nor do we expect this association to accept it as such, but we do claim to have raised the standard of milk in Galesburg until less than 5 per cent of it falls below the standard in fats or shows the presence of preservatives or filth, and this at a time when the milk was notoriously bad, and this in a country which is not a dairy country and where the conditions and environments are not conducive to the production of the best milk, and we did it without any expense. In addition the inspector of high schools sent out by the University of Illinois to inspect such schools with the idea of admitting their pupils to the university, wrote us a very flattering letter in which he commended us highly for the step we had taken and advocating strongly its general adoption by high schools throughout the state.

In conclusion I only wish to reiterate the principal considerations with which we dealt and which I believe will apply almost everywhere to towns of our size: First, the apathy of its citizens toward a movement of this kind due to a lack of knowledge of the subject. Second, the seeming inability to have the city council pass an operable ordinance that would assist us. Third, the backwardness with which milk dealers and milk producers are brought to see the light. Fourth, the ease with which a chemical department of a high school can be induced to take up milk analysis and the general good resulting from such procedure.

Illinois Standards.—Milk shall contain not less than 3% of milk fat, and not less than 8.5% of solids not fat.

U. S. Standards.—Standard milk is milk containing not less than 12% of total solids, and not less than 8.5% of solid not fat, nor less than 3.25% of milk fat

In his recently published book entitled "Foods and Their Adulteration," Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture,

says: "From thousands of analyses of American milks that have been made it appears that the average content of fat therein is about 3.9%."

Doctor Chalmers has been a frequent contributor to our newspapers on all subjects of interest to the people and the profession, as he takes a deep interest both in medical and civic life.

Doctor Bradway, of Abingdon, fills the chair of physiology in Abingdon college.

Doctor Bower, besides being a rival of Whitcomb Riley, is interested in many of the business enterprises of the city.

Doctor Wing was for many years chief medical director of the C. M. L. A. Insurance society of Galesburg.

For twenty years Knox county has had the services of two excellent woman physicians, Doctors Rice and Law. There have been others in the county, but they have not remained long.

For many years Knox county was one of the few that had a capable eye specialist. Doctor L. S. Lambert was one of the pioneers in that line of work in this county. At the present time there are four, Lambert, Ryan, Parry and Matheny.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE GALESBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL

By Professor W. L. Steele

The history of the public schools of Galesburg is divided into three periods: The district schools, the union graded schools and the schools under the present charter. Of the first period, that of district schools, no official records can be found. The first district was organized, probably, in 1840, when the village of Galesburg numbered 272 souls. As the population increased, it was subdivided, from time to time, until there were eight independent school districts, each having its own board of directors and a little schoolhouse of one department, when, in 1858, they were all united into one district, comprising the territory within the present limits of Galesburg and known as the Union Graded School District No. 1. During the nineteen years, which this period covers, the population of the city had grown to nearly 5,000. A population of 5,000 with only eight school rooms, where three times that number would be required today, calls for an explanation, which will be given farther on.

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE

The first public school building, according to tradition, for there are no records preserved and no account of it was committed to print for more than a quarter of a century after the event, was built on the north side of the square, east of Broad street, in 1840. It was soon afterwards moved to the north side of Ferris street, between Broad and Cherry streets. It was constructed in accordance with the ideas of Mr. C. S. Colton, one of the directors, and the very novelty of the plan has preserved it from the common oblivion of the school

architecture of that period. The floor was an inclined plane sloping from the rear to the front where the teacher's desk was placed, the object being to have the pupils in full view of the teacher. The pupils who attended that school all remember what a capital place the aisles were to slide down hill, and on this account it has not been forgotten. Mr. Colton, it is said, afterwards regretted that all the schoolhouses were not built on this plan. It would seat sixty pupils.

THE FIRST TEACHER

Mr. Eli Farnham taught the first school in this building in the winter of 1840-41. The school was in session from four to six months each year; the teacher was generally a college student who was in need of money to complete his education. Prof. George Churchill, when a boy, went to this school in the winter of 1840-41 and taught it in the winter of 1848-49, when he was a sophomore in college. He received a dollar a day and boarded around, sleeping at home. One of his pupils was Miss Mary Allen West.

LOCATION OF SCHOOLHOUSES

The names and the locations of the different school buildings at the time the districts were consolidated in 1858, were as follows: Ferris Street school, on the north side of Ferris street, west of Cherry street; East Main Street school, sometimes called the Brick school, on the southwest corner of Main and Pine streets; West Main Street school, sometimes known as the Parker school, on the south side of Main street, just east of Walnut avenue; Simmons Street school, known for a time as the Blanchard school, on the north side of Simmons street, east of Academy; Tompkins Street school, where the First Baptist church now stands; Monmouth Street school, at the junction of Monmouth and Brooks streets; Chambers Street school, known as the Depot school on First street, just west of Chambers street; Kellogg Street school, on the southwest corner of Kellogg and Losey streets.

POVERTY OF THE DISTRICTS

Comparing the dates of the purchase of the different school sites, with the years when it is certainly known schools were conducted on these premises, it is evident that the first schoolhouses were "squatters"—too poor to own the land on which they stood. The buildings themselves gave evidence of their poverty. The Galesburg Free Democrat, in its issue of November 13, 1856, says, editorially, "Our present school pens should be sold for coal houses." These conditions can easily be accounted for. The people of Illinois did not believe in common schools at that date; there was no free school law in Illinois till 1855, nineteen years after the settlement of the Galesburg colony. It is true, a free school law was enacted by the legislature in 1825.

SCHOOL LAW OF 1825

This law provided that common schools should be established free and open to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The legal voters were empowered at the annual meeting to levy a tax of one-



FARNHAM SCHOOL

Located corner of Farnham and Summit Streets. A four-room building with auditorium and office. Built in 1911. Cost of plant, $25,000.

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Located corner of Farnham and Summit Streets. A four-room building with auditorium and office. Built in 1911. Cost of plant, $25,000.

half of one per cent, subject to a maximum limitation of $10 to any one person. An appropriation was made by the state of $2 out of every $100 received into the treasury. This, together with the interest on the state common school fund, which consisted of three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands, two townships donated for founding and maintaining a seminary of learning, and the surplus revenue of the United States distributed by act of Congress in 1837, made possible quite a complete system of public schools. To this must be added, of course, the income from the 16th section of every township the most munificent donation ever made to public education by a government. This came from Congress in compliance with the ordinance of 1787, which enjoined that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." But the law was so amended in 1827, as virtually to nullify it by providing that no person should be taxed for the maintenance of any school unless his consent was first obtained in writing, and the continuance of the state appropriation of $2 out of every $100 received into the treasury, being its very life, was denied. In 1845, even the interest on the state fund was suspended, owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances—this state, like many others, having stopped paying interest on her public debt. From this date, 1827, to 1855, there were repeated amendments and revisions of the school law by the legislature, but they had no effect upon the schools, for they all wanted the vital principle of the taxing power. As late as 1852, the total local tax for school purposes in the whole state of Illinois amounted to only fifty-one thousand dollars. The school law remained a dead letter for twenty-eight years; and it was during this period that the Galesburg colony was founded and grew to have a population of three thousand. Under these conditions it is no wonder that the schoolhouses of Galesburg were but little better than coal houses and that only three of them owned the land on which they stood.

THE SCHOOL SECTION

The income from the sixteenth section was, practically, all the support upon which the schools could depend till 1855, or rather 1856, when the tax provided by the law of 1855 became available. Thus the sixteenth section was a matter of great importance at that time. Where it was, what disposition was made of it, and how much was realized from it, forms part of the school history of those days; and it is certainly a matter of interest to us to-day, as we receive annually the income from that portion of this fund which we got when it was divided between Galesburg and the remainder of the township.

In an article, "A Brief History of Knox College," prepared by the Rev. Geo. W. Gale in 1845, "for the double purpose of public information and a document of reference," he says: "The school section (640 acres) given by the government for primary schools, fell near the town, and has yielded a permanent fund of $7,000, the interest of which with the annual state appropriations nearly furnishes gratuitous instruction to every child in the township. Some of two hundred children now profit by this fund." This was written nine years after the founding of the colony. The greater part of the school section lies within the city limits. Main street, west from Henderson street to Linwood cemetery, is its north boundary; and Henderson street, south from Main street to Fifth street, is its east boundary.

INCOME FROM TOWNSHIP FUND

When this fund was divided between the city and the township there is no record of the amount that came to the city. Whatever that amount was the board of education has to-day $5,133.55, which is this fund plus $221.20, Galesburg's share of the county fund that was distributed in 1908 by the county superintendent.

The records of those days show that school funds were loaned at 10 per cent. Thus the net income from the township fund would be about $550 annually. This was practically the amount of available funds for school purposes from 1839 to 1855. The population of the township in 1840, including the village of Galesburg, was 516, and in 1855 the population of the village alone was 2,916. During these fifteen years the public schools of the village and township of Galesburg, with a population never less than 500 and reaching 4,000, had for their support but little more than $500 a year—not enough to provide for more than two schools where there should have been from three to twenty. That the public school accommodations were entirely inadequate and miserably poor in Galesburg prior to 1855 is no reflection on the intelligence or public spirit of the good people of that time. After this date, however, when the present free school law was enacted, one would naturally expect to find in this community good schools with sufficient accommodations.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE TO SCHOOLS

In the issue of Jan. 1st, 1857, of the Galesburg Free Democrat, is an article signed by "E. S. W." (E. S. Wilcox, professor of modern languages in Knox college) in which he advocates forming union graded schools and pronounces the present schools inefficient, worse than useless—a shame to the community. In the issue of April 13, 1859, is an article signed "Tax-Payer" in which he says: "I believe I may safely assert that there is not another town in the state of Illinois, having as large a population as Galesburg, that has done so little, directly, for the improvement of its common schools." In an editorial of Sept. 3, 1859, appears the following: "The fair name of the 'College City' is being tarnished by our shameful negligence of the interests of our common schools. While we rejoice in the higher educational facilities afforded by our colleges and seminaries, let us no longer disgrace ourselves by neglecting the masses in our midst, whose right training is more intimately connected with our future prosperity than that of any other class." In an article on union graded schools by Professor Churchill, Nov. 20, 1856, is this sentence: "A schoolhouse could be built which instead of being a burning disgrace to us would be our brightest glory." He must then have had a vision of that schoolhouse which was built ten years later and which to-day bears his name.

JOHN F. EBERHART

In the Editor's Table of the Illinois Teacher, Feb. 27, 1857, is an article on Galesburg by John F. Eberhart, one of the distinguished educational pioneers of Illinois, a promoter of the union graded school system, in which may be found

the following: "Galesburg is a pleasant city, and has already acquired a merited fame for literary enterprise. Lombard university, Knox male and female colleges—all school buildings nearly completed—are institutions of a high grade and throw a halo of light about the place. The citizens are generally intelligent and kind and probably think less of money and more of mind than is customary for a western city. However, amid all their aspirations for the formation of an intelligent community and the full development of true manhood and womanhood, one very important feature has, until lately, been overlooked. Their ambition has soared above the common schools. The dilapidated condition of the public schools bears a woeful testimony of their neglect. The buildings are poor, the teachers receive poor wages and the result is that they have poor schools."

SIMEON WRIGHT

Simeon Wright, another of our distinguished educational pioneers, as state agent of the Illinois Teacher, wrote up Galesburg for the July (1858) issue as follows: "I am on classic ground. The very atmosphere breathes incense to the goddess of letters and science. The severe elegance of Knox college and fair proportions of Lombard university are the material embodiment of the spirit of the place. Here are the higher institutions of learning just emerging from infancy in all the vigor of a young giantess, and here, also, are eight overshadowed public schools, and until recently there were as many districts." After referring, in complimentary terms, to Professors Churchill, Standish and Wilcox as educators who most fully recognized the dependence of the college on the common school, he makes this plea for the eight overshadowed public schools: "Would the college raise the standard of scholarship? Raise the standard of elementary education. Would she gain more students? Elevate the common school. Would she extend her influence? Extend sympathy and aid to the common schools. The more good public schools there are the more minds will feel the kindling fire and gaze longingly toward the higher hills of science. The college must grow with the growth of popular knowledge. Franklin once said: "Take care of the dimes; the dollars will take care of themselves." Take care of the common schools and the colleges will take care of themselves.

ATTITUDE OF THE COLLEGE

That it was thought necessary to make such a plea as this to college men and to a college community seems strange; for one would naturally think that the common school was the child of the college, but history tells a different story. The two institutions had different origins, with little in common. Gov. Berkeley, who thanked God that there were no free schools in Virginia and hoped that there would be none for a hundred years to come, contributed to the founding of a college, William and Mary's, and that without any feeling of inconsistency. Happily, with the world's broader vision, all this is changed now, and colleges and universities are the friends of the public schools.

There were several causes operating to produce this hostility to public schools. In the first place, as Professor Churchill says, "Every man, woman and child came here to build up Knox college. They were more interested in this even than

in founding the city. Whenever a child had learned to read, write and spell and was ready to study arithmetic and grammar he was entered in the preparatory department of the college. As a rule children entered the academy when they were ten years of age." Under these conditions the people did not feel the need of public schools and naturally enough they regarded them as a competitor to their favorite institution. Professor Churchill was warned time and again by some of the close friends of the college that he was injuring that institution and jeopardizing his own position by his activity in promoting public schools. Their fears were not altogether groundless. The year before the union graded schools were organized Knox academy enrolled over 350 students to 60 in the college department; the following year the enrollment was less than 150.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

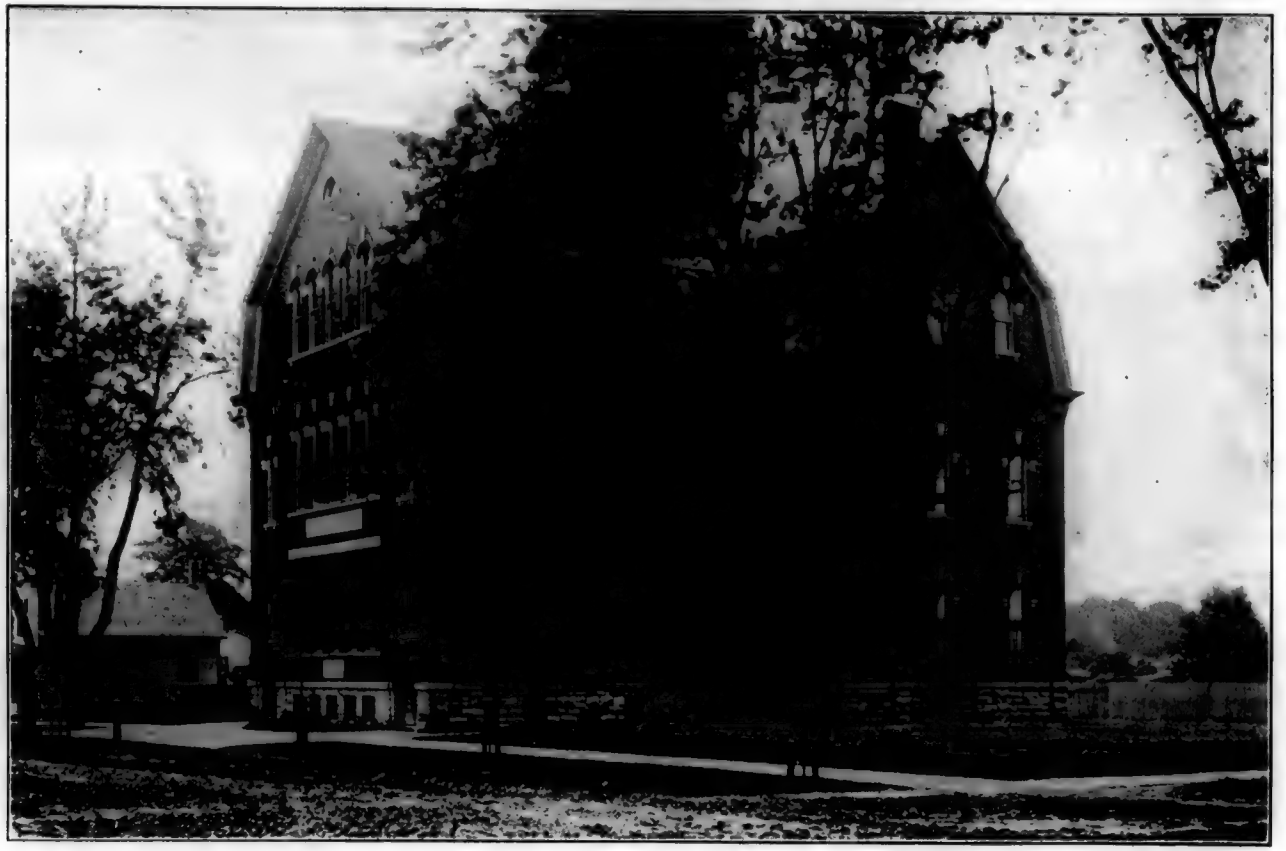
The income from the township fund being inadequate to furnish all the children what in those days was regarded as primary education, private schools, or select schools, as they preferred to call themselves, sprang up. Mrs. Geo. A. Tryon, who started such a school in 1856, told the writer that she could recall four others in the village at that time. For twenty years the people had to depend, to a great extent, upon these schools, and they were a power whose interests were antagonistic to free schools, that had to be reckoned with when it came to forming the free union graded schools. Even after the districts were united, such was the influence of these select schools and so strong was the feeling in their behalf that, in order to get the children to attend the new schools, it was necessary for the directors to incorporate, as it were, some of these schools into the new system of free public schools. Professor Churchill, who was one of the three directors that organized the union graded schools, is the authority for this statement. Mrs. Tryon had a private school of eighty pupils at that time, and she took fifty of them with her to the old post office building, and they were placed in the grammar department, without examination, of which she was made principal—an excellent person she was for this position, having had experience in graded schools in Ohio. Private schools of this type, or better designated as select schools, died hard, the last one not passing away until the late '80s.

JEALOUSY OF THE DISTRICTS

The fact that the city was divided into eight separate and independent districts, each with its rights, its interests, its jealousies, was another source of opposition. The reason this opposition alone did not prove to be insurmountable, was due to the poverty of the districts, they not having enough property to quarrel over.

CONDITIONS OPPOSED TO FREE SCHOOLS

These were the conditions that caused Galesburg to move slowly in forming a system of public education after the free school law was adopted in 1855; and the fact that it was a comparatively old settled community, with three to five thousand inhabitants, with its habits of thought and its local institutions formed



DOUGLAS SCHOOL

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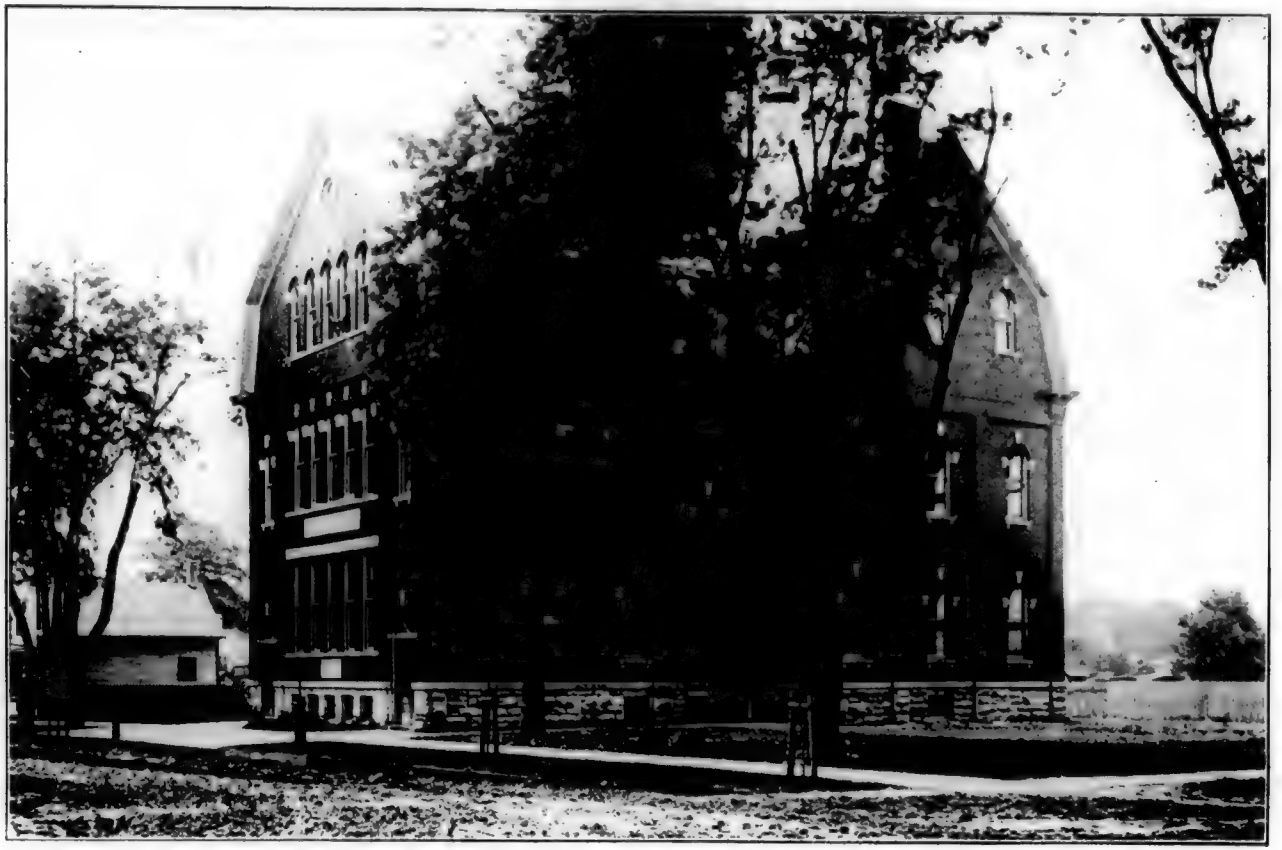
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and adjusted to a different state of things, would tend to retard any radical change. To satisfy the college, to placate the private schools, to quiet the fears of capital, and to convince the eight districts that the interests of each would be served better by one united district, was an undertaking of the first magnitude, compared to which any other event in the history of our schools is insignificant.

PROFESSOR CHURCHILL

It is perfectly evident that this movement could never have been successful without a great leader, a man with a vision, broad minded, progressive, patient, good-natured, forgetful of self, believing profoundly in education, and in closest sympathy with his fellowmen,—and that man was George Churchill. Others of course there were, who rendered noble service to the cause, but in every step taken to organize the union graded schools and to secure the present charter, he led the way. Professor George Churchill is as truly the founder of the public schools of Galesburg as the Rev. George W. Gale is the founder of the city. When the time comes, in the history of Galesburg, for erecting monuments to its great characters the first should have carved on it Rev. George W. Gale, Founder of the City, and the second should bear the name George Churchill, Founder of the Public Schools.

He was endowed by nature and qualified by training for the part he took in this great work. At ten years of age he came with his parents to Galesburg, in 1839,—three years after the first settlers. He attended the first public school taught in Galesburg, in the winter of 1840-41. He taught the same school in the winter of 1848-49, when a sophomore in college. After graduating from Knox college, he taught a year in Farmington. He then spent a year in Europe, devoting much of his time to the public schools of Germany,—especially the Frederick William Gymnasium, a graded school of four thousand students from seven to seventeen years of age. He said it was here that he first imbibed his enthusiasm for graded public schools. Full of this spirit he returned to Galesburg and took charge of Knox academy, in 1855,—the very year the free school law was passed. In the winter of this year, he attended the State Teachers' association at Bloomington. He met Dr. Bateman there and came home with fresh enthusiasm, and began writing articles for the Galesburg Free Democrat to show the advantages of graded schools and a consolidated district.

HENRY BARNARD

In December, 1856, he read a paper on German schools at the State Teachers' association in Chicago. Henry Barnard, who was present and heard this paper, at once became interested in the young man from Galesburg; and there was no man in this country, engaged in public school work, whose friendship could be so valuable to one in Professor Churchill's position, wrestling with the problem of organizing and grading a system of schools. Henry Barnard was the pioneer of educational journalism in America, and he had done for the schools of Connecticut what Horace Mann did for the schools of Massachusetts, —organized and graded them. Before the sessions of this meeting had ad-

journed, he promised Professor Churchill to aid him in getting men of recognized ability and great experience in organizing and grading schools, to come to Galesburg and conduct an educational campaign. Before returning home Professor Churchill, on the advice of Professor Barnard, engaged Mr. W. S. Baker, who had been one of Barnard's lieutenants in Connecticut for six weeks, agreeing to pay him one hundred dollars and his board.

W. B. BAKER

Mr. Baker began his six weeks' campaign in Galesburg in January, 1857. He would go to a school for a half day or more at a time and enthuse the teacher and pupils. Then he would visit the leading members of the district and explain to them the advantages of consolidation. Afternoon meetings were also held in the Old First church to which parents and children came, the church always being full, and Mr. Baker would address them on the benefits of a union graded school system.

HORACE MANN

In the following March, Horace Mann, the greatest educator America has produced, a most eloquent and irresistible speaker, was induced to come to Galesburg and deliver two lectures on free graded schools. These lectures were also delivered in the Old First church, and the result of them, following as they did, so closely the work of Mr. Baker, was a complete moral victory of consolidated districts and graded schools, though formal and official action was not taken till May or June, of the next year. Professor Churchill and Silas Willard paid the expenses of Mr. Baker and Horace Mann in this missionary campaign.

SILAS WILLARD

Another remarkable result of these lectures: Mr. Silas Willard, in the prime of life, perhaps the leading merchant of the city, dying at his home of tuberculosis, requested Horace Mann to call on him the morning after his second lecture, which he did in company with Prof. Churchill. At the close of this conference Mr. Willard said that he would provide in his will thirty thousand dollars for building a union graded school, and he thought he would donate two or three acres of ground on the northwest corner of Main and Chambers streets for the building site. The Galesburg Free Democrat of March 31st, 1857, closes an editorial with this sentence: "Silas Willard was buried in the old cemetery to-day and was followed to the grave by the largest concourse which ever turned out in Galesburg to honor the dead." Mr. Willard did provide in his will thirty thousand dollars for building a union graded school, but there is no record of the district receiving the money. Even if the city did not get the thirty thousand dollars it had the effect of stimulating the people to action, for in the Illinois Teacher of April, 1858, is this item: "Meetings of citizens of Galesburg have been held to initiate measures for the establishment of a system of union graded schools in that city and for obtaining the benefit of the bequest of the late Silas Willard." The school records do show that his widow did offer to give the land

on the northwest corner of Main and Chambers streets for a building site for the new schoolhouse, but the board of education, for reasons not given in the records, purchased instead the lot on the southwest corner of Broad and Simmons streets. Why not name the next school building the Silas Willard school?

UNION GRADED SCHOOLS ADOPTED

This system came into being in May or June, 1858, and ceased to exist June 11, 1861, when the present system was organized. Apparently no attempt was made to grade the schools during the first year of this period. In fact the people did not seem anxious to conduct them according to the new system after it was adopted. There were several provisions in the law that made it undesirable, and they thought the best way to remedy these would be to secure a school charter from the legislature.

THE SCHOOL CHARTER

For this purpose a series of mass meetings was held in the early part of 1858. At one of these meetings a committee of fifteen was appointed to draft a charter to present to the legislature. On this committee were Dr. Skinner of Lombard and Judge Lanphere. Professor Churchill was made chairman of the committee. Judge Lanphere was made chairman of a sub-committee to draw up a charter and present it to the legislature.

TWO JOKERS IN THE CHARTER

There were two significant provisions inserted in the last section of the charter which were the means of delaying its going into operation for two years and seven months. The first of these provisos was, that the act shall not take effect or be in force unless the majority of the legal voters shall decide in its favor; the usual form would have been to require a majority of the votes cast at the election. The second proviso was, that the election for this purpose must be held at such a time and conducted in such a manner as the council of said city may direct. Both of these provisions were innocent looking, and they are customary in such instruments, but each contained a joker, showing the character of the opposition, which was composed of men who were always on the alert and especially skillful—the "standpatters" of those days, but, as it will be seen, they were fighting a losing cause.

ELECTION DENIED BY COUNCIL

Early in the spring of 1859 the friends of the charter or those, as the Free Democrat puts it, who wanted more than six months of school in a year for the children of the city, appealed to the city council to submit the adoption of the charter to a vote of the people, but it, in its wisdom, refused to call an election for that purpose.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS ELECTED

The friends of free graded schools having spent a year, since the consolidation of the districts, in trying to secure a charter that would give more liberal provisions for public schools than were contained in the union graded school act, and seeing no hope in the immediate future that the city council would allow a vote to be taken on the charter, determined to do the best that could be done with the law they had. An election for school directors for school district No. 1, comprising all the schools of the city, was held on the first Monday of September, 1859. This was the regular time for holding school elections in those days. George Churchill, A. B. Campbell and J. H. Knapp were nominated at a called meeting of the citizens held on the Saturday evening before. There were two hundred and fifty votes cast, and these men were elected by a majority of sixty-three votes.

UNION GRADED SCHOOLS ORGANIZED

The board of directors went to work immediately to organize a system of graded schools, free to all citizens of Galesburg between five and twenty-one years of age. The schools up to that time had been mixed schools, having the advanced scholars in the same room with those learning their A B C's; and the variety of text-books was said to be some less than the number of pupils. The first thing the board did was to grade the scholars according to advancement in studies into four departments: Primary, secondary, grammar and high school. Many scholars, it was said, had been educated in one branch and neglected in others; hence a regular course of study was outlined and uniform text-books were adopted.

UNION GRADED SCHOOLS OPENED

The primary and secondary schools were opened Monday, Sept. 19, 1859, in the eight schoolhouses that had come to the board by the consolidation of the districts. There were eight teachers in these schools, and 400 pupils were enrolled the first week and 639 during the year. The advanced departments, grammar and high school, were opened, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859, in rooms rented by the board. Three of these rooms were in the old post office building on South Broad street, opposite the Old First church. The board rented three other rooms this year, but where it is uncertain, probably two of them in the northwest corner of the square, the property of Mr. C. S. Colton, for the advanced departments, and the other perhaps, in an outlying section, for the elementary grades. The number of pupils enrolled during the year in the high school department was 60, and in the grammar department 160, making a total enrollment of 859 for the year in all departments. The number of teachers was fourteen, and they received $2,197.90 in salaries. The total cost of the schools for the year was $3,176.89.

THE CHARTER ADOPTED

The city council, which had refused in 1859 to allow the people the privilege of voting on the charter, had a change of heart the next year after the city elections and decided to submit the charter to a vote of the people, calling an elec-



BATEMAN SCHOOL

Located on West Losey Street, between Clark Street and Maple Avenue. A nine-room building, with auditorium. Remodeled in 1899. Value, $25,000. Named in honor of Dr. Newton Bateman, President of Knox College.

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tion for that purpose to be held on Saturday, June 30, 1860. The friends of the charter immediately inaugurated a campaign in its favor, but they were fearful of the result, for they labored under a great disadvantage, as they had to get all their voters to the polls on election day, whereas their opponents had only to remain away from the polls. The Free Democrat on the evening before the election said, editorially: "To-morrow (Saturday) has been set apart by our city fathers for a vote upon the new school charter. It will be noticed that a majority of all the legal voters must vote for it in order to make it a law. Its adoption will, therefore, require nearly 600 votes in its favor, and its friends will, no doubt, realize the necessity of untiring vigilance; every voter who stays at home practically votes against it." On election day there were cast 505 votes for the act and 55 votes against the act. The friends of the charter were satisfied and its opponents were silenced, as the majority was so decisive that any contest was out of the question, the highest number of votes cast at the last election being 629. The city council accordingly, on July 3, 1860, having canvassed the votes as above, declared the school charter legally adopted and a part of the law of the city. This was in July, 1860; but the schools were not organized under the charter until September, 1861. The explanation of this is, that the charter provides for the election of directors on the first Monday in June; hence, a board of education could not be elected until June, 1861.

LAST YEAR OF UNION GRADED SCHOOLS

There was nothing to do but to continue the union graded schools for another year, which was done, with R. B. Guild as superintendent of instruction and seventeen lady assistants, being an increase of four teachers over the previous year. A complete roster of these teachers may be found in Root's Galesburg city directory for the year 1861, a copy of which is in the public library. There were nine buildings for the primary and secondary schools, with twelve teachers. The central school, for the grammar and high school departments, was held this year on the west side of the square with five teachers, in rooms rented from Mr. C. S. Colton. There was a special teacher of penmanship; the German language and the rudiments of vocal music were taught; declamations and compositions were required weekly; and a teachers' class was formed in the fall and spring for the especial benefit of those wishing to teach. With this year the union graded school system, originally the ideal system of public schools, came to an end, having been in operation only two years; but a stronger, better and more complete system took its place—the present one, which came into existence on the first Monday of June, 1861, by the election of the board of education of the Galesburg school district.

ADVANTAGES OF A CHARTER

The provision of the charter that makes the treasurer and clerk of the city, ex-officio treasurer and clerk of the board of education has, in a large measure, preserved the schools in the past from political domination, by taking away the "sinews" of political warfare. If the board appointed its own treasurer, as it would do under the general law, then all the banks and their officials would be

interested in the membership of the board, not for the good of the schools, particularly, but for their own benefit, as the school fund is one of the best deposits. If it appointed its own clerk, as it would do under the general law, then the politician for revenue would be interested in who is elected to the board, for that office is good for a salary of a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, under political management. As it is, there is nothing in the management of the schools by the board of education, organized under the charter, to call forth the legitimate interest of any one, except the welfare of the schools alone.

The provision that empowers the board to locate the school buildings without submitting each to a vote of the people as it would be required to do under the general law, has saved the schools, and the city too, from much bitter and needless strife. Nothing so paralyzes the efficiency of a school as the warring of antagonistic interests in its administration.

THE LAST BATTLE FOR FREE SCHOOLS

At the third meeting of the board of education, held on July 9, 1861, the last move in the battle against free schools, that had been so persistently and ably waged since 1855, was begun. In a section of the charter, which declares that the schools shall be free, follows this clause, "or upon the payment of such rates of tuition as the board shall prescribe." All the facts in the history of the case being considered, this looks very much like another joker. In accordance with this provision the following resolution was introduced: *"Resolved,* That all student residents attending the Central school shall pay the sum of fifty cents per quarter tuition, and all attending other schools shall pay twenty-five cents per quarter, all to be paid in advance." Both the wording and the spirit of this resolution are an echo from a past age. On motion of Mr. Clement Leach, the member from the Fifth ward, it was laid on the table until the next meeting. At the next meeting, July 15th, the motion was taken up for consideration and after a full discussion, the vote was finally called, and it stood three yeas and three nays. Hon. Alfred Knowles, who was then mayor of the city, was presiding, and it fell to him to cast the deciding vote, which he did, on the side of the negative, in favor of free schools. Thus Mr. Knowles had the honor of firing the last shot in the battle for free schools, and, because he fired it in the right direction, his name will never be allowed to die.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The most serious problem that confronted the board of education when it was first organized under the present charter in June, 1861, was the providing of schoolhouses. Galesburg was then a city of about six thousand inhabitants with more than eight hundred pupils enrolled in its schools. It practically had no school buildings. It is true that the district owned six or eight one-room schoolhouses, but they were built in the days of the independent school districts and were now unfit for school purposes. One of the chief reasons for consolidating the districts in 1858, was to enable the people the better to provide themselves with suitable school buildings. Thus it is seen that the board of education was required not merely to make provision for the natural growth of

the city, as the people of today are called upon to do, but to provide at once school buildings for a city with a population of six thousand.

It was not, however, until the first of January, 1867, that the first building was completed and ready for occupancy. It was then called the high school; it is today known as the Churchill school. The completion of this building was the fulfillment of the dream of the independent districts when they voted to unite in 1858. It was an imposing building for that day, comparing favorably with Knox college on the south and Lombard university on the east and costing about the same as each of these institutions dedicated to higher education. Its erection may rightly be considered as one of the great events in the history of Galesburg, since it caused the common schools to be recognized as one of the public and important institutions of the city. It was a credit and an ornament to the city. The State Teachers' association showed its appreciation of what had been done in Galesburg for public education by holding its annual meeting of 1867, in the new building.

The completion of this building was the first great event in the history of the schools after the adoption of the charter, and, strange to say, it precipitated the first and most serious crisis the schools have yet met. The plant had cost approximately sixty thousand dollars and that was too much for a community that had but recently been converted to the free school system. At the annual school election of that year when the board of education asked for the power to issue more bonds with which to build two new schoolhouses, the people arose and administered to it a crushing defeat. The whole trend of school affairs was changed by it. New schoolhouses were thereafter reluctantly built and they were cheaply constructed; the board, when it attempted to levy a tax for a new building became involved in a suit with the city council; it escaped an injunction only by resorting to a species of sharp practice; and factions ruled the board for a decade and a half. It has been only within recent years that the blighting effects of this blow have not been felt.

The second great event in the history of the schools was the building of the present high school building which may be justly regarded as the pride of the city. It should be remembered that the importance of the high school in public education was not then so generally recognized as it is today. At that time no city in the state had erected a really fine and modern building for its high school. There was one such building in Joliet, but it was a township high school. The high school was still generally regarded as merely a college preparatory school and did not appeal strongly to the people as their school. When one of the larger cities of Illinois today builds a high school, it makes it the finest public building in the city. It was not so when the present Galesburg high school was built. That building was the pioneer of high school buildings in the state. The board and the people have since had reason to congratulate themselves on having had a vision and rising to it.

The mere building of a schoolhouse is not a great event in a school system, except as it embodies a deep conviction of the people, and this is just what the building of the Churchill school, in 1866, and the high school, in 1906, did, the former giving expression to the belief of the people in a system of free elementary education for all and the latter their conviction that all the children of all the people should be given an opportunity to prepare themselves for life as well as for some of the children of some of the people for college.

Mr. R. B. Guild was superintendent of schools the first year, from June, 1861 to June, 1862. There was a corps of sixteen teachers and the number of pupils enrolled was probably as many as eight hundred. No records for this year are preserved.

In June, 1862, Mr. J. B. Roberts was appointed superintendent of schools and served twelve years, or until June, 1874. During these years the enrollment of pupils increased to 2,268 and the number of teachers to thirty. Mr. Roberts' administration may properly be regarded as the period of organization. It was a period full of educational activity and progress. It was noted, also, for the number of experiments tried. There was the colored school, the German school, the ungraded school for truants and incorrigibles, the night school, the teaching of elementary geometry in the last three years of the graded schools, and the ordering of gymnastic apparatus for the playgrounds of the two new schools. These experiments were all finally dropped; none of them has been reinstated, and most of them have been completely forgotten. Then there was supplementary reading, bookkeeping and mechanical drawing in the high school, free-hand drawing in the grades, and music, which may properly be included in this list. These, also, were tried and dropped, but in later years introduced into the schools as important features of modern education. Those who are advocating a special school for the truant and the incorrigible of these degenerate days will be surprised to find that in those good old times of forty years ago and more, there were truants and incorrigibles and a separate school provided for them by the board of education. The teaching of the elements of geometry in the grades, partially anticipated the popular plea of President Eliot and others, made thirty years later, for enriching the curriculum by bringing the elements of some of the high school studies into the grades. The resolution of the board of education ordering the playgrounds of the high school and the Fourth ward to be provided with gymnastic apparatus, preceded by a third of a century the movement that is now sweeping over the country to establish public playgrounds and to equip them with physical apparatus. In those days there were surely plenty of fads—"fad" being a generic term for anything new. All honor to those times for what was so courageously attempted as well as for what was so nobly done.

Mr. Roberts resigned in the summer of 1874, to accept the principalship of the Indianapolis high school and Mr. Matthew Andrews, who was then superintendent of schools at Macomb, Illinois, was appointed in his place.

After a period of active organization involving an unusual expenditure of money, such as the last period had been, would naturally come one of more or less reaction and retrenchment. This is a law of institutional growth and it is well illustrated in at least the first half of this period. There were two other causes that contributed to the general movement, either of which alone would have been sufficient to bring about a reaction. When Professor George Churchill retired from the board of education in June, 1873, and Mr. J. B. Roberts from the superintendency a year later, the management of the schools passed completely into the control, as it were, of another generation. There was then no one left in the management of the schools who thoroughly understood their organization and who could, consequently, be in special sympathy with it. This was the first of the contributory causes. The second was the financial panic that swept over the country at that time, paralyzing business and institutions of



THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Situated on the corner of Broad and Tompkins Streets. Dimensions, 128x178 feet, containing 41 rooms, with a study hall, 82½x104½ feet. Seating capacity, single desks, 800. Built in 1905. Cost, approximately, $125,000.

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all kinds. The people of those days did not seem to be conscious that their actions were being guided and controlled by such deep-rooted and inexorable forces, but they were inclined rather to attribute the trend of affairs to the natural perversity of the individuals who were in control. The conditions made retrenchment imperative and it is not strange that under the circumstances cheapness became the chief consideration in the management of the schools. The course of study was pruned, all special subjects were lopped off, special teachers dropped, and all salaries greatly reduced; every schoolhouse built cost less than the preceding one; the same was true of the furniture purchased, and the amount expended on repairs was practically nothing. The policy of economy continued until the tax levy was reduced almost one-half. All this could not be done without much friction, which was manifested in the meetings of the board and at the school elections. In those years the people took a lively interest in school elections, at one or two of which more votes were polled than at the municipal elections. About the beginning of the second half of this period affairs began to improve and by the time it closed the schools were in good condition, having made substantial improvements, especially in regularity and punctuality of attendance.

The number of pupils registered during this period of eleven years remained about the same from year to year. The whole number enrolled for the first year was 2,196 and the number for the last year was 2,112, a decrease of eighty-four pupils. There would have been a slight gain had not the Catholics opened their parochial school, St. Joseph's academy, in the fall of 1879, which caused a decrease in the enrollment for that year of 226.

The number of teachers the first year was twenty-eight, and the number the last year (not including the special teacher of penmanship) was thirty-six, which made an increase of eight teachers. It is thus seen that the number of teachers was increased twenty-eight per cent, while the number of pupils actually decreased some three per cent, which means that the number of pupils to a teacher was decreased in this period, on an average, twenty-five per cent. Of the eight teachers added, five were placed in the north part of the city.

When Mr. Andrews resigned the superintendency in June, 1885, it was with the sincere regret of the board of education and the people generally. In July, 1885, Mr. W. L. Steele, then county superintendent of schools for Knox county, was appointed superintendent. Mr. Steele has continued to hold that position to the present time.

The schools having passed through the period of organization and the reactionary years that followed, now entered on one most favorable to their steady growth and development. During these twenty-six years the board of education pursued a policy that received the support of the people, for its membership, with one exception, remained unchanged save by death, resignation or removal from the city. Under these conditions whatever plans the board may have had it could mature and carry through to completion, an ideal state of affairs and one usually calculated to produce the best results.

Without attempting to enumerate all the changes, those that gave character to the period and that will perhaps remain a permanent part of the schools are here named. While all the buildings save one have been erected, enlarged or remodeled, at a cost of approximately four hundred thousand dollars, the high

school and the heating plant were its chief addition to the physical equipment. The installation of sanitary closets in place of the unhealthful and demoralizing out-houses, mechanical ventilation, automatic temperature control, the method of admitting light into the schoolrooms, the drinking fountains and the school nurse, were its contribution to sanitation. No serious attention was paid to sanitation in the schools prior to 1888. The introduction of music, drawing, physical training, manual training and domestic science came in this period; as also supplementary reading, the removal of the fetish of examinations, and the articulation of the schools with the public library by means of the children's reading room. During this period also the average monthly enrollment of pupils to a room was reduced from forty-eight, in 1885, to forty-one, in 1910, or more than fourteen per cent; the maximum salary in the grades was raised from $55 to $70 per month, or more than twenty-seven per cent; and a training school for teachers was established. The inauguration of the elective system and the development of the high school into an institution adapted to the needs of the many who wish to prepare themselves for the manual, mechanical and commercial pursuits of life, as well as to the relatively few who desire to prepare for college, was the most distinctive work of the period. The board of education may not at times have moved as fast as it might have done or accomplished all it was possible to do; twenty-six years is a long time. It had the satisfaction, however, of always moving forward without ever being halted or reversed by the people; every step in advance was followed by another; the last building to be erected was always the best.

The number of pupils increased during this period to 3,814 and the number of teachers to 101.

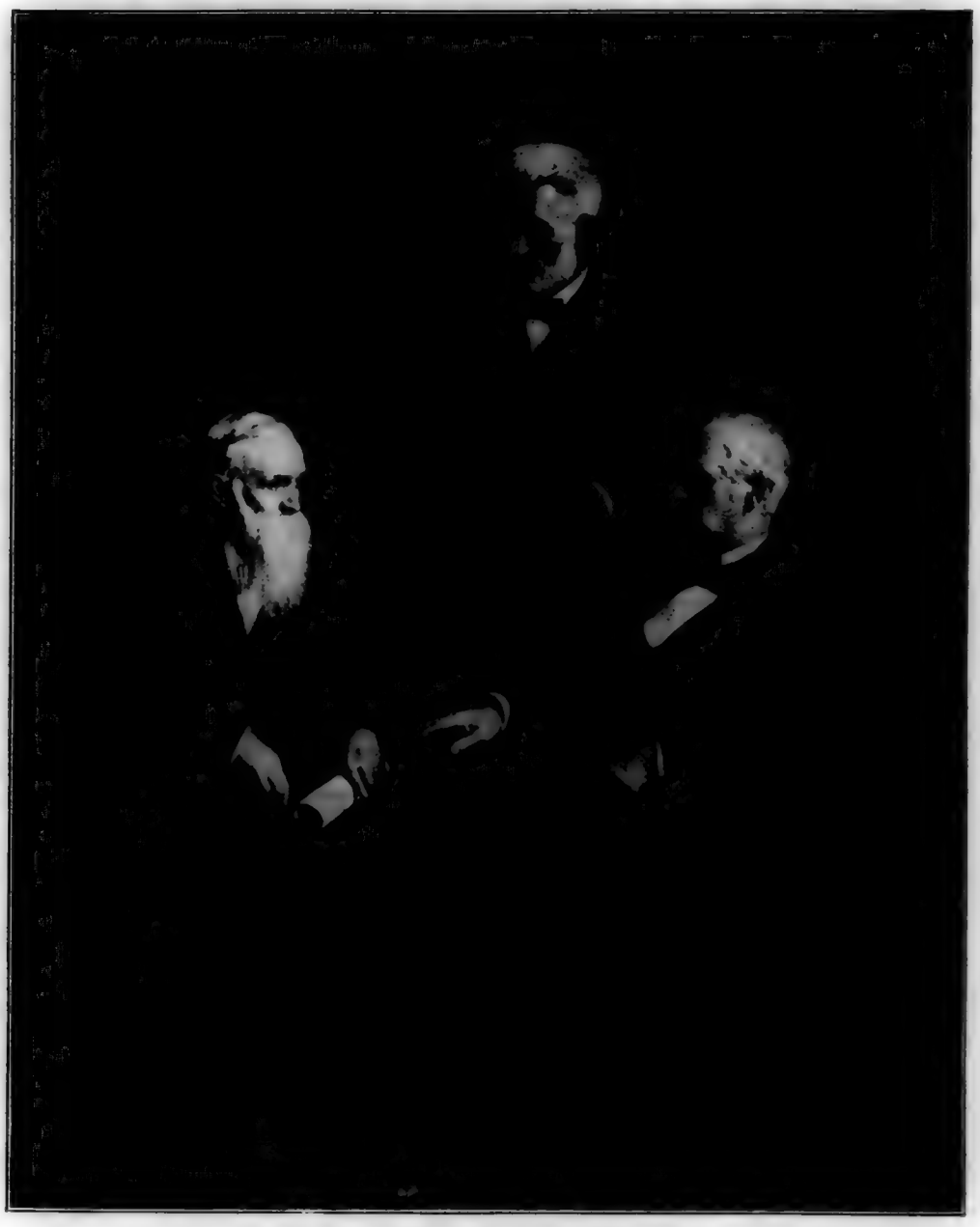
For a detailed history of the schools see "Galesburg Public Schools—their History and Work,"—published by the board of education in 1911.

KNOX COLLEGE

By Prof. Wm. E. Simonds

Among the colleges of Illinois, Knox college ranks fourth in point of age, having received its charter from the state in 1837. Shurtleff, Illinois college and McKendree were all chartered in 1835, although instruction was begun at Shurtleff in 1831, at Illinois college in 1829 and at McKendree in 1828. The early history of Knox college is identified with that of the city in which it stands, for both city and college were the realization of one idea.

In 1827 Rev. George W. Gale established a school upon a fertile farm adjoining the village of Whitesboro, three miles from the city of Utica, New York. Here he remained for seven years, erecting buildings for instruction, for lodging and for manual labor. The course of study was made equivalent to a college course. Of the teachers whom he associated with him, two, Innes Grant and Nehemiah Losey, were afterward members of the Knox college faculty. The peculiar feature of Mr. Gale's idea was this: He believed that in a college located on a farm and with workshops attached young men could secure their edu-



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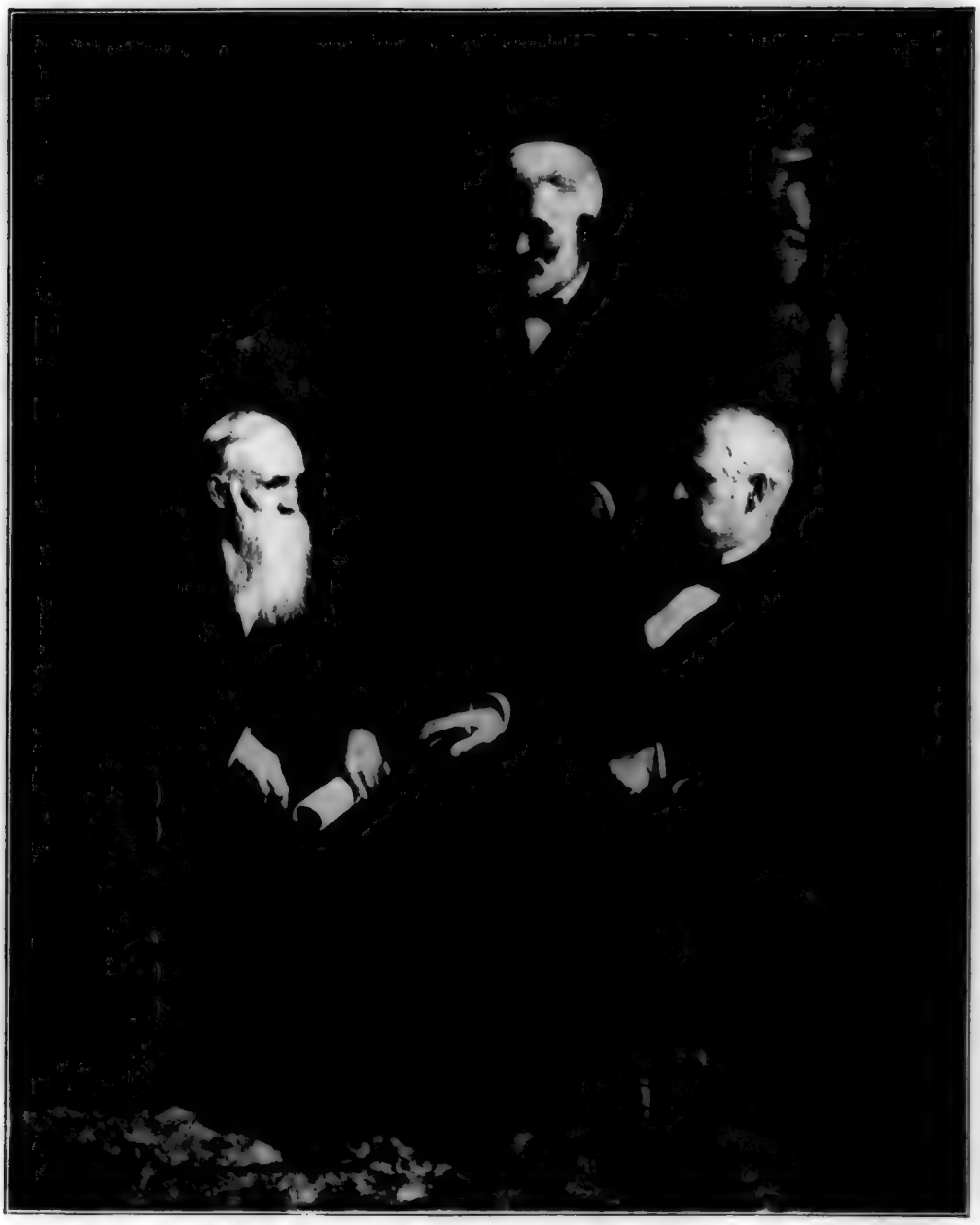
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cation and at the same time be self-supporting. All should be required to labor on the farm or in the shops three hours a day. Thus they could provide the means of support and secure the exercise essential to their health and yet have sufficient time for study and recitation. Upwards of a hundred students attended the school during this period. Those who had trades were put to work in the shops; they paid their board, which was charged at cost, and received the proceeds of their labor. Some were able to pay their entire expenses by their work. The rest were told off into classes of half a dozen, each under direction of one of their number called a monitor, and set at work on the farm or at market gardening. A farm superintendent arranged the work in concert with the monitors. The boarding establishment was supported from the profits of the farm and labor of the students without a deficit. The funds necessary to establish the institution and the professorships were contributed by benevolent persons living in the vicinity who had confidence in the management and appreciated the design. Such was Oneida institute in 1834, when Mr. Gale resigned his connection with it. These facts are preserved in a sketch of the founder by his son, William Selden Gale, from whose narrative they are taken. From this statement we see how the idea that was embodied in the Knox Manual Labor college was conceived.

In the cheap government land of the fertile central west, then to be purchased at one dollar and a quarter per acre, Mr. Gale saw a great opportunity for the development of his idea on a larger scale. He would buy a township of land, reserve a town site and a large farm for the use of the college, then he would lay off the remainder of the land in farms, place on the land a price averaging five dollars an acre and with the proceeds of the farms and the town lots endow the college. The project met with favor and subscribers to the plan were found. In 1835 the committee appointed to make the purchase came to Illinois, inspected the land available and completed the bargain. Returning to Whitesboro, the purchase was reported, a plat of the land was made, the village and farm reservation marked, an appraisal of from three to eight dollars an acre placed on each tract and the distribution made.

January 7, 1836, in the old academy building in Whitesboro (now Whitestown), New York, the original circular which led directly to the founding of Galesburg and of Knox college was adopted. This circular clearly indicates the serious moral purpose in the minds of the founders. Their plan comprehended something very different from a mere investment in western land for personal profit, and something, too, broader and deeper than merely the experiment of establishing such a school. Their enterprise was inspired by a definite missionary purpose and was characterized by religious zeal—although the material advantages to follow were by no means lost sight of. Rehearsing the obligations imposed on Christian people to devise and execute plans for the promotion of religion throughout the world and to provide for that purpose an educated and devoted ministry, the circular proceeds to show the advantages of the manual labor system as furnishing the opportunity to secure an education by "hundreds of youth of talent and piety and enterprise (who) stand ready to enter upon the work of preparation whenever a 'wide and effectual door is opened' for them." The following paragraph, the phraseology of which strikes oddly on the modern ear, is of interest as indicating the thought of the founders regarding the education of women:

"It is beginning to be believed, and not without good reason, that females are to act a much more important part in the conversion of the world than has been generally supposed; not as preachers of the gospel, but as helpmeets of those who are, and as instructors and guides of the rising generations, not only in the nursery, but in the public school. It should therefore be an object of special aim with all who pray and labor for the conversion of the world to provide for the thorough and well-directed education of females. Experiment has already proved that manual labor may be successfully introduced into female seminaries, and that it is highly conducive to health and piety and adapted to reduce the expenses of education sufficiently to encourage many young ladies to qualify themselves in such seminaries for fields of usefulness, who, without that encouragement, would never have put forth such efforts."

The circular closes with these sagacious words: "It is perfectly in the power of a *few families* of *moderate property* to rear up such institutions, at this time, in the valley of the Mississippi, on a permanent basis, *with a great part of the endowment required* and on a liberal and extensive scale with a great advantage to themselves and families. Such a plan is here proposed, with the design, if it may please the Lord, to carry it into effect."

There were forty-six subscribers to the plan. They voted that the proposed institution should receive the name Prairie college, but as this name was afterward thought not properly distinctive it was changed to Knox Manual Labor college; and it was under that title that the new institution was incorporated in 1837. There was a twofold appropriateness in thus adopting the name of Knox, for it would designate the location of the school and would also immediately suggest the relation of the founders to Presbyterianism—although not especially selected on that account.

Five of the original colonists were named as incorporators; these were George W. Gale, John Waters, Nehemiah West, Thomas Simmons and Nehemiah H. Losey. To these were added Matthew Chambers and Erastus Swift, of the Vermont accession, Parnach Owen and John G. Sanborn of Knoxville, George H. Wright, a Monmouth physician, and Ralph H. Hurlburt, a leading merchant and landholder at Mount Sterling; these two gentlemen were former residents of Oneida county, N. Y. The first meeting of the trustees was held in Knoxville, August 9, 1837. The board organized with Rev. John Waters, president; Nehemiah H. Losey, clerk, and John G. Sanborn, treasurer. By the terms of the charter the board was made self-perpetuating, with power to increase the number to twenty-four in addition to the president of the college, ex-officio a member. William Holyoke, Peter Butler and Sylvanus Ferris were at this time added. It was voted by the newly organized board to erect an academy building as soon as possible. In order to make a college it was necessary to prepare material to fill it.

By the fall of 1838 the academy was ready for students and the formal opening took place. There were forty pupils. This building stood on the northeast corner of Main and Cherry streets and was afterward moved a few rods to the north, where, at this date, it still stands, in use as a boarding-house. Nehemiah H. Losey, who, since the spring of 1837, had conducted a school at the temporary settlement of Log City, was the principal and Hiram Marsh was his assistant. It was not until 1841 that the college was fully organized. Rev. Hiram

H. Kellogg was its first president. The faculty included Rev. George W. Gale, professor of *belles lettres* and acting-professor of ancient languages, with Nehemiah H. Losey, professor of mathematics. In the following year Innes Grant was added as professor of languages. The first catalogue, published in 1842, names ten freshmen and 147 preparatory students. The preparatory department in the college must be distinguished from the academy, which was a separate institution.

In 1841 a ladies' seminary had been built on Seminary street, opposite the beginning of Tompkins street, at a cost of $5,000. This building was destroyed by fire in 1843. The household effects and library of President Kellogg had been stored in the building for some time, and it had also furnished lodging for a number of the students. Its destruction at this time led directly to the erection of the first building on the Knox campus, a brick building of moderate size, afterward enlarged, known as East college. This was built in 1844; it remained, in a rather dilapidated condition at the last, until torn down in 1900. In the following year a companion structure, named West college, was built on the Cedar street side of the campus. It was afterward given the name of Williston hall; it remained standing until its removal became necessary in 1890. The old distinctive names of these two earlier buildings had passed from use long before their demolition, and they were popularly known as the "East Bricks" and the "West Bricks"—designations which not inaptly emphasized the contrast between them and later more pretentious structures. They, however, served well their generation. Not only did they contain recitation rooms, offices and society halls, they also supplied quarters for about forty students. Apparently the young ladies, dispossessed of their quarters by the burning of the seminary, sought shelter elsewhere. In 1846 a new academy building was erected on the public square. It was a substantial brick structure of two stories, the upper story, according to the annual catalogue, being "appropriated to the female branch." For the next twelve years it continued to serve this purpose and then was leased to the recently organized board of education, to be used for the new high school. The academy was then transferred to the new college building, and the "female branch" was transplanted to the seminary, where it has flourished ever since. The academy building was afterward demolished to make room for the Union hotel. In 1843 there were 175 students in the college. On account of failing health, President Kellogg resigned in 1845, and Rev. Jonathan Blanchard was chosen his successor. There were 201 students then enrolled.

The period of President Blanchard's administration forms an important epoch in the history of the college. During this period the foundations were strengthened, the enterprise took on the aspect of permanent success; and then there came a crisis in the affairs of the institution which, for a time, threatened disaster. In June, 1846, the first class was graduated. Of its nine members five entered the ministry, two of whom became missionaries; one became a lawyer, one a physician, one an editor and one a professor of mathematics. The material growth of the college was noteworthy.

Mr. J. P. Williston of Northampton, Mass., who through the influence of President Blanchard had become interested in the college, had given it in successive donations about $10,000. Another liberal benefactor of the college in this early period of its history was Mr. Charles Phelps of Cincinnati, a relative

of President Blanchard, who, in 1853, turned over to the trustees the titles to eighteen quarter sections of Illinois land, at an estimated value of $30,000. The names of these philanthropists and their notable gifts should not be forgotten in the annals of the institution.

During the college year of 1849-50 the question of admitting women to collegiate courses in the institution was evidently settled in their favor. With the sanction of the executive committee a special department was conducted for their benefit and additional teachers were employed. The names of fourteen young women are listed in the catalogue published at the close of that year as members of this department, and the records of the trustees show that in June, 1850, they voted that a female collegiate department should be organized with a three years' course of study. The school year was to begin regularly on the first Wednesday in February and to terminate on the third Wednesday in January. But the principle of co-education had not yet been adopted. In January, 1851, three young women were graduated from this department—the first Knox alumnae.

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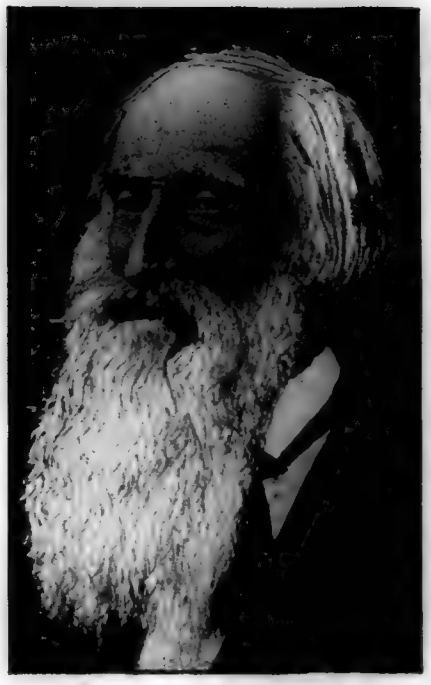
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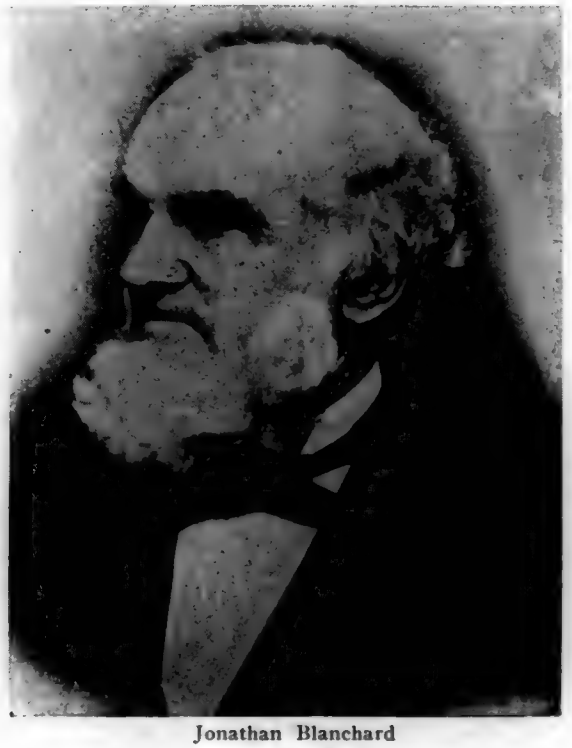
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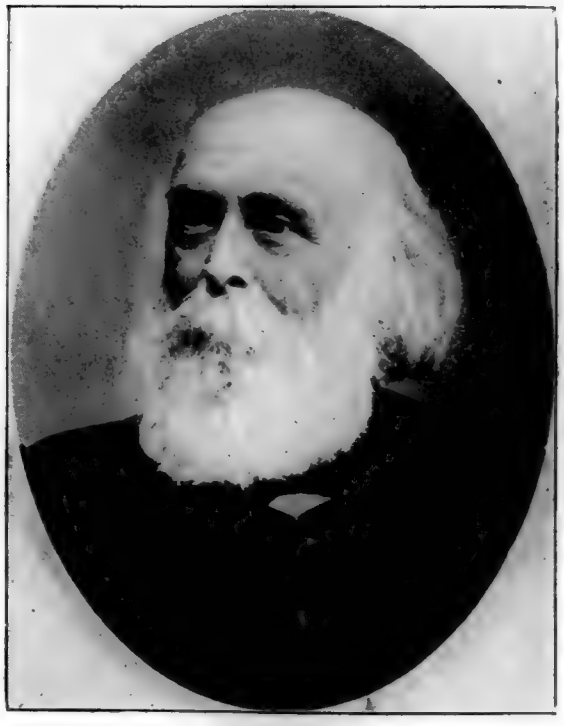
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1838-1846



Jonathan Blanchard
1846-1857



Newton Bateman
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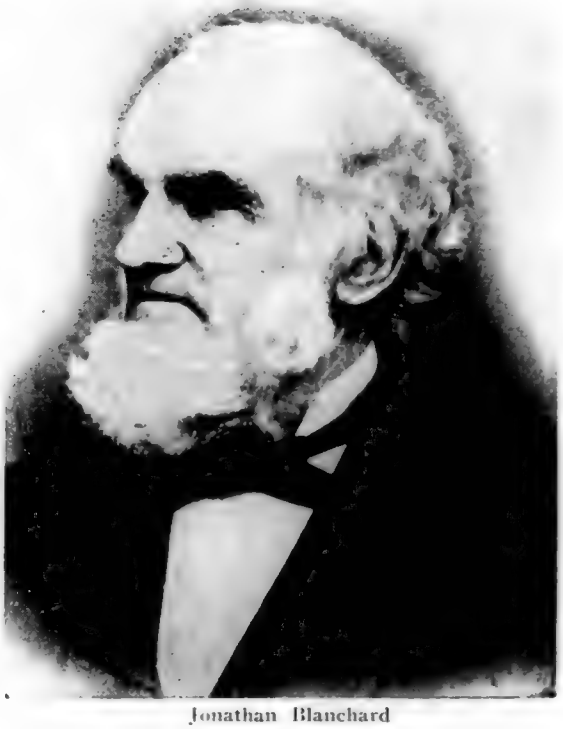
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alists had been intimately associated in the social and religious life of the community. For more than a decade they had worshipped harmoniously together in that broadly built and spacious meeting house on the square, the historic First church of Galesburg. The official head of the college had served at times as minister to the congregation. President Kellogg had been installed as pastor in 1846 and Doctor Blanchard had followed him in the pulpit when he succeeded him in the presidency, serving the church thus for two years. But with the expansion of the community jealousies had arisen and the quarrel grew so fierce that it threatened to disrupt the college. This is the period of what has been sometimes called "the Blanchard war." Jonathan Blanchard was a man of strong convictions, combative and fearless. During his pastorate in Cincinnati he had been a vigorous and outspoken abolitionist. After his removal to Illinois he had dared to meet Stephen A. Douglas in public debate and was thought by his friends to have issued from that encounter with the honors of the field. His position on the great issue of the time could not have been obnoxious in Galesburg, but his views on other matters had aroused strong opposition among some of the prominent citizens; at the same time he had a large and ardent following. The core of the quarrel was the denominational issue in Knox college, and the two parties, the Presbyterians headed by Rev. George W. Gale and the Congregationalists led by President Blanchard, were intensely stirred.

The situation became acute and at its annual meeting in June, 1857, the board of trustees, by resolution, respectfully requested both Doctor Blanchard and Mr. Gale to resign their places on the faculty. Both gentlemen immediately complied. When this action was announced there was great excitement. The student body, which was devoted to President Blanchard, assembled on the steps of the college building and passed resolutions of regret at his departure. Many of the undergraduates asked for dismission. The Adelphi and Gnothautii literary societies disbanded, placing their effects in the hands of trustees. Only one of the ten members of the graduating class appeared on the commencement platform to deliver his address. The "war" continued for many weeks in pulpit, on platform and in the columns of the local press. It became more than a local issue; letters discussing the situation appeared in the Congregationalist Herald and in the New York Independent. Some prominent people were drawn into the controversy. Pamphlets were printed and tables compiled to show what financial support had been given the institution by the two denominations. As late as in May, 1859, the general association of the Congregational church in Illinois adopted and printed a report reflecting severely on Knox college and the Presbyterians. Into the merits of this controversy it is altogether unnecessary to go; for many years it has been a matter of ancient history and all bitterness of feeling has long since vanished. The final result was that Knox college was made independent of all denominational control and, happily, thus remains to this day.

August 21, 1857, the executive committee published "a circular to the students of Knox college in the different departments." It began and closed with the following statements:

"The executive committee are happy to inform you that the causes which led many of you to withdraw from this institution are now so far removed as to present no serious obstacle to your return. *President Blanchard* has consented

to resume his former place in the faculty, by invitation of the executive committee, and the place of *Prof. Gale* will be filled by an experienced and successful teacher.

* * * * *

"It is with peculiar pleasure that we announce these arrangements (for boarding, lodging, etc.), which indicate the continued and increasing prosperity of our college. It has been a favored institution. But the means of its usefulness are now greatly augmented. The trustees have the ability and disposition to add something to its educational advantages every year, until they are complete in every department. Let the friends of the college implore for it the favor of God, and we trust that our past troubles will furnish a lesson of wisdom for our guidance, until those very troubles shall be forgotten in the joy of our future prosperity and success."

In the spring of the following year, 1858, Rev. Harvey Curtis, D. D., was elected president by the trustees. The catalogue of the college published in June, 1858, presents some facts which are interesting for comparison. The faculty was composed as follows: Rev. Harvey Curtis, president-elect and professor of intellectual philosophy; Nehemiah H. Losey, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Innes Grant, professor of ancient languages; Henry E. Hitchcock, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the female collegiate department; Albert Hurd, professor of natural sciences; E. S. Willcox Phelps professor of modern languages; Junius B. Roberts, tutor; George Churchill, principal of the academic department; Miss Jane Everett, principal in the female collegiate department; Miss Ada H. Hayes, lady principal in the academic department; Miss E. L. Gary, Miss Mary Allen West, Mrs. Sara M. McCall, assistants in the academic department; Miss E. S. Kendall, teacher of drawing and painting; Miss Jennie W. Sweetland, teacher of the piano. The chair of philosophy was filled during this year by Ex-President Blanchard and that of moral philosophy and *belles-lettres,* by Rev. J. W. Bailey, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The roll of students was: in the college, 109; in the female collegiate department, 60; in the academic department, gentlemen, 167; ladies, 158. Deducting names appearing more than once, there were altogether in the institution 455 students.

The requirements for admission to the college were such as were then standard in American colleges and were confined to Latin (Ovid, Caesar, Sallust), Greek (Anabasis), mathematics (elementary algebra) and geography. No one under fourteen years of age could be admitted to the freshman class. Prescribed courses in Latin, Greek and mathematics ran through the first three years; rhetoric was studied in the second half of the freshman year; logic, anatomy, physiology, zoology and botany were taken in the sophomore year; chemistry, mineralogy, astronomy and German, in the junior year. The senior year included courses in intellectual philosophy, plan of salvation, political economy, Paley's *Natural Theology,* geology, German or French, psychology, Butler's *Analogy, British Eloquence,* Shepherd *On the Constitution,* moral philosophy, Paley's *Evidences,* composition and declamation. It was a well-rounded course of study and, for its time, supplied admirably the requirements of a "liberal education." In the curriculum of the female collegiate department this course was somewhat diluted. There was no Greek; there was a year and a half of Latin;

the mathematics, however, included about what was required in the college. There was a course in universal history and one in English literature.

The college library contained between two and three thousand volumes; the mineralogical and geological cabinets had about five hundred specimens each, the beginnings of that remarkable museum of natural history collected by the patient effort of Professor Hurd. Special attention is called in the catalogue to the fact that an excellent skeleton has also been obtained for the illustration of anatomy. It is also announced that the first half hour of each day is appropriated to devotional exercises and to lectures by the president on various moral and religious subjects, on which as well as on the worship of God on the Sabbath, all the members of the institution are expected to attend. The chapel talks instituted by Doctor Blanchard were remarkable examples of the versatility, intellectual power and moral purpose of that president; they produced a lasting impression on the students of that generation and became a tradition of the college.

The college year was divided in two terms of twenty weeks each; there was a vacation of two weeks in the winter and one of ten weeks in the summer. College opened on the first Thursday in September, "at eight-thirty A. M." The female collegiate department had its commencement regularly in January; the college commencement occurred on the fourth Thursday in June. Tuition in the college and the seminary was $20 per annum; in the academy it was from $12 to $16. All students paid a fee of $2 for contingent expenses. Board, room and fuel in the seminary cost $100 and $5 was charged for the use of furniture. Room rent in the college buildings was $6. Board in the college boarding-house varied from $1.50 to $2 per week; in private families board could be had at from $2 to $2.50.

This year of 1858 was distinguished in the history of the time as the year of the great public debates between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, when the momentous question of slavery then agitating the entire country was discussed by Lincoln and Douglas, both men being candidates for election to the United States senate. These debates were held in seven of the important towns of Illinois; the fifth in the series took place at Galesburg, on Knox college campus, October 7. Thousands attended. It was a great day for Galesburg and the college, and one of the most spectacular events in their history. A huge banner emblazoned with the motto "Knox College for Lincoln" was stretched across the east wall of the main college building, just over the platform occupied by the debaters. In 1860 Knox college conferred on Mr. Lincoln the degree of LL. D., and was thus the first educational institution to bestow academic honors on this great citizen of Illinois.

With the outbreak of the civil war the attendance of students was greatly diminished. The catalogue of 1861-62 shows but forty-eight names of young men, and of these five are designated as "gone to the war." George Gregory Foster, of Newark, Wis., is starred as "killed at Fredericktown." Mulford E. Dunham, of Bushnell, as "killed at Fort Donelson." There were twenty-four young women in the seminary and one hundred students in the academy a total of 172, as contrasted with 455 in 1858. In the following year, 1862-63, for some reason the college did not publish a catalogue, but one was published by the literary societies which gives the entire attendance as 163. In 1863-64 we find 39 men in the college and 94 in the academy; seven of the academy boys are

registered in the United States army, and two in the navy. There were 129 young women in their department, making a total of 262. The next year there were but 32 men in the college and 98 in the academy, the number of young women, however, had increased to 140, making the total number of students 270. At the end of the catalogue for this year, (1864-65) is printed a list "of the graduates and students of Knox college, who have been or are now in the United States military or naval service." This list does not include the names of academy students "because *unfortunately* their names have not been preserved." Over the list of names is printed the motto: "Honor to Whom Honor." All classes from that of 1861 to that of 1868 are represented here, the class of 1864 providing eleven names, that of 1865, twelve; there are in all fifty names, including one adjutant, two majors, one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, ten lieutenants, and four sergeants. Four men were killed or died in the service: G. G. Foster, '62; W. D. Latimer, '63; J. W. Shields, '63; M. E. Dunham, '65. In a statistical paper prepared in 1866 by Rev. Frederic T. Perkins, pastor of the First church, the statement is made that Knox college furnished to the Union army two brevet-brigadier generals and forty-five officers and privates.

President Harvey Curtis died in the spring of 1863. On commencement day, June 25, Rev. William S. Curtis, D. D., was inaugurated as his successor. The new president took as the theme of his address "The American College." In discussing the relation of the college to politics he described the dangers of popular ignorance and passion, and the intense love of power in political leaders.

"What a sea have we spread out before us, susceptible to every wind that blows, and what elements of storm are ever ready to visit it. The ship of state must ride upon this sea. * * * Its sails are liable to be torn; its masts cut away; its helm may pass into the hands of unskillful pilots; its crew may become mutinous and arrayed in hostile factions one against another, as painful events are now teaching us."

This is the only reference in this address, the tone of which is purely academic, to the exciting period through which the nation was passing.

Five years later the finances of the college had fallen into a critical state. To meet current expenses the college land had been disposed of without thought of future values or of the necessity of preserving the productive endowment on which the security of the institution must inevitably depend. Although the location of railroad property on land purchased from the college twelve years before had greatly increased the value of its holdings, a proportionate increase had taken place in the expenditures for buildings, equipment and salaries. The income from tuition had been abnormally decreased, not only through the effect of the war in diminishing attendance, but also owing to the fact that a large proportion of the students were on free scholarships which had been given to each original purchaser of a lot at the founding of the town, and which were effective for twenty-five years. It was felt that an appeal must be made to the public; and it was proposed that the trustees should secure a head for the institution whose influence in this direction would be recognized. Rev. John P. Gulliver, D. D., pastor of a prominent Congregational church in Chicago, was selected for the position and accepted the presidency. He was noted for his brilliant talent in pulpit and on platform, and it was thought that students would be attracted to the college by his reputation. President Gulliver remained at Knox



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from 1868 to 1872. The attendance was increased and the faculty was enlarged. But the expenses of the institution increased likewise, and, differing from the trustees on the policy to be followed, the trustees insisting on retrenchment, President Gulliver resigned. For the three years ensuing there was no president, Professor Albert Hurd discharging the duties of that office.

Reference has been made to the course of study in the female collegiate department. In June, 1870, the trustees adopted a plan whereby the young women in that department were enabled to take a course equivalent to that pursued in the college and to receive the degree of B. A. at its completion. They were allowed, however, to take six years instead of four "to avoid injury to health, and to give time for the cultivation of the fine arts and other accomplishments which are not pursued by young men." The courses were given, as previously, in the seminary and in separate classes; except that in the more advanced studies and lectures of the senior year the young women attended classes with the young men. It was not long after this until all recitations were conducted in mixed classes in the college building. In 1891 the distinctive course for women was abandoned and replaced by the literary course, leading to the degree of B. L.,—bachelor of letters. After 1901 this degree was no longer conferred, the literary course having been dropped from the catalogue two years before.

In 1875 Newton Bateman, LL. D., accepted the call of the trustees to the presidency and a new epoch was begun in the history of Knox college. Doctor Bateman, whose name is forever linked with the educational development of Illinois, had but recently retired from office as state superintendent of schools —an office in which he had rendered signal service for a period of fourteen years. To the duties of his new position he brought the ripe experience of that term of public service and also the experience gained during fourteen years of active teaching previous to his work as superintendent. Warm-hearted, genial, sympathetic and tactful, President Bateman was beloved by his students and admired by his fellow-citizens. His scholarly attainments, his native dignity and nobility of character commanded universal respect. Throughout the seventeen years of his long period of service as its president, the college enjoyed a placid era of continuous progress.

A department of musical instruction was opened in 1883 under the direction of Miss Lepha A. Kelsey. A department of art was created in the same year. In 1884, a military department was organized under a law authorizing the detail of ten army officers to various institutions in the country; the passage of the bill through congress was largely due to the influence of President Bateman who secured the assistance of Robert Lincoln, the secretary of war, and the two senators from Illinois, General Logan and Hon. Shelby M. Cullom. A cadet corps was maintained at Knox until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1899, after which event the special details were withdrawn from all educational institutions except the state universities.

An addition was placed, in 1885, on the east end of the seminary, and given the name of Whiting hall in honor of Mrs. Maria Whiting, for fifteen years the beloved and devoted principal. Seven years later the west addition was built and, in 1894, on the death of Mrs. Whiting, the entire building was named Whiting hall to honor her memory. Building operations were resumed

in 1890 with the erection of alumni hall, the gift of former students of the college. On October 8th, the corner stone of this structure was laid with appropriate ceremony, in the presence of several thousand spectators, by President Benjamin Harrison. The first half century in the life of college and city was completed in 1887; and the semi-centennial was observed with enthusiasm. The town, the church and the college joined in a three-fold celebration of the founding in a series of gatherings held principally in the historic First church, February 25, 26 and 27.

The college was in a prosperous condition. There had been a steady increase in the attendance during the years of President Bateman's incumbency. In 1879-80 there were 391 students; in the following year there were 411; at the time of the semi-centennial the total reached 512; and for the college year of 1889-90 there were 601 enrolled. The spirit of the institution throughout this administration was admirable, and, although the financial situation was not materially strengthened, the affairs of the college were felt to be in good condition because of the popularity it enjoyed and by reason of the atmosphere of harmony and enthusiasm in which its work proceeded. One note-worthy gift was bestowed on the college in 1889. This was the first donation received from the Chicago philanthropist, the generous friend of colleges throughout the land, Doctor D. K. Pearsons. In 1889 he gave to Knox college real estate in Chicago then valued at $50,000. Unfortunately this property has not proved so valuable to the college as was hoped; it has depreciated in value and the income has decreased in proportion.

In 1892, at the instance of Doctor Bateman, whose physical strength had failed with advancing years, the board asked John H. Finley to accept the presidency. The call was accepted by Mr. Finley but Doctor Bateman continued to act as president for the following year. President Finley was inaugurated at commencement, 1893; and Doctor Bateman retained his relation to the college as president-emeritus until his death, October 21, 1897.

At the time of his election to this office, President Finley was twenty-nine years old—the youngest college president in the country. He was a graduate of Knox and his career as a student had been unusually brilliant. He had worked his way through college achieving every possible honor in scholarship, had won the highest prizes in inter-collegiate and inter-state oratorical contests, and had been one of the most popular men in the institution. After leaving college, Mr. Finley had taken graduate work at the Johns Hopkins University, and then had become secretary of the State Charities Aid Society of New York. He was the founder and editor of The Charities Review, and remained its editor for several years. To his new position he brought the enthusiasm of youth and the devotion of a loyal son of the college. His own undergraduate life was so recent that he was able with rare ability to enter into the circumstances and needs of his sudents, and the relation thus established was intimate and helpful. The feeling of personal comradeship that existed was remarkable. During President Finley's administration the modernization of the college was accomplished in the development of courses in science; the courses in physics, biology and chemistry were arranged in separate departments. In 1894 the position of Dean of Women was created. Instructors in physical culture for both men and women were added. A department of

Bible study was established. Special lecturers were secured from the universities and some of the most distinguished scholars in the country were brought by President Finley to supplement and amplify the work of the college.

It was at this period that university extension became a popular feature in education and numerous lecture study courses were given under the auspices of the college. Among the special lecturers who thus appeared were Professors J. C. Freeman, Richard T. Ely, Frederick J. Turner and Edward A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin; Frederick Starr, Harry P. Judson and Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago; Frederick A. Wines and Jacob A. Riis, of New York; J. Graham Brooks, of Harvard University; J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University; William R. French, of the Chicago Art Institute; Alice Freeman Palmer, then Dean of Women at the University of Chicago; and Jane Addams, of Hull House. The lectures thus delivered were usually in courses of six each, and covered the fields of literature, history, economics, anthropology, bacteriology, sociology, ethics and art. Knox college itself took up the method of extension work and several of its own instructors conducted courses in nearby towns and cities. In 1894, 1895, and 1896, a summer session of five weeks duration was maintained with some success.

The custom of observing the anniversary of Founders' Day on the fifteenth of February was introduced by President Finley in 1894, on which occasion the principal address was delivered by Hon. Geo. R. Peck, of Chicago, his subject being "The Kingdom of Light." The anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate was celebrated for the first time in 1896, with a program of notable addresses by Hon. Chauncy M. Depew of New York, Senator Palmer of Illinois, Governor Bois of Iowa, and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. In 1900, a still more noteworthy celebration occurred when President William McKinley and his cabinet honored the occasion with their presence. Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general was the orator of the day, but President McKinley, John Hay, secretary of state, with others of the cabinet, made brief addresses.

During the seven years of President Finley's administration there was but one in which the attendance fell below 650; in 1898-99 the total number of students was 673. In 1899 Doctor Finley resigned to take up editorial work in New York; one year later he accepted a call to the chair of politics in Princeton University. Prof. Thomas R. Willard served as acting-president of the college during the year 1899-1900.

With the opening of the year 1900-1901, began the administration of President Thomas McClelland, whose inauguration took place on Founders' day, February 15, 1901. Doctor McClelland, at the time of his election by the trustees of Knox college, was the president of Pacific University, in Oregon; a man whose long experience as an educator and college executive had been accompanied with distinguished success. His administration, which has continued happily to the present time, is, perhaps, the most significant in the history of the institution. There has been a visible enlargement in the material equipment, both in buildings and endowment; and, parallel with this substantial increase in its resources, there has been also a notable development in the position of the college as a conspicuous factor in the educational work of the middle west. In these two phases of its growth, in this development both external and internal, those connected with the college and its affairs recognize

the results of the wise educational policy, intelligent and tactful management and unremitting effort of President McClelland.

The new gymnasium, a handsome structure, perfectly equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the fulfillment of its useful purpose, was completed in 1908 and formally dedicated on Founders' day in that year. A banquet was served in its spacious hall to five hundred enthusiastic students and alumni. The cost of this building with its equipment was $30,000. It has supplied a much-needed element in student life and now admirably serves the needs of the college in the important field of physical training. There had long stood upon the campus an ugly, barnlike structure, known as the "Gym," erected by enthusiastic collegians in 1876; it served its modest purpose fairly well for a time, but became ruinous and was torn down in 1904, to be replaced by its worthier successor.

Another notable observance of the anniversary of the great debate occurred on October 7, 1908, when Hon. William H. Taft, republican nominee for the presidency of the United States, was the guest of honor and the distinguished orator of the occasion. United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, delivered the historical address of the day; and Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, the former vice-president, Senator Albert J. Hopkins, of Illinois, and Robert Douglas, of North Carolina, a grandson of the Little Giant, were also speakers.

The administrative force of the college was already engaged upon a most important and most strenuous undertaking; this was a year-long campaign for an endowment fund of a quarter million. The successful achievement of this task was finally consummated at a mass-meeting of students and friends of Knox held in Central Congregational church on Founders' day, 1909. The full amount of this fund reached $260,000, an amount sufficient to relieve the college of a debt accumulated in annual deficits for several years, and to produce an income sufficient to meet the annual expenses of the institution. It was felt that a new era had begun and that the greater and better Knox was now assured. To this endowment fund Mr. Andrew Carnegie contributed $50,000 and the General Education Board, which administers the Rockefeller fund, gave a like amount; both gifts being conditional on the raising of the entire sum. Citizens of Galesburg contributed amounts aggregating $88,000, this amount including large individual gifts from resident trustees of the college. The remainder of the fund was secured in various sums from hundreds of Knox alumni and friends of the college scattered from coast to coast. The success of this laborious and anxious enterprise bears emphatic testimony to the genuine and widespread interest in the welfare of the institution, as well as to the persevering effort of President McClelland and his faithful assistants.

The enthusiasm aroused by this event was revived a month or so later by the announcement of another very noteworthy and significant donation. In the summer of 1909 Doctor and Mrs. John Van Ness Standish gave to the college property estimated at more than $75,000. This included a deed of their own beautiful residence and spacious gardens which face the college campus, to be known as the Standish Home for the President of Knox College. The remainder of the gift consists of valuable real estate in the city of Chicago. Doctor and Mrs. Standish had passed the greater part of their lives

in Galesburg, contributing to the improvement of the city to a degree that cannot be estimated. They had lived beside Knox college for many years and had personally interested themselves in beautifying its somewhat neglected campus. To them the college owes the present arrangement of trees and shrubbery that now adorn its grounds, in the later improvement of which the creator of the beautiful Standish park has been an active agent. Furthermore Doctor and Mrs. Standish had devoted their lives to the cause of education, and had long planned to bestow their property where it might best promote the cause of intelligence and culture after they should have passed away. Convinced of the permanency of this institution and of its broadening influence and usefulness, they thus acted—bestowing on Knox college the largest single gift it has ever received.

On October 13, a day appropriately designated as Knox-Galesburg day, in recognition of the close relationship existing between college and city, the city and the college united in a fitting testimonial to these public-spirited benefactors. At noon the college body, trustees, faculty and students, with many representative citizens of Galesburg gathered in the gymnasium. Doctor and Mrs. Standish were guests of honor. An informal luncheon was followed by exercises eloquently appreciative of their philanthropic work. Rev. Stuart M. Campbell, Knox '88, made the principal address upon "The Debt of Galesburg to Doctor and Mrs. Standish." At its close, in the name of the college, he presented to the subjects of his address a silver loving-cup "in appreciation of their life-long, broad-minded and far-reaching service in behalf of civic improvement and the advancement of education; and as a token of the love and esteem in which they are held."

The last conspicuous addition to the material equipment of the college is seen in the splendid building known as the George Davis Science hall, erected in 1910-1911 for the use of the departments of chemistry, biology and physics. This building receives its name in memory of a former treasurer of the college, whose son-in-law, Mr. J. T. McKnight, for many years a useful and an honored member of the board of trustees, together with Mrs. McKnight, gave the sum of $25,000 toward its erection. In its construction and furnishing no necessary expense was spared to make ample provision for the needs of these departments. The laboratories are thoroughly modern in their equipment and are not surpassed in convenience and efficiency. The entire cost was approximately $115,000. The dedication of Science hall was the feature of the annual Founders' day celebration in 1912.

A change was made in the educational policy of the institution in 1909, when the official board determined to discontinue the existence of the Knox academy. It had become apparent that this department was no longer a necessity. With the modern development of the high schools throughout the territory from which Knox receives her students, the number of those entering the preparatory department had steadily decreased until practically no students were enrolled below the third year, and most of these were here merely to make up deficiencies that could be covered in a single year of well-ordered work. Thus in 1909-10 there were in the academy but thirty-five students, as compared with 352 in the college, 136 of whom were regular freshmen.

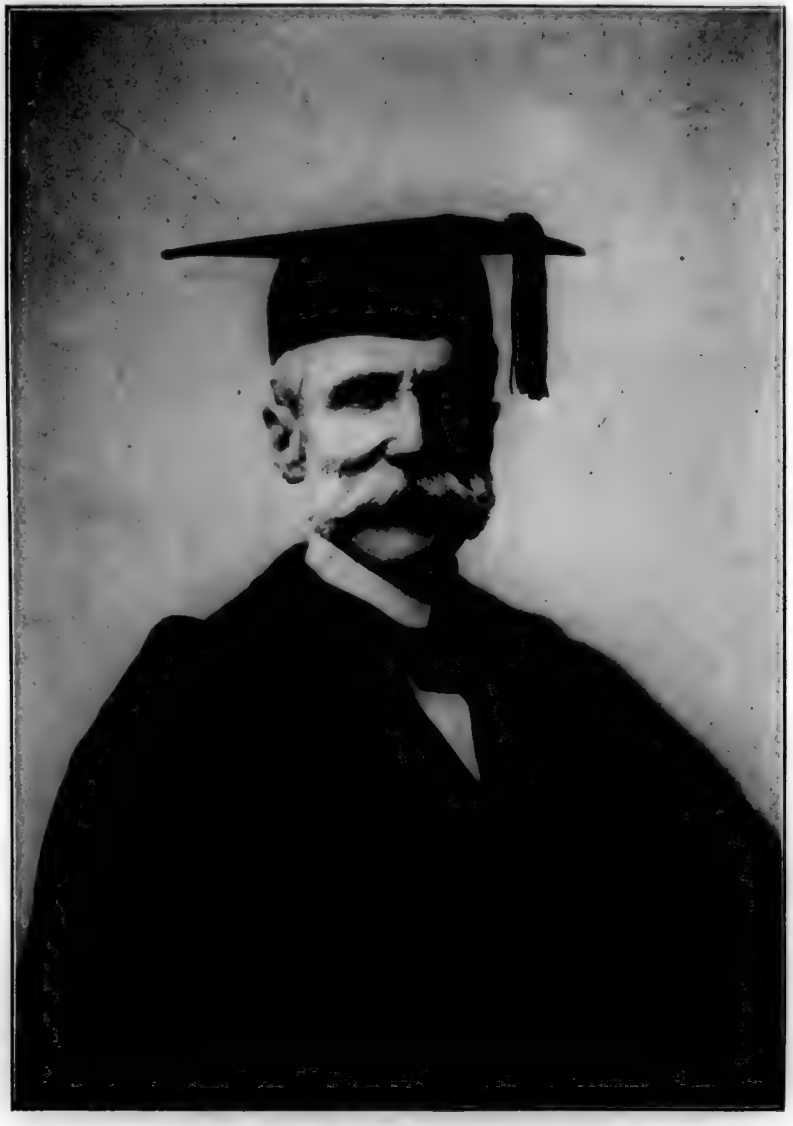
To render the general equipment of the college more complete a heating

and lighting plant, costing $40,000 with its connections, was built in 1911. It stands on a lot just east of Willard field, and furnishes steam heat and electric lighting for all the college buildings.

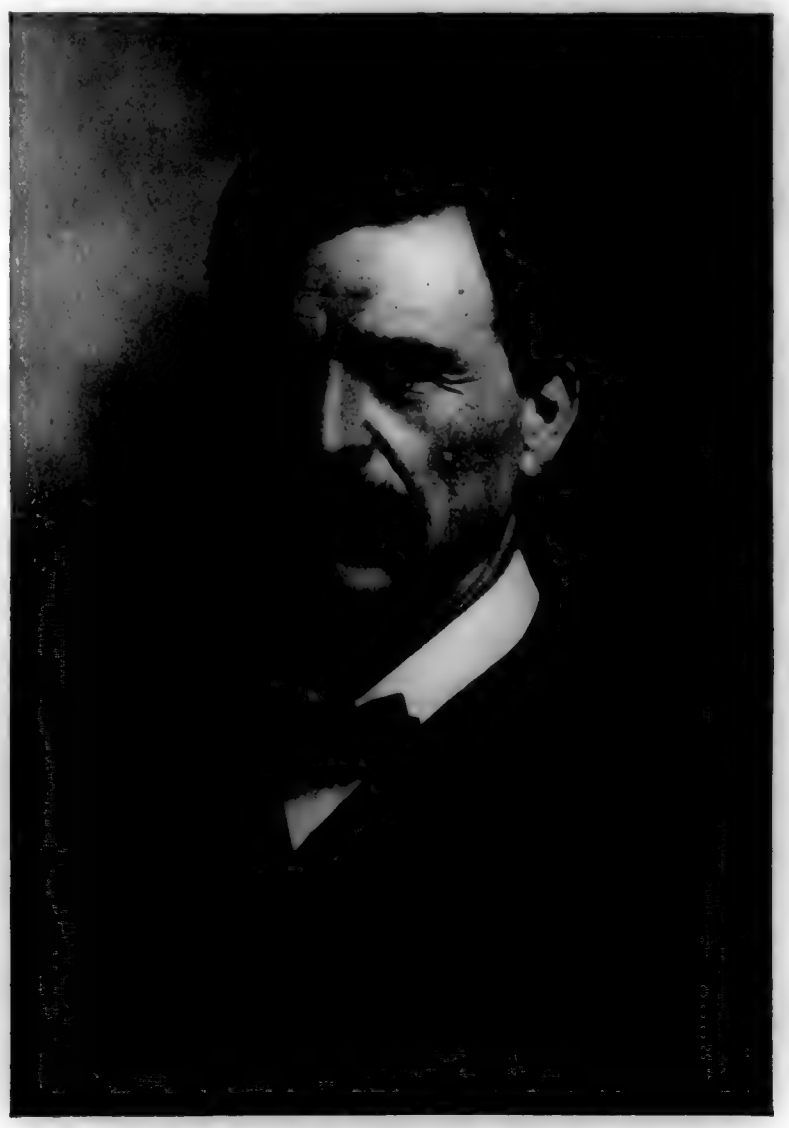
Knox college enjoys the distinction of being the first educational institution in Illinois—and to this date the only one—to be placed upon the list of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of Teaching. This admits the professors on its faculty to benefits of the retiring allowance provided by that fund. Especially significant is the recognition thus given to the standing of the college in the educational world. Equally significant is the recent establishment of a system of exchange professorships with Harvard University. The plan originated at Harvard. Four representative colleges in four western states are included in the arrangement: Knox, Beloit, Grinnell and Colorado. By the terms of this agreement Harvard is to send a professor for a half year to these colleges, dividing his time equally among them, and giving such regular instruction in their courses as they may require. In return each of the four colleges is entitled to send to Harvard each year one of its instructors for half a year, with the understanding that he is to devote one-third of his time as an assistant and the rest of his time to graduate or research work in Harvard university. The significance of this agreement lies in the fact that it is an alliance between colleges that stand for the integrity of the four year college course and a university that is committed to the same educational policy. The plan went into operation in 1912. Albert Bushnell Hart, Eaton professor of the science of government, at Harvard University, spent the month of February at Knox college. He gave courses in American history and American government, and a series of eight public lectures on American biography; he also delivered four illustrated lectures on Japan, China, India, and the Philippine Islands.

The policy of the institution throughout its history has been to fulfill, in so far as its equipment permitted, the ideal of a college education. The scope of its work has varied at different periods. Some of the departments of the institution in its earlier years have been successively abandoned; the so-called commercial courses, the department of art, and finally the preparatory department, the old academy, have been discontinued. The curriculum of the college itself has been broadened and strengthened; its faculty has been increased until it now numbers twenty-three active members; its equipment has been greatly enlarged; but its does not seek to enter the field of the university. It stands for recognized college work and does not attempt that of the special or professional school. Although the lines of admission and classification are now closely drawn the number of students in attendance has increased steadily. In the seventy-fifth year of its existence Knox contains a body of 346 college students.

The limits of this history will not permit any account of the social and literary activities, which form so prominent a part of undergraduate student life; but no sketch of Knox college would be adequate which omitted mention of the service rendered by instructors and trustees. The members of the executive board of the college have from the first been men of integrity and ability, loyal to the highest interests of the institution, and often displaying a remarkable degree of wisdom and foresight in their supervision of its affairs; had it been otherwise Knox College would not stand where it does today. It must be re-



PRESIDENT THOMAS McCLELLAND
Knox College



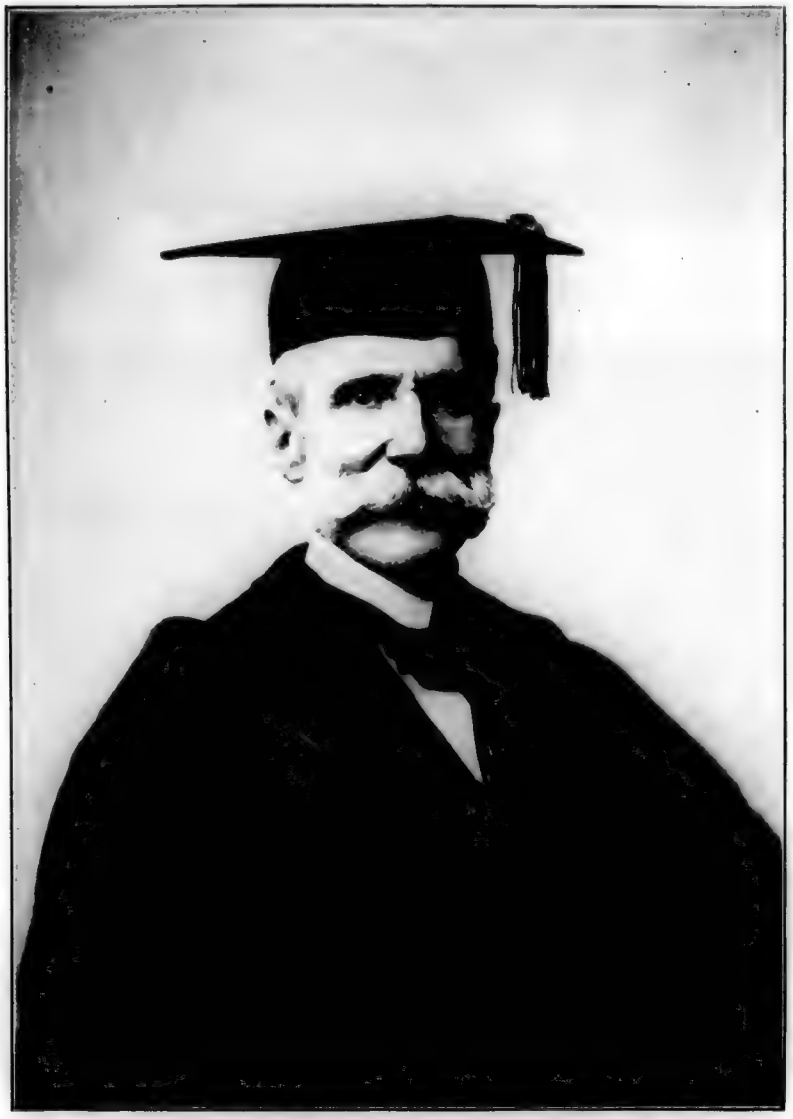
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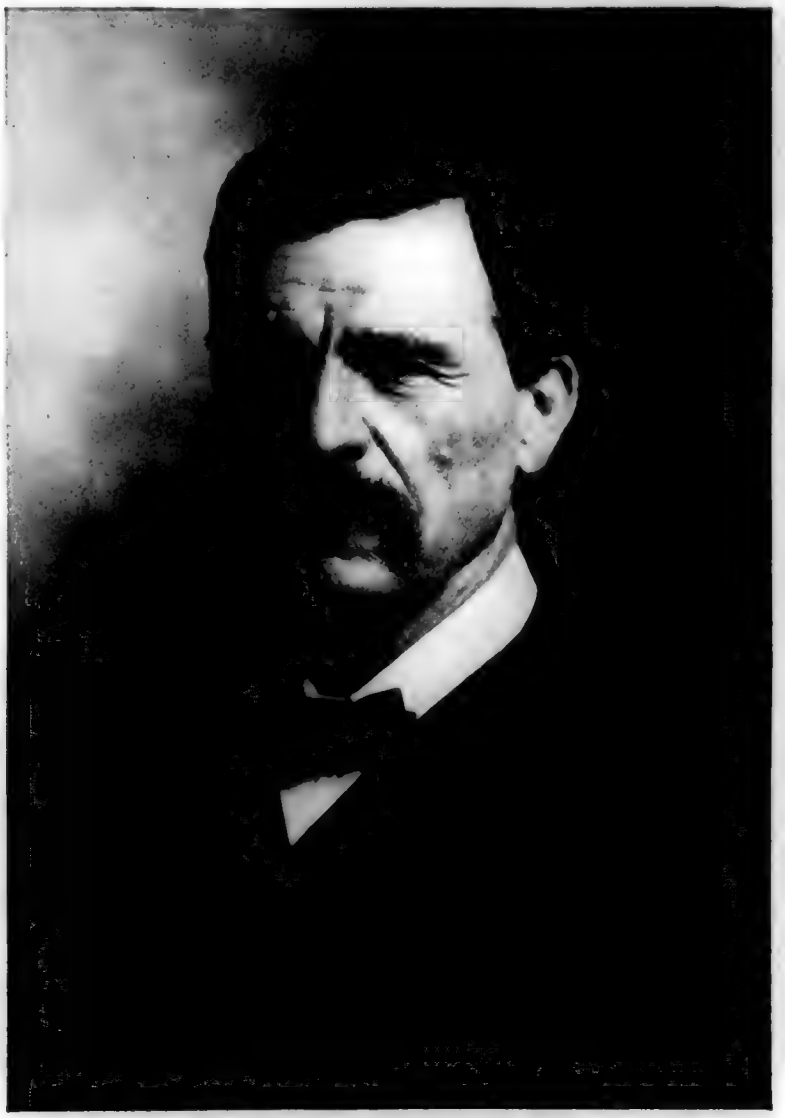
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PRESIDENT THOMAS McCLELLAND
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PROFESSOR THOMAS WILLARD
Knox College

membered, too, that the college has been carried under their guidance and with their liberal assistance through some difficult and critical experiences. The success of any educational institution is closely associated with the influence of the stronger personalities among its teachers. This is eminently true of Knox college. The lives of three men are inseparably interwoven with the life of the college. These were the men who composed the "triumvirate" as, in the closing years of their long and splendid service they were affectionately called. George Churchill, Knox, 1851, became principal of the academy in 1855 and remained its head for forty-five years, until his death in 1899. Albert Hurd, Middlebury, 1850 became a member of the Knox faculty as teacher of the sciences, in 1851; in 1897 he was made professor of Latin, and continued to fill that chair until his death in 1906, having taught continuously in the college for fifty-five years. Milton L. Comstock, Knox, 1851, became professor of mathematics in 1858, retiring from active work in 1898. He died in 1906. With the record of these men, strong in character and great teachers, stands that of Mrs. Sarah M. McCall, Mt. Holyoke, 1851, who became an instructor in Knox academy in 1865. She was principal of the Galesburg high school from 1869 to 1876, when she became again an instructor in Knox academy where she remained until her retirement in 1901. Her death occurred in 1906.

The extent to which the influence of these noble lives has entered into the spirit of Knox graduates and former students who have established the reputation of their college in all parts of the world and in every field of honorable activity can not be estimated. And it is in the ability and usefulness of its graduates that a college is justified.

MUSIC IN KNOX COLLEGE

By Prof. Wm. F. Bentley

The history of music in Knox college is simply a repetition of the history of music in America, although when Knox college was founded in 1837, music was past the early stages of our Puritan Fathers, who believed that musical instruments belonged to the devil and had no place in our religious life. The Puritan clergy opposed even the study of music; "The names of the musical notes were considered blasphemous." "To sing man's melody was a vain show of art." "God could not take delight in praises where the man of sin had a hand in making the melody." Having to overcome so much of opposition it is no wonder that music in America in 1837 was still in the crudest of conditions, and only comparatively a few of those who lived in the larger cities of our country, even in the "Hub," Boston, knew music as an art or science. Music, however, is a part of man's existence, the same as speech, and as men converse together without a knowledge of grammar or rhetoric, so they sing and play upon instruments without a knowledge of melody or harmony.

Music in Galesburg and in Knox college was, at first, principally vocal music, as there were few musical instruments owned by the dwellers in "Log City." A limited number of Psalm tunes sung "by ear" was the extent of the religious music of the day. The popular music consisted of love songs, ballads, glees, and rounds, both humorous and pathetic, which all tried to sing.

During the long winter evenings, the great diversion for the young people, as well as the old, was "The Sings," which were held in the different homes and which were greatly enjoyed, the refreshments of pop-corn, apples, and cider, aiding, no doubt, in the enjoyment.

It would be interesting to follow in detail the growth of this early music, but that is not the object of this article; therefore only a few facts will be mentioned, and for this data the writer quotes largely from historical articles written by Prof. George Churchill and Mrs. John T. Avery, which have previously appeared in our college and city papers.

Of the early settlers there were a number who had really good voices, and could sing fairly well, notably Silas Olmstead and E. R. Adams, both of whom brought real musical culture and training from the east. The musical families of the Holyokes, Hitchcocks, Mills, Lymans, Waters, Churchills, and Stanleys, besides many others, helped to make Galesburg noted for good congregational singing. Mrs. Palmer, sister of Levant Dilley, was considered the leading singer among the women. In 1837 John Kendall and wife came from New York. He had a good voice, and brought with him his violoncello, the first one in the colony. Naturally, he led the music in church with voice and instrument, although he remained only a short time. The first piano was owned by Mrs. S. F. Dolbear who was the first piano teacher in the college and city. Mr. Wm. B. Hamblin, a shoemaker, owned the first violin. The first melodian (purchased in Buffalo, N. Y.) was brought to Galesburg by Riley Root. The first singing master was Samuel R. Bacon, who in 1839 came with his bride, also a singer, and settled with the colony at Geneseo, Illinois. Mr. Bacon made frequent visits to Galesburg, and conducted here the old fashioned singing school for many years. He was a genuine master of music with boundless enthusiasm, a master of reading, of expression, of purity of tone, and of the scientific use of the voice. He with his violin did a great and lasting work for musical Galesburg.

August 15, 1843, a meeting of the citizens was held in the schoolhouse for the purpose of organizing a band. The organization was perfected under the name of "The Galesburg Citizens' Band," and give its first concert March 27, 1844. This band was in demand in all the nearby towns as well as at home for all celebrations, college commencements, etc. The first great success of the band was scored when they furnished the music at a monster presidential gathering of the Henry Clay campaign in Peoria, June, 1844, and their elegant band wagon drawn by six horses attracted much attention.

Following Mr. Bacon, the second musician of great and sterling worth was Mr. L. B. Miller, who moved to Galesburg in 1856. Mr. Miller's voice was a sweet, pure tenor, and as a teacher he excelled. He brought out many of the choruses from oratorios and cantatas with large and finely drilled singing classes. He organized the first male glee club of the city.

Up to 1859 no other musical event quite equalled the placing of the pipe organ in the Old First church. For several years, Mrs. S. M. Owen was the organist. Mr. Owen was an excellent teacher, and the energetic leader of the choir. After Mr. and Mrs. Owen left Galesburg, Mrs. Lyman West played the organ for two or three years; then came Prof. Charles Fuhrmann who was a trained musician and a really good player on both organ and piano. Gales-

burg and Knox college owe a great debt to this man; his ideals were high and the standard of music as an art was perceptibly raised.

During the period of the civil war, the war songs helped stir all hearts with patriotic fervor. Mrs. M. D. Cooke with characteristic energy, went about the schools and taught the children war songs. She did such efficient work in training the children that the board of education conceived the idea of engaging her as a permanent instructor for several years.

Galesburg, like many other American cities of a half century ago, passed through the musical convention stage. George F. Root, Wm. P. Bradbury, and other prominent men held conventions here, and both the college and the city gave staunch support. Choral music became one of the distinct features of college and city life.

The music in Knox college was so intimately associated with the music in Galesburg that it is difficult to separate the two distinct factions, for Knox college did not engage its music teachers as it did the other instructors, on a salaried basis; it simply recommended certain teachers from the city to the various students who wished to study music. The names of the teachers thus recommended appeared in the catalog as members of the faculty, but there was no course in music offered, and the college owned no instrument except the little organ used for chapel exercises. The name of Mrs. S. F. Dolbear appears in the catalog of 1852 as teacher of music, and this was the beginning of a long list of music teachers.

Miss Mary Flagg, 1854.
Mrs. S. C. Chappell, 1855.
Miss Mary E. Comstock, 1855.
Miss E. S. Kendall, 1858.
Miss Jennie W. Sweetland, 1858.
Miss Eliza Shepherd, 1859.
Prof. Chas. Fuhrmann, 1860.
Mr. Geo. F. Bacon, 1860.
Miss Mary L. Hatch, 1861.
William August Henning, 1866.

Mrs. Sarah E. Rollo, 1868 (music students' names appearing in catalog for the first time, 28 students).

Miss Fannie W. Robinson, Mrs. Ella Adele Olmstead, 1869-70.

Mrs. Mary Ives Seymore, Mrs. Mary F. Disbrow, 1870-71.

Mrs. Mary F. Disbrow, 1871-72.

Miss Julia M. Farr, 1872-73.

Prof. John S. Fuller, 1873-78.

Prof. Carl Laux, Mrs. Chas. Hurd, Mrs. Emila B. Laux, 1878-79.

(At this time lessons in harmony were introduced.)

Prof. Carl Laux, Mrs. E. B. Laux, 1879-80.

Mrs. E. Clara Pratt, 1880-81.

Miss Hattie Adams, Miss Julia Brewer, 1881-82.

Harry C. Brooks, 1882-83. (Mr. Brooks was regularly engaged by the college, upon a percent plan of salary.)

From 1868 to 1883 the average yearly attendance was 46 students.

Lepha A. Kelsey, Florence Sperry, Charles Lindoft, E. D. Wycoff, 1883-84.

In this year a prescribed course in piano, voice, violin, organ and harmony was formulated, and Knox Conservatory of Music was established as a regular department of the college.

Miss Lepha A. Kelsey remained as director for the following year, 1884-85, but in the fall of 1885 the writer of this article was called to take full charge

of this department of the college, and for over a quarter of a century he has labored incessantly for the educational, artistic, and financial success of the institution.

Although the present director was practically the founder of the conservatory, yet if he had not had the assistance and support of Mrs. Maria Whiting, who was at that time the principal of "the ladies' seminary," now "Whiting hall," he could have accomplished but a small part of what has been realized.

The equipment in 1885 consisted of an old cabinet organ, two old square pianos, and one new upright. The present equipment consists of a fine large three manual pipe organ in Beecher chapel, and three two manual pedal organs, all pumped with electric motors. The school owns also six large grand pianos, and twenty upright pianos for practice. For the orchestra the school has purchased a number of instruments, and has an extensive library of music.

While the growth of Knox conservatory has been slow, the standards are high, and a diploma from this department of the college takes with it an assurance of good technical attainments and a thorough appreciation of the intellectual and artistic in music. There is now an extended course offered, leading to the degree of musical bachelor.

The home of the conservatory has always been in Whiting hall; indeed, the east end of the building was originally built for its use and as a home for L. M. I. society. The pressing need of the school at the present time, if it is to grow, is a building thoroughly modern and up to date, so that a large number of students can be accommodated.

It is one thing to plan, another to carry out the plan, and it is to the list of professors and instructors we must turn if we would know why Knox conservatory has succeeded. Some of these professors have worked many years side by side with the director with the utmost enthusiasm.

The following list contains only those who were in the school as regular teachers for five or more years.

John Winter Thompson, Mus. B., teacher of organ and theory of music; twenty-two years' service; member of present faculty.

Susan K. Clisbee (Countryman), teacher of violin; twenty years' service.

Florence Josephine Lee (Whitman), A. M., teacher of voice; six years' service.

Blanche M. Boult, teacher of pianoforte; nineteen years' service; member of present faculty.

Frederick M. Mueller, Mus. B., teacher of organ, theory and pianoforte; eleven years' service.

Harriet W. Webster, teacher of pianoforte; eighteen years' service.

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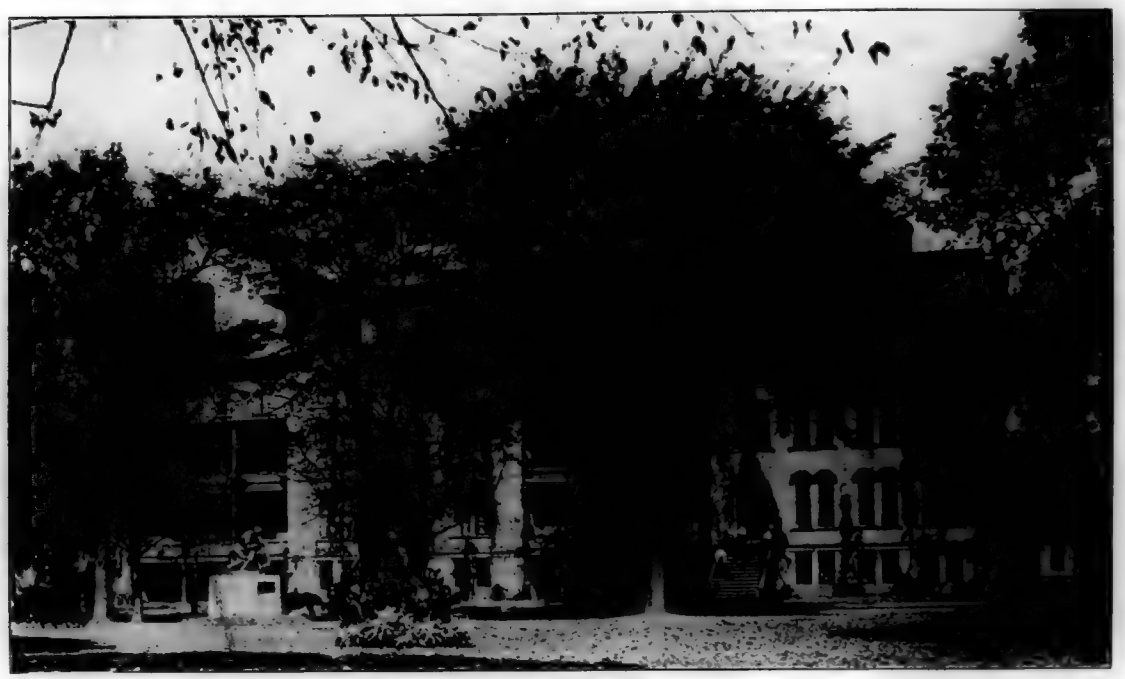
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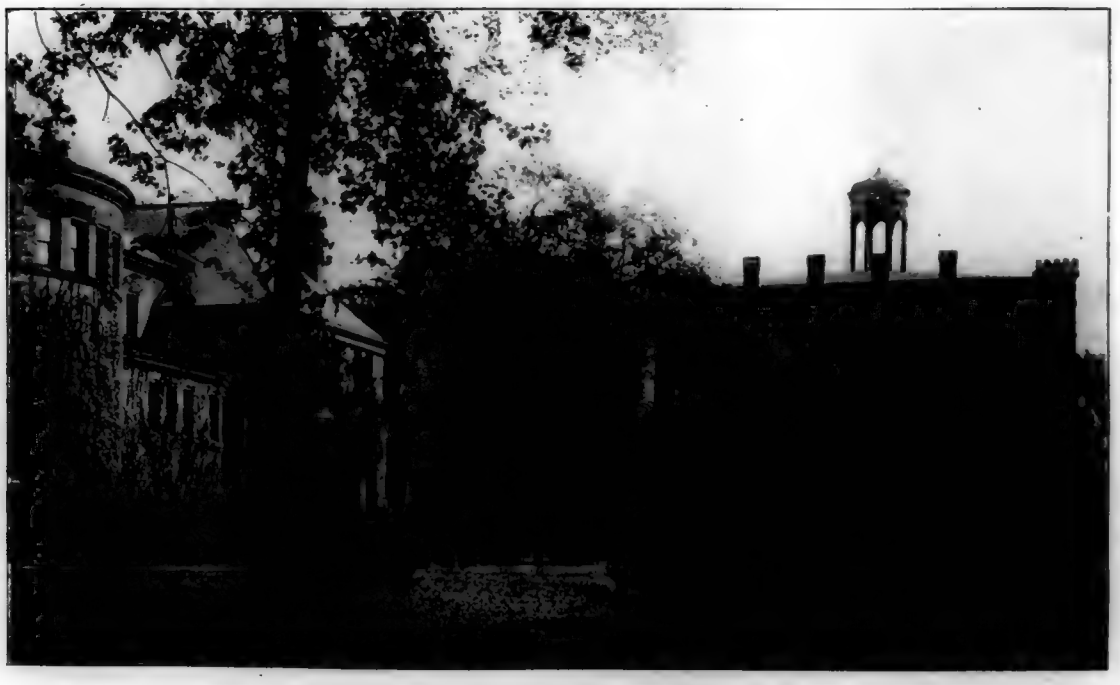
Lilian Elwood, teacher of voice; five years' service; member of present faculty.

William Blake Carlton, teacher of voice; five years' service; member of present faculty.



WHITING HALL

Located on Tompkins Street, between Cherry and Broad. Erected in 1857. Remodeled in 1885 and 1892. Value, $70,000. East wing occupied by Knox Conservatory of Music.



OLD MAIN AND EAST WING, ALUMNI HALL

Old Main erected in 1857. Value, $50,000. Business office of the college.
Alumni Hall erected in 1890-1. Corner-stone laid by President Harrison. Value, $75,000.

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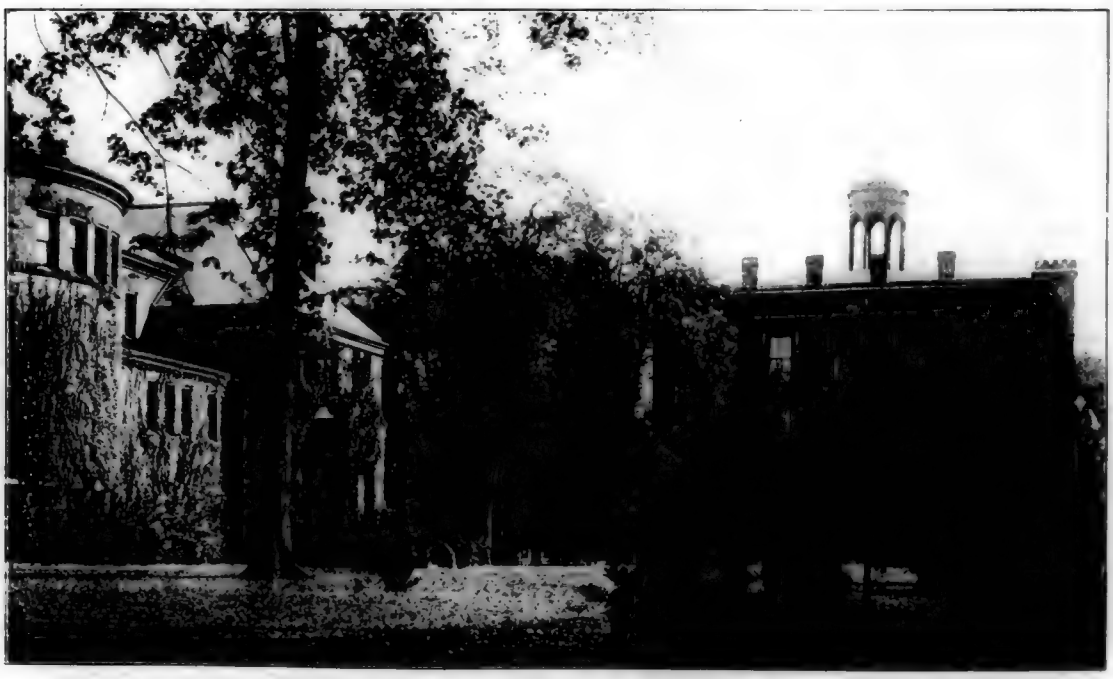
Lilian Elwood, teacher of voice; five years' service; member of present faculty.

William Blake Carlton, teacher of voice; five years' service; member of present faculty.



WHITING HALL

Located on Tompkins Street, between Cherry and Broad. Erected in 1857. Remodeled in 1885 and 1892. Value, $70,000. East wing occupied by Knox Conservatory of Music.



OLD MAIN AND EAST WING, ALUMNI HALL

Old Main erected in 1857. Value, $50,000. Business office of the college.
Alumni Hall erected in 1890-1. Corner-stone laid by President Harrison. Value, $75,000.

Our graduates, nearly two hundred in number, are doing excellent service in nearly every state in the Union, and some are bringing great honor upon their alma mater. The enrollment of 250 students is at present about the average attendance, with a faculty of nine professors.

A history of "Music in Knox College" would not be complete without mention of some of the musical organizations. During the years when Knox boasted of a cadet corps in charge of a lieutenant furnished by the government, a cadet band was organized and sustained as long as the military officer was in charge. This band of thirty-five pieces, uniformed in gray, was the pride not only of the college, but of the city as well.

For the past decade of years the Knox Glee club has held aloft the standard of "Old Knox" in many states, even as far west as the Pacific coast. The club has boasted some excellent voices in past years, but the club of 1912 seems to be the culmination of good voices, good musicians and good fun-makers.

Another organization is the "Knox Conservatory Vocal Society," which was organized in 1890, and in connection with the conservatory orchestra presented yearly the masterpieces of choral music. In 1899 this society was reorganized, and at the present time continues as a city organization known as "the Galesburg Musical Union." It gives from time to time the choral works of the great masters, a partial list of which follows: "Messiah," Handel; "Creation," Haydn; "St. Paul" and "Elijah," Mendelssohn; "Crusaders," Gade; "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; "Faust," Gounod; "The Golden Legend," Sullivan; "Scenes from Hiawatha," Coleridge-Taylor, and "Aida," Verdi.

Such organizations as "The Thomas Orchestra," "The Chicago Symphony Orchestra" and "The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra" have played here frequently in special concerts or in connection with "The Galesburg Musical Union" in the annual May festivals, which have become a feature of our city's life.

The conservatory has maintained for twenty years an artists' course, in which many prominent artists have appeared in recital, giving the students of the college and conservatory an opportunity to hear the best, and through this hearing to acquire higher ideals. The names of only a few of these artists are recorded: Wm. H. Sherwood, Max Heinrich, Teresa Carreno, Bruno Steindel, Godowsky, Edward Baxter Perry, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Rudolph Ganz, Witherspoon, Ellen Beach Yaw, the Olive Mead Quartette, Maude Powell and Myrtle Elvyn.

The same spirit which exists in the college regarding Christian character and good morals exists in the faculty and among the students of the conservatory, and the whole tone of the school is hard work and high ideals.

As has been stated, when the college was first organized it depended entirely upon the city for its music, whereas now the opposite may be said, for from the faculty of the conservatory or from its student body the choristers, organists and soloists of the various churches are chosen, and the musical life of Galesburg is practically resultant of the work of this institution.

LOMBARD COLLEGE

By Rev. Edson Reifsnider

The movement inaugurated in 1850 looking toward the establishment of an institution of learning in which religious pressure, distasteful to those who were not classed as Evangelical Christians, would not be brought to bear upon their children, had in view no such ambitious end as a college. On the part of these earnest souls there was a strong feeling that the denominational control of the institutions above the grade of common schools, practically all in the state being thus controlled, was detrimental to free inquiry after truth. Release was most eagerly desired, also, from the well meant, but unwelcome interference with their children on the ground of religious belief. It came about, therefore, when Reverend Charles P. West, a pioneer preacher of universalism in Illinois, suggested that a non-sectarian "seminary of learning" be established by the Universalists of Illinois he found an encouraging reception of his idea.

On the 19th of May, 1850, the Spoon River Association of Universalists convened at Greenbush, Warren county. To the association Mr. West presented his plea for the founding of an academy, having been urged to do so at a meeting held shortly before at the home of Mr. Amos Pierce of Greenbush, for the discussion of the project. The association resolved that such a school ought to be established at Galesburg by the Universalists of the state. Soon after this the Henderson River association, meeting in Oquaka, and the Universalist State convention, meeting in Toulon, commended the idea, the latter pledging itself to do all possible to put the plan into execution.

A canvass for the raising of funds was started, the plan being to organize a joint stock company with a capital of $5,000, shares $25, when half the amount was subscribed. Mr. West proved himself a man of action as well as of words, being able to announce in October that the required sum had been pledged. On the 24th of that month the subscribers met in Galesburg and organized under the name "The Universalist Literary Society of the State of Illinois." They elected fifteen trustees, whose officers were Honorable Alfred Brown, president; Lorentus E. Conger, treasurer, and Reverend C. P. West, secretary. A building committee was appointed and Mr. West again went into the field as general agent to make collections and solicit further subscriptions. A charter was secured from the state February 15, 1851, for "The Illinois Liberal institute," that name having been selected at a meeting held November 29, 1850. The object of the incorporation was stated to be the establishment and support of education, it being stipulated that property beyond the value at any one time of more than $20,000 could not be held.

On the northwest corner of Seminary and Tompkins streets, near the Burlington depot, the first building was erected. It was of brick and was begun in the spring of 1851, but owing to the lack of means at the disposal of the committee it was not ready for occupancy until the first of September, 1852. The institute was then opened with Reverend P. Raymond Kendall as principal and Miss Caroline S. Woodbury in charge of the female department, these teachers having been appointed the previous March. The courses offered were in three departments—academic, scientific and collegiate, the total enrollment for the first year being 134.

The choice of Professor Kendall meant much for the future of the young institution. He soon became ambitious to make it something more than the academy first planned and fully satisfied the original promoters. He urged the need of a college in addition to the work done by the institute; but he found the trustees unwilling to further his ambition. His strong personality and his enterprise were such that finally a reluctant consent was wrung from the board to undertake the establishment of a college. However, they made the seemingly impossible condition, the raising of $50,000, doubtless believing that this would put an end to the importunities to which they had been so opposed. The charter was amended January 26, 1853, granting the right to hold property to the amount of $50,000, and to confer degrees for collegiate honors. In the fall of 1854, among other additions to the faculty, were two teachers destined to render the institution many years of devoted service. They were Miss H. A. Kendall, afterward Mrs. Standish, and Professor J. V. N. Standish, both of them most excellent and commanding teachers, sketches of whose busy and useful lives appear elsewhere in this work. To Professor Standish, prior to his coming, his friend and classmate, Professor Kendall, had confided his plans to make of the institute a college, relying on his co-operation. In furtherance of the plans Professor Kendall shortly after the arrival of Professor Standish took the field to canvass for the necessary funds, the latter becoming acting president and remaining such until the fall of 1857.

On the afternoon of April 27, 1855, the building burned, the loss being total, as there was no insurance. The blow was a serious one, but the friends of the institute and its loyal and self-sacrificing teachers would not brook any suggestion of failure. On learning of the calamity, Professor Kendall hastened home from Wisconsin to find that without an intermission recitations had been continued in rooms temporarily secured in various parts of the city through the energy of Professor Standish. Professor Kendall now continued to press his plans for a college, and with the aid of a corps of assistants, Messrs. J. H. Chapin, W. S. Ballou and other Universalist clergymen, he pushed the canvass for funds with renewed zeal. As a result a total of about $60,000 was subscribed, the larger part of it being secured by the sale of scholarships, which yielded twice their cost in tuition.

It was in 1855 that Benjamin Lombard, then living in Henry, Illinois, bestowed his liberal gift of $20,000 on the institution, and in recognition of his generous aid the name was changed to Lombard University. A new building costing $40,000 was erected on a site selected in an eighty acre tract in the southeast part of the city purchased from L. E. Conger. It is built of brick, 80x66 feet, three stories high and of modified gothic architecture. Then it stood on the barren prairie; now on its fourteen acre campus it is surrounded by spacious lawns, attractive shrubbery and a glory of magnificent trees of about forty choice varieties, the most glorious of all being the two rows of noble elms on the north and west. This building was not completed without many discouragements. Several times work was suspended because the treasury was empty, but at last the roof was on and late in the fall of 1856 recitations were held under its shelter. Several years elapsed before the building was fully completed, and now it stands a monument to the faithful souls who put so much of themselves into its walls.

Professor Kendall severed his connection with the university in 1856, though for part of the college year of 1858-9 he was in temporary charge during the absence of the president. In the fall of 1857 Doctor Otis A. Skinner became president. Into his administration he put with much intensity the brilliant powers with which he was endowed, but unfortunately he was obliged to resign in 1859, though not until he made his fine influence an investment for the future welfare of the school. It was during his administration in 1858 that Professor Parker became a member of the faculty. He is now in his 87th year, the honored professor emeritus of the Greek language and Greek literature. His conspicuous ability as a teacher and his sincere, helpful, kindly interest in the students who came under his instruction have made his name revered.

James Partelow Weston, D. D., became the successor of Doctor Skinner. He remained in the office from the fall of 1859 until 1872, his term of service being long enough for him to leave the impress of his strong character not alone upon Lombard, but upon the city as well. Very largely inspired by him, the endowment was increased to $100,000. Among the generous donors were E. G. Hall and Lorentus E. Conger, each giving $10,000. Doctor Weston was loved by teachers, students and friends, and the fact that one of the grammar schools of Galesburg was named for him testifies to the esteem in which he was held.

Following the resignation of Doctor Weston, Professor William Livingston was made provisional president, serving in that capacity for three years. His long connection with the university as a member of the faculty made him acquainted with its needs. He came to Lombard in 1855 as the professor of natural science, and from that time until his death, December 29, 1879, he gave to it the full measure of his devotion. When in 1875 Doctor Nehemiah White was elected to the presidency Professor Livingston was appointed financial agent and won for the institution many warm friends through his gracious presentation of its claims.

President White was inaugurated in the opera house, January 6, 1876, and continued in office until 1892, which makes his term of service as president the longest in Lombard's history. He was born in Wallingford, Vermont, in 1835, was graduated from Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vermont, in 1857, and entered at once the ranks of the teacher. After holding several minor positions he took the chair of mathematics in St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. In 1872 he became professor of ancient languages in Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, a position he held until called to Galesburg. While in Ohio he was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist church. He was a man of ripe scholarship, deep spiritual nature and gentle, kindly manner.

It was during his administration that the project to establish a theological department was first considered. In 1880 definite action was taken by President White, Reverend E. L. Conger and Reverend W. H. Ryder, D. D., and the department was established in the fall of 1881. Prior to this the Universalist denomination had no divinity school in the west, and the lack which had been felt for some time was supplied. The school has received many gifts, among them being $20,000 from the late Honorable A. G. Throop, founder of the Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena, California. Its largest benefactor was Doctor Ryder, whose generous provision for it in his will secured to it about $50,000. In recognition of his abiding interest in it and in the university it was



MAIN BUILDING, LOMBARD COLLEGE

Located on East Knox Street, between Lombard and Locust Streets. Erected in 1856. Cost, $40,000.

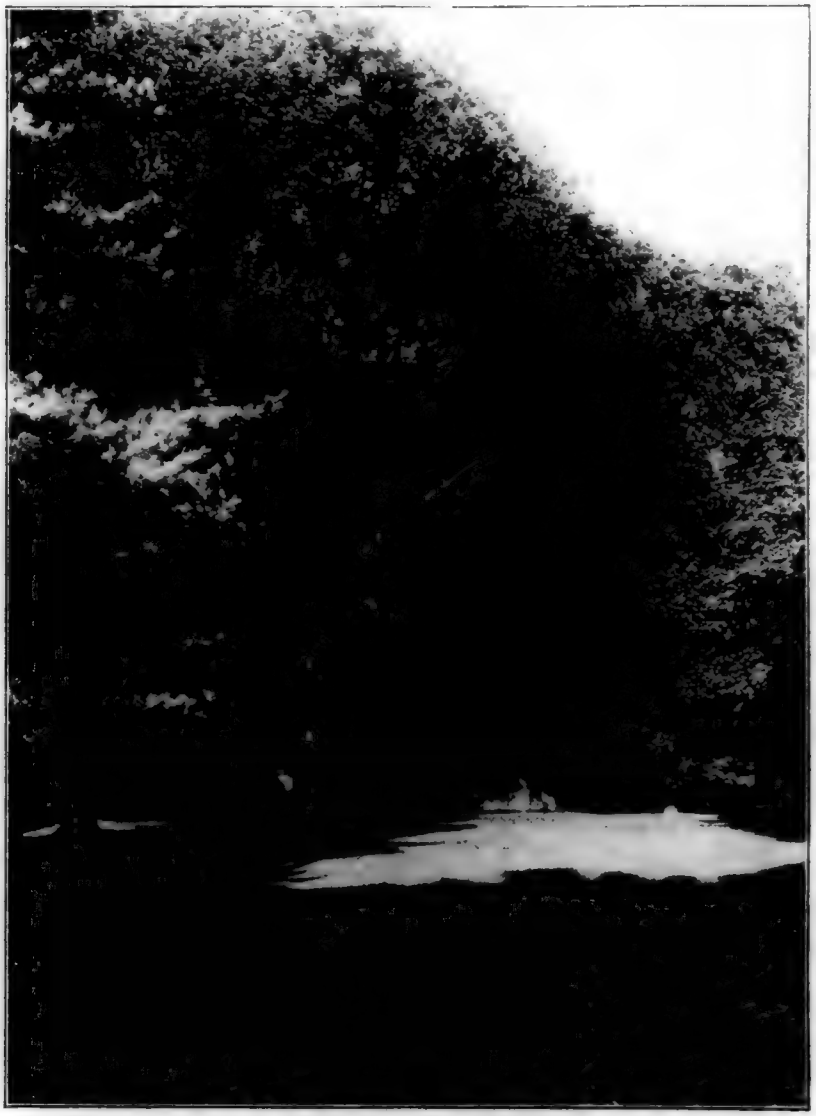
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named in 1890 Ryder Divinity School. It has sent into the ministry of the Universalist church men and women who have served it with devotion and ability and who have made their worthy contribution to the advancement of the Christian religion. In 1892 Doctor White was placed in charge of the divinity school, retaining that position until failing health made necessary his resignation in 1905. He died in Ogdensburg, N. Y., December 8, 1911. In 1909 Reverend Edson Reifsnider, for several years prior to that time pastor of the local Universalist church, was appointed dean of the school.

Dr. John Clarence Lee, a member of the faculty, became president in 1892, but after serving only a few weeks he resigned. His interest in the elective system, which made somewhat more flexible the course of study offered, led to its adoption the following year.

In October, 1892, Doctor Standish became president. He served until June, 1895, bringing to the office the ripened wisdom of a long life devoted with enthusiasm to advancing the cause of education. The need of a building for women was urgent, and Doctor Standish began a canvass for the necessary funds. Before the completion of the canvass, however, the financial depression which swept over the country counseled delay, and the building was not erected while he was president, though part of the money subscribed was subsequently paid.

Late in the fall of 1895 there was called to the office a man whose administration infused fresh life and vigor into all the interests of the school and wrought marked changes in the appearance of the campus. This man was Reverend Charles Ellwood Nash, S. T. D., who at the time was pastor of one of the prominent Universalist churches of Brooklyn, N. Y. Doctor Nash, being an alumnus of Lombard, brought to her the ardent love of one of her sons, and all of his conspicuous ability as an inspiring preacher and eloquent platform speaker, a quickener of the spirit of loyalty and an indefatigable worker, was freely and joyously placed under tribute to her. His stirring and virile manhood, his hearty belief in the value of education and his contagious optimism soon began to bear fruit. In 1896 the building for the use of the women of the college was erected near the northeast corner of the campus. This building, known as Lombard hall, is of red pressed brick, three stories in height and is a model of convenience and comfort. It has proved a delightful home for the young ladies who have been fortunate enough to find shelter beneath its hospitable roof. The year following the walls of the gymnasium arose on the campus between the main building and Lombard hall. It is two stories in height and has a fine basement furnished with the necessary conveniences of a well equipped structure of its character. It has been a source of keen satisfaction to the lovers of athletics among the students and faculty. On one of the inner walls a bronze tablet commends the class of 1897 for the important part it took in subscribing to the fund and in making the canvass for the building a success. The president's house across from the campus on the corner of Knox and Lombard streets was built for Doctor Nash for his home and acquired by the college after his resignation. Doctor Nash presented the needs of Lombard so persuasively to its friends that a considerable sum was added to its endowment during his administration, and prior to his resignation he had secured several goodly subscriptions toward a new $100,000 fund for the enlargement of the permanent endowment. In 1899 the name was changed from Lombard university to Lombard college, the latter title being considered more appropriate for an institution of its character.

Early in 1894 Doctor Nash resigned to accept an important national office in the Universalist church, and Dean Fredrick W. Rich was put in charge of the college. Dean Rich had been a teacher there for a score of years and was so well acquainted with the routine of administration that under his intelligent and careful oversight none of its interests suffered. He was at the helm until the fall of 1905, turning it over to the new president at that time. Dean Rich has been one of the most efficient teachers connected with the college, and when he resigned at the close of the college year in 1911 after a service covering more than a quarter of a century it was with the consciousness that he had helped hundreds of young men and women to find themselves and a worthy place in life and a friend whose regard for them was sincere and true.

The present head of Lombard, Reverend Lewis Beals Fisher, D. D., assumed the presidency in September, 1905. He had been a professor for fifteen years in the Canton Theological school, Canton, N. Y., a department of St. Lawrence University. He was at once confronted by the task of completing the canvass for a $100,000 fund begun by Doctor Nash, and he addressed himself to it with an energy and persistency prophesying success. It was far from easy of accomplishment, but the appeals of this genial, warmhearted man brought from old friends and new the subscriptions called for by the terms of an agreement on the part of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to contribute $25,000, provided the balance be secured from others. When the late Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, who had early in the canvass pledged $10,000, made the condition of its payment the raising of the entire amount sought by December 31, 1906, a fresh impetus was imparted to the enterprise, and when the day arrived the joyful announcement was made that the conditions had been met and the fund was assured.

Doctor Fisher's conduct of his office has been characterized by kindly regard for the best welfare of the teachers associated with him and the students committed to his care. He has made for himself a wide circle of friends, whose friendship extends also to the college. It is not too much to say that no man has ever occupied the presidency who has won so readily the warm affection of the student body nor one who has better deserved it.

The foregoing is mainly a statement of bare facts. Only those who can read liberally between the lines will succeed in getting the whole story. Justice cannot begin to be done in so brief a sketch, and many must go unnamed whose love and sacrifice are builded into the walls of Old Lombard. She has had a noble history and has played a most commendable part in furnishing her full quota of strong and good men and women to the need of a growing world, men and women some of whom have become honorably known both nationally and internationally.

Though the college had its birth in a spirit of protest against what was deemed pernicious sectarian influences in education, it was the purpose of its organizers to educate the young under uplifting Christian influences. Chapel services were held daily, attendance on which was and still is compulsory. Failure to regularly attend church on Sunday was dealt with severely, but the church was left to the free choice of the student or his parents. The early catalogs enumerated thirty-two rules to which the student pledged himself in writing before being admitted to the institution. An early rule reads: "No student shall attend any dancing or other frivolous parties during term time without the per-



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mission of the faculty." Students playing cards or any games of chance were to be dealt with as the faculty saw fit, and the intimation clearly was that they would see fit to do something likely to be long remembered. With the passage of the years the list of formal rules gradually grew shorter and finally altogether disappeared, but always the concern of the faculty has been to bring under wholesome and uplifting influences the young people placed in their charge, and for the result throughout these two generations no apology is necessary. Like other small colleges of this country, Lombard has had her ideals, and to their guidance she has endeavored to hold true. Together with them she has performed a service of measureless value, and as her influence has blessed the past so will it also richly bless the future.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

By Dr. Chas. W. Leffingwell

St. Mary's school, Knoxville, was opened in April, 1868, in the building of the Ewing Female University, erected about ten years before. For lack of endowment, that institution had been compelled to discontinue its work, and the property was transferred to the Episcopal diocese of Illinois. Of the fifteen trustees, ten are appointed to represent the diocese of Illinois and five to represent Knox county. The Rev. Charles W. Leffingwell became the founder and rector of St. Mary's, Mrs. Leffingwell being the matron and Miss Nancy Menedy Hitchcock the vice-principal. Dr. Leffingwell continues to this day (1912) rector of the school; Mrs. Leffingwell was matron for forty years; Miss Hitchcock was vice-principal for over twenty-five years.

The school soon outgrew its limited accommodations, and at a cost of about $25,000 it was greatly improved and enlarged. The Hon. James Knox contributed nearly one-half the required amount.

On January 4th, 1883, the building and contents were destroyed by fire. Within a month the school was reopened in the building of Ansgari College, in Knoxville, the few college students finding homes in private houses and reciting in the rooms of the old court house.

The cost of the new school building, the new stone chapel and the improvement of the ground was about $100,000, of which nearly one-half was provided by the legacy of Mr. Knox. Additions and improvements have been made from time to time. In 1901 a recreation annex was built and furnished at a cost of nearly $10,000.

Succeeding Miss Hitchcock as principal, Miss Emma Pease Howard has continued in office to the date of this writing and for some years has successfully managed the business as well as the academical work of the institution. The maximum of one hundred students in residence, with twenty officers and teachers, has been reported during most of the time for a quarter of a century.

St. Mary's is a school for young women who desire to continue their work two or three years beyond the course of the high school. It is a school home where girls become better daughters; where they are systematically trained for

the duties of wifehood and motherhood; where they are encouraged to recognize, and where they are required to prepare for, their present and future obligations. There is a thorough preparatory course for younger girls and an affiliated school, St. Martha's, for little girls.

More than twenty states are represented by the teachers and students in attendance. The alumnae are resident in nearly every country of the world—in Alaska, in Mexico, in Canada, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, in Europe, Australia, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Japan, China, Ceylon and the West Indies.

ST. MARTHA'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNGER GIRLS

Affiliated with St. Mary's School

St. Martha's school for younger girls was opened in Knoxville in September, 1911, by Miss Emma Pease Howard. The building was designed and constructed expressly for this work and is located upon a beautiful campus adjacent to St. Mary's school, with which institution St. Martha's is affiliated. The school is entirely distinct from St. Mary's, being complete in equipment and especially adapted in methods and management to the care and training of young children. The official visitors are the Rt. Rev. M. E. Fawcett, D. D., Ph. D., Bishop of Quincy, and the Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D. D., rector of St. Mary's school. A fine corps of officers and teachers is provided, and everything possible is done to promote the physical, mental and moral welfare of the little girls. Healthful recreation is a prominent feature of the curriculum. The course of study includes all branches taught in the best public schools preparatory to the eighth grade, with instruction also in French and German, drawing, music, dancing, arts and industries.

Though St. Martha's school may not yet claim a place in history, it is a unique and interesting development in educational enterprise, being the only school of high grade, so far as we knew, which is completely organized and equipped for the care of little girls exclusively. Only those under thirteen years of age are received.

ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOL

St. Alban's school for boys, Knoxville, was founded in 1890 by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Leffingwell, and for several years was conducted under his supervision. The property of Ansgari college, having reverted to the city, by the discontinuance of the Swedish school there, was transferred to Dr. Leffingwell, and by him was greatly enlarged and improved. Towards the erection of the main building the Hon. James Knox had given $10,000. The building and equipment are valued at $60,000. The school is widely and favorably known, and many of its graduates hold high positions in the church, in the army and in the business world. Mr. Lucien F. Sennett is the present headmaster and lessee of the school, and under his capable management the institution has steadily advanced in numbers and in efficiency. The maximum number of students in residence is now sixty and there are some day scholars.



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KNOXVILLE

Established in 1869. First building erected for Ewing Female University in 1860. Remodeled in 1873. Again in 1883. Destroyed by fire in 1883. Rebuilt immediately. Recreation Annex built in 1901.

the duties of wifehood and motherhood; where they are encouraged to recognize, and where they are required to prepare for, their present and future obligations. There is a thorough preparatory course for younger girls and an affiliated school, St. Martha's, for little girls.

More than twenty states are represented by the teachers and students in attendance. The alumnae are resident in nearly every country of the world—in Alaska, in Mexico, in Canada, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, in Europe, Australia, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Japan, China, Ceylon and the West Indies.

ST. MARTHA'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNGER GIRLS

Affiliated with St. Mary's School

St. Martha's school for younger girls was opened in Knoxville in September, 1911, by Miss Emma Pease Howard. The building was designed and constructed expressly for this work and is located upon a beautiful campus adjacent to St. Mary's school, with which institution St. Martha's is affiliated. The school is entirely distinct from St. Mary's, being complete in equipment and especially adapted in methods and management to the care and training of young children. The official visitors are the Rt. Rev. M. E. Fawcett, D. D., Ph. D., Bishop of Quincy, and the Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D. D., rector of St. Mary's school. A fine corps of officers and teachers is provided, and everything possible is done to promote the physical, mental and moral welfare of the little girls. Healthful recreation is a prominent feature of the curriculum. The course of study includes all branches taught in the best public schools preparatory to the eighth grade, with instruction also in French and German, drawing, music, dancing, arts and industries.

Though St. Martha's school may not yet claim a place in history, it is a unique and interesting development in educational enterprise, being the only school of high grade, so far as we knew, which is completely organized and equipped for the care of little girls exclusively. Only those under thirteen years of age are received.

ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOL

St. Alban's school for boys, Knoxville, was founded in 1890 by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Leffingwell, and for several years was conducted under his supervision. The property of Ansgari college, having reverted to the city, by the discontinuance of the Swedish school there, was transferred to Dr. Leffingwell, and by him was greatly enlarged and improved. Towards the erection of the main building the Hon. James Knox had given $10,000. The building and equipment are valued at $60,000. The school is widely and favorably known, and many of its graduates hold high positions in the church, in the army and in the business world. Mr. Lucien F. Sennett is the present headmaster and lessee of the school, and under his capable management the institution has steadily advanced in numbers and in efficiency. The maximum number of students in residence is now sixty and there are some day scholars.



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KNOXVILLE

Established in 1869. First building erected for Ewing Female University in 1860. Remodeled in 1873. Again in 1883. Destroyed by fire in 1883. Rebuilt immediately. Recreation Annex built in 1901.

HISTORY OF THE BUSINESS COLLEGE FROM ITS FOUNDING IN GALESBURG

By J. H. Cox

In the year 1864 Prof. H. E. Hayes organized a school on Main street on the third floor in the building now occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank. Mr. Hayes was a beautiful penman, a fine scholar, a cultured gentleman and had been a soldier in the Civil war. The school was organized at a time when the soldiers who had seen four years of service were just returning home and had been too busy in the south to further their education. They saw the need of more training in order that they might enter and succeed in mercantile enterprises. Mr. J. B. Harsh, now an attorney and banker of Creston, Iowa, and for whom we are indebted to this early history, taught in the Hayes' Business Institute while attending classes in Lombard College, 1865-66.

In the year 1866-67 Mr. Harsh and Mr. Hayes joined their fortunes, and then the school was known as the Hayes and Harsh Business College. It was located in the upper story of Colton block west of the public square, or west of "Central park." The original location was also retained and was used for a telegraph station, as telegraphy was one of the branches taught.

Prof. Harsh purchased the remaining interest of Prof. Hayes and changed the name to Western Business College, which name it retained until it was purchased by the present owner. Mr. Harsh moved his school to the third story of the new Allen building on Prairie street, now known as the "Doyle building." The school grew rapidly, and over 700 students were enrolled in the year 1867-68.

In the spring of 1869 Prof. Harsh sold the institution to Prof. E. R. Poole, who retained the management for a number of years and conducted it in the same location.

In the year 1872-73 Mr. Poole sold his interest to J. M. Martin and Brother, who conducted it for ten years, when, according to the Republican Register of March 24, 1883, it was sold to Prof. M. H. Barringer of Jacksonville, Illinois. Prof. J. M. Martin engaged in the banking business at Burlington Junction, Missouri, and A. B. Martin engaged in business in this city.

Prof. G. H. Bridge, now of the Galesburg high school, was the teacher of penmanship and telegraphy under Mr. Barringer's management. Mr. Barringer moved his school to the Nelson building, at the corner of Seminary and Main streets, where Mr. Brown purchased it in the spring of 1891, and it has since been known as Brown's Business College.

Mr. C. C. Gilliand, one of the teachers, was made principal of the school until July, 1892, when W. F. Cadwell took charge. June 29, 1895, the college was moved from the Nelson building to the Arnold block, corner of Cherry and Simmons, its present location. Mr. Cadwell was principal of the school for ten years, or until 1902. He was succeeded by Prof. I. N. Wright, who was principal for six years, when J. H. Cox, the present principal of the school, took charge.

Among the leading teachers who have been connected with the school are: C. E. Faust, a penmanship expert located in Chicago; J. R. Anderson, now

owner of a business college in St. Louis, Missouri; E. F. Quintal, owner of a business college in Green Bay, Wisconsin; J. B. Owen, lumber merchant in Stonington, Illinois; Prof. G. W. Roseberry, proprietor of three business colleges in Massachusetts; Gertrude Harvey, teacher of shorthand in the Davenport high school, and Prof. A. T. Scoville, now principal of Brown's Sterling school.

Mr. Brown graduated as a boy from the Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, and began teaching in the commercial department of Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois. Later he was employed by Whipple Academy at Jacksonville as the writing master and began his work there February 17, 1867.

Soon after the business college and the academy separated, Mr. Brown going with the business college, and the school prospered for a number of years.

In 1888 the Peoria school was purchased and was soon followed by Decatur and then Galesburg, until now Mr. Brown controls a chain of twenty-nine business colleges located in the best cities in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Indiana. The Galesburg school ranks well up among the best and is well attended. The graduates may be found in nearly all of the business houses of Galesburg and surrounding territory. The annual graduating exercises are a new feature, and forty to fifty young people are given their diplomas each year.

A new course will be added this year in stenotype, a machine invented to write shorthand.

The school is now owned and controlled by President G. W. Brown; however, the actual management has been shifted from his shoulders to Superintendent R. H. Peck, who was at one time teacher in the English department of the school. Mr. Brown was the first western school manager to introduce typewriting in the school, the first to admit ladies, and was the first to introduce a course in salesmanship.

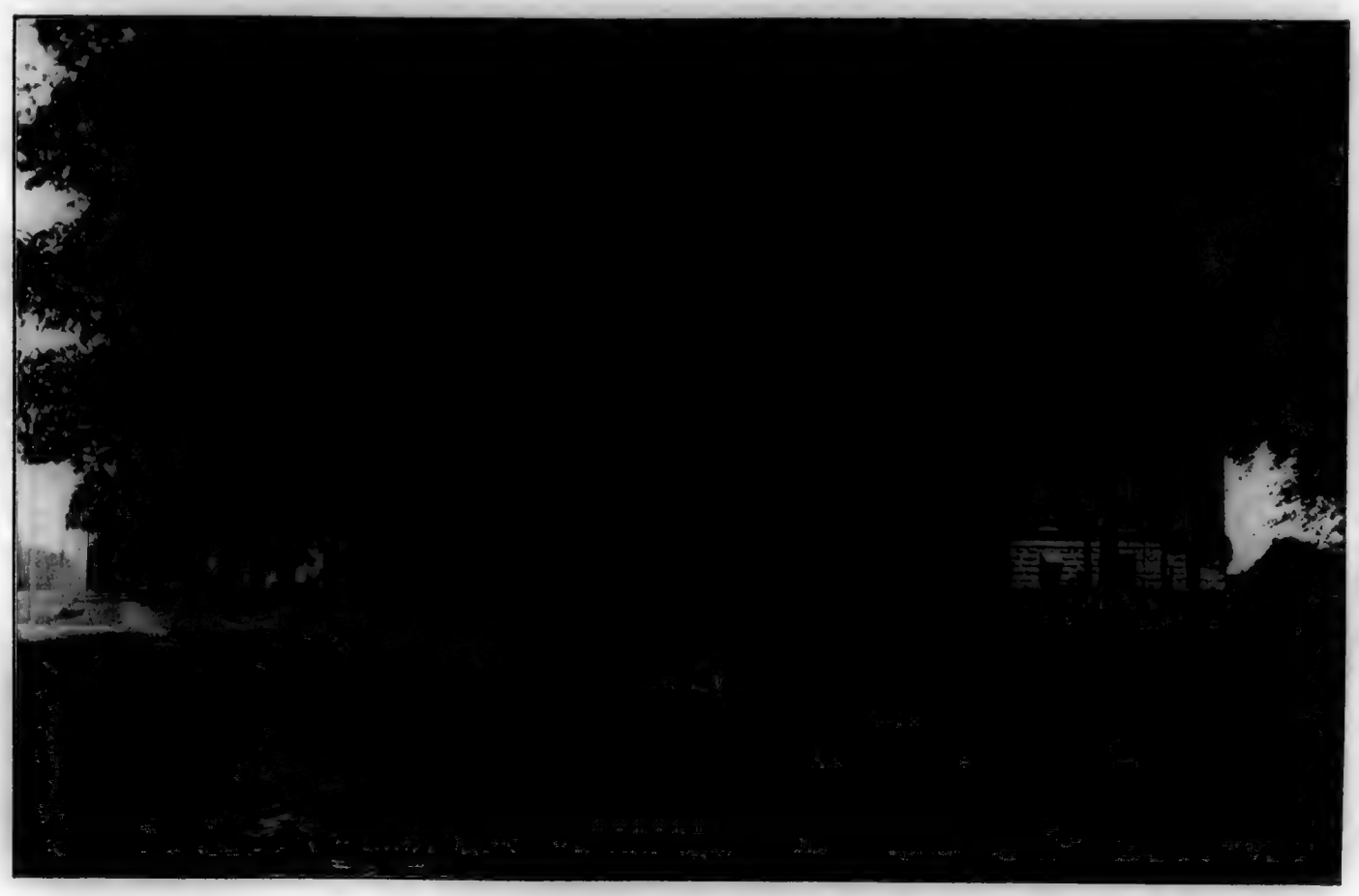
The present teachers, aside from Principal J. H. Cox, are Miss Maud Lance, shorthand; Mr. J. A. Ebersol, bookkeeping; Miss Myrtle Reck, typewriting and English; and Miss Dorothy Bean, the stenotype teacher, and Miss Olga Thuline, assistant.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD OF KNOX COUNTY, ILLINOIS

By John Lass

GENESIS OF THE RAILROAD

Before the advent of the railroad transportation was carried on by means of canals, as in China to-day, and the construction of government roads, such as the Appian way of Italy, and a great deal of commerce may be carried on under that old system. Besides, those roads were used for military purposes, and we may well be surprised with their effectiveness when compared with modern transportation. The discovery of the power of steam was made by Heron in the third century, B. C. This power was first applied to naval transportation in the year 1707 and was applied to locomotion upon land in the year 1804. As



THE MAIN HOUSE, ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOL

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in all other primitive efforts in the application of a new principle, the success was at first quite indifferent, and there elapsed quite a period of time before anything like real success was arrived at. But the general necessities of mankind for something that would transport passengers and freight quickly from point to point proved a great stimulus to additional invention and constant improvements in the method of application.

The growth of the cities of the world made it imperative that some means should be discovered for bringing the products of the country to the city and in return the manufactured articles from the city back to the country. In the early days of railroad life there were but small sections of roads here and there, but the great body of the land was without any facilities of this kind. These necessities were so poorly supplied that the geniuses of the country were constantly working to produce something really efficient in the line of transportation.

The immediate forerunners of the Burlington system were projected roads from Peoria to Oquawka, from Quincy northward, known as the Northern Cross railroad, and from Chicago to Aurora, all located within the state of Illinois. With a road from Peoria to Oquawka and another from Quincy northward and another from Chicago southward there was a great desire to extend the system so as to connect all these points with Chicago. But out of those three projected roads has grown the great system and network of railways known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

THE EXTENT OF THE BURLINGTON SYSTEM

This system has become known as the Burlington route. It is the parent organization and corporation of an extensive system which operates railroads in most of the western and northwestern states. It starts at Chicago and furnishes connections at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cheyenne, Denver, Billings, Deadwood and many other connecting and intermediate points and has connections by affiliated roads such as the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City, Colorado Midland, Western Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, reaching the southwestern states at Los Angeles, the western and northwestern states at San Francisco, Seattle and Portland; and on the southeast to the Ohio river and the south and all the southeastern states. This system is destined, through its great controlling road, the Great Northern, to tap the large wheat and timber lands of Canada and the northwestern states. An ever increasing volume of traffic will surely be brought to the great northwestern gateway by the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Colorado Southern to the Burlington route and transported to the eastern, southern, central and gulf states and thence to Europe.

From the south and east the products of the country will be transported to the important shipping points on the north Pacific coast, British Columbia and Alaska and then to the Orient and far away Asia and Europe.

Surely a stupendous system of commercial activity of such a character as that passing through the county of Knox is worthy of the most careful study.

Railroads become one of the most important features in the development of the country. They have been the means of opening up the broad domain to

settlement, and by them every department in life has been most rapidly advanced, and they constitute in a large degree the vital force of an active and wealthy civilization. The country is covered with a network of roads extending from ocean to ocean, penetrating every state and territory and employing millions of men and women, expending millions of money for service, maintenance and equipment, and any serious interference with the operation of these roads would at once paralyze the business of the country and result in untold injury and suffering to the people. The combined value of the railroads of the country is represented in figures wholly incomprehensible to the human mind, unthinkable even to their managers, and every dollar is at the service of the people.

From the beginning of the agitation of railway building in this county, which was about as early as that of any other part of the state, the people have been very earnest and active on the subject. The early settlers of the county, being largely from the east, were naturally among the first to desire a connection by rail with that part of the world from whence they came. They came to this country by wagon overland, slowly pushing their way over hills and through forests, fording streams swollen with spring rains, halting for nothing except the Sabbath day. Today we find them in the midst of the noise and whir of revolving shafts, of wheels of industry and commerce, enjoying the benefits of twentieth century transportation and the journey once made with such trial and hardship is now taken with comfort and the enjoyment of books and newspapers and is completed within a few hours.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BURLINGTON SYSTEM

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad may justly be said to be the origin of the energy and power that has turned the west and uncultivated prairies of the central west into a land of plenty, beauty, business and wealth and of all the counties in all this great central west, Knox county and its adjoining counties in Illinois have been made the most productive and the most blest of all in the advantages of business, culture and refinement.

PEORIA & OQUAWKA R. R.

On February 12, 1849, the legislature granted a charter to the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Co. with a capital stock of $500,000. Under this charter a certain amount of stock had to be subscribed by February 1, 1850, before grading could commence and besides this, other conditions were imposed which were burdensome, but which were modified by the next legislature. The plan was to construct a railroad from Peoria on the Illinois river to Oquawka, on the Mississippi.

The first railroad meeting was held in Knox county, September 9, 1849, the object of which was to provide for the general assembling of the citizens in October. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting, speeches were made by James Knox and Robert S. Blackwell. A motion was made and carried in favor of voluntary taxation to provide funds to prosecute the work. The estimated cost was between $500,000 and $750,000. A resolution was adopted requesting the commissioners of the county to correspond with those of other

counties in order to bring about concerted action in the matter. Meetings were held throughout Knox county and a great deal of interest was manifested. The Knoxville Journal, then owned by John S. Winter, was very zealous in the advocacy of the cause, awakening an interest in railroad matters. A meeting was held in Galesburg, November 29, 1849.

The people of Oquawka, refusing to aid the enterprise, the people of Burlington came forward with the necessary subscription, the route was changed to the latter place and Oquawka was left out. The company expended all their money and exhausted their credit in building the road from Burlington to Kirkwood.

A large meeting was again held in Knoxville, inaugurated by the people of Peoria, at which Judge Purple presided. The idea of the people of Knoxville at this time was that the road would build to Peoria and thereby bring manufactories nearer to them. But the defects in the charter caused the project to drag and in the meantime the people of Peoria organized a new company under an old charter which had been granted to Andrew Gray to build a road ten miles from Peoria and finally to pass through Farmington, Illinois, and then direct to Burlington, leaving Knoxville and Galesburg to the north. This road was called the Peoria & Mississippi Railroad Co.

The people of Knoxville favored the road rather than have no road in the county. However, on February 10, 1851, the defects in the Peoria & Oquawka charter were removed, which allowed the company to commence work with less stock paid in and to run the road through Knoxville and Monmouth with Galesburg left to the north again.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT R. R.

This did not satisfy the citizens of Galesburg and on February 15, 1851, the Central Military Tract Railroad company was incorporated with Wm. McMurtry, C. S. Colton, James Bunce, W. S. Gale, C. G. Lanphere, H. H. May, W. A. Wood, Alfred Brown, Alvah Wheeler, Peter Grouse, Amos Ward, Patrick Dunn, Daniel Meek, Silas Willard, A. C. Wiley and their associates and successors, a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the Central Military Tract Railroad company, with power to build a road from Galesburg, in a northwesterly course, to some point on the Rock Island and LaSalle railroad. The object of this move was twofold, viz., to build in the direction of Chicago and thereby compel the Peoria & Oquawka railroad to come to Galesburg.

On June 19, 1852, the charter was amended so as to give them the right to build a road from Galesburg in a northeasterly direction on the most direct and eligible route to the city of Chicago, to a point to be designated by said company at or near the line of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. The charter originated with a body of men who were wont to meet in the office of W. S. Gale, on the south side of the public square in the city of Galesburg. Among those were C. S. Colton, W. S. Gale, Silas Willard, Geo. C. Lanphere, and James Bunce, and they were aided in their scheme by Marcus Osborne of Rock Island. Their first charter was written in the office of W. S. Gale and Geo. C. Lanphere, the democrat in the ring, was sent to the legislature, which was democratic at that time, where the bill was passed. Under the charter, a survey was made for a line to Sheffield by Messrs. Whipple, Wentworth & Churchill.

Plans and estimates were made for this line and the work put under contract in the winter of 1851-2. The contracts were revoked, however, and nothing was done, the company having changed its plans and decided to meet the Chicago & Aurora road at Mendota.

AURORA BRANCH R. R.

On February 12, 1849, the Aurora Branch Railroad company was incorporated to build a road from Aurora to the Galesburg and Chicago railroad. On June 22, 1852, this act was amended to allow them to extend their road in a southwest direction or to build northwest to where they could interest any railroad, built or to be built, and then form connection with such road.

NORTHERN CROSS R. R.

February 1, 1851, power was granted to the Northern Cross Railroad company road, extending north from Quincy, Illinois, to build a branch from some point on that road in Adams county and then running in a most expedient and eligible route through the military tract, terminating at the most advantageous point at or near the south terminal of the Illinois and Michigan canal with a proviso that the company should not locate or construct this branch upon any line east of the city of Knoxville.

June 21, 1852, the act was modified to authorize the Northern Cross company to terminate the lateral branch of said road at any point where the railroad may connect with any other railroad extending north to the city of Chicago.

We now have under consideration the Peoria & Oquawka, the Central Military Tract, the Aurora Branch and the Northern Cross Railroad companies. It will be found necessary to consider all of these roads together because upon their completion the original Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad came into existence.

The changes in the plans of the Central Military Tract Co. were made because of the following circumstances: While the Peoria & Oquawka railroad interests were being slowly worked up by local subscriptions, C. S. Colton, of Galesburg, being in the east, accidentally met in Boston, J. W. Grimes, of Burlington, Iowa, who was a member of the state legislature, and also a Mr. Wadsworth, of Chicago, who was president of the Chicago & Aurora railroad, and after a conference they decided that an independent route direct to Chicago was the most practicable line. Mr. Colton returned home and had a conference with his railroad friends and the changes were determined upon.

It was found impossible to secure eastern capital to aid in the construction of the road while the rates of transportation were subject to control by the state legislature. A special charter was prepared which removed the difficulty and gave the company the entire control of the same with full power to establish and regulate their rates of transportation.

Mr. Colton was delegated to go to Springfield, Illinois, to secure the passage of the special charter, which was done June 21, 1852. At the same date he also secured the amendment to the Chicago & Aurora extension, authorizing the building of that road to Mendota. It was here that he met for the first time

James F. Joy, afterwards president of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., who became interested in Colton's plans and who suggested to him the change of the terminus of the Northern Cross railroad and securing the interest of the Quincy people in this branch; and here undoubtedly was the inception of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the pride of the state.

Subsequently John W. Brooks, president of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., and James F. Joy, both of Detroit, interested themselves in the Central Military Tract road and proposed that if the people along the route between Galesburg and Mendota would subscribe $300,000 they would furnish enough more capital to complete the grading of the road and laying of the ties, and when that was done they could borrow money on the bonds of the company to complete the construction of the road and put it in operation. One of the first meetings to raise stock was at the old Academy building at Galesburg. The first three subscribers were James Bunce, James Bull and Henry Ferris. Mr. Bull failed to pay. Mr. Bunce was a resident of Galesburg, also Henry Ferris, who will be remembered by many as the father of Mrs. B. F. Arnold and Mrs. Geo. W. Prince. After several months of canvassing for subscriptions to the new company for the $300,000, the required guaranty, they were still short $50,000. At this juncture Messrs. Joy and Brooks came to Galesburg and gave notice that they could not promise a further extension of time on behalf of their principals, who had agreed to build the railroad when the required guaranty was subscribed.

This was a critical time, for $50,000 must be raised immediately or the whole project would be abandoned and all the work done would be lost. Everybody in the community had been canvassed, but to no purpose. At this vital moment C. S. Colton and Silas Willard, who had been the principal movers in the enterprise, finally determined to risk everything for the success of the undertaking, and they personally subscribed the $50,000, thereby binding all the other subscribers and also the eastern capitalists to their contract for building and operating the road. This subscription was a heavy load for these men and they were obliged to borrow the entire amount at the rate of 10 per cent, all their own means being fully absorbed in their business, and it was several years before their stock paid any dividend.

In 1852 the line was surveyed from Galesburg to Mendota, at first through Henderson, but later about four miles east.

Meanwhile Knoxville was fighting Galesburg and trying to get the Northern Cross Railroad company to come to that city. The people between Peoria and Burlington were anxiously waiting for the Peoria & Oquawka road to go ahead. The terminal cities, Burlington and Peoria, by vote subscribed $75,000 each. Burlington thus got ahead of Oquawka and then Henderson county voted to take no stock in the company.

On June 20, 1851, the stockholders of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Co. met at Knoxville and elected the first board of directors, as follows: Chas. Mason and J. W. Grimes of Bloomington, A. C. Harding and Samuel Webster of Monmouth, James Knox and Julius Manning of Knoxville, Asa D. Reed of Farmington, Rudolphus Rouse and Washington Cockrel of Peoria to serve one year. James Knox was chosen president, Robert L. Hannaman secretary and William Phelps treasurer. The first contract for grading the road was let in

October, 1851, at the Peoria end. By September, 1853, all parts of the Peoria & Oquawka road were under contract. When the eastern end of the P. & O. road was built to Elmwood and the western end to Monmouth the work ceased. The parties controlling the line failing to complete the road, the subscribers became dissatisfied, and W. S. Mans of Peoria, James Knox of Knoxville and A. C. Harding of Monmouth entered into a contract to finish the road between Monmouth and Elmwood, but being unable to carry out their contract they sold out to the Central Military Tract Co., the latter agreeing to complete, equip and open the road, which gave the road to Galesburg. After numerous efforts by C. S. Colton of the Central Military Tract Co. and N. Bushnell of the Northern Cross Co. a junction of the two roads at Galesburg was agreed upon which was subsequently ratified by the legislature. By this act, together with the purchase of the contract for the construction of the P. & O. line by the Central Military Tract Co., the destiny of Galesburg as a railroad center was absolutely fixed.

In October, 1852, the Central Military Tract Co. increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $600,000 and elected the following directors: John W. Brooks, Henry Ledyard, James F. Joy, W. N. Lathrop of Detroit, J. H. Birch, C. G. Hammond and John H. Kinsey of Chicago, C. G. Colton, W. S. Gale, James Bunce and Silas Willard of Galesburg, Wm. McMurtry of Henderson and John H. Bryant of Princeton, Illinois.

The road from Burlington to Peoria was not completed until the end of 1854. The first passenger trains began running in the spring of 1855. At this time the Chicago and Aurora company and the Central Military Tract company and the Peoria and Oquawka company were all consolidated under the name of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, the name being adopted from the terminal points of the lines that formed the consolidation. Upon the consolidation Galesburg was made a central division from Mendota west. Col. C. G. Hammond, formerly of the Michigan Central, being the general superintendent of the road, placed the Galesburg division under the supervision of Henry Hitchcock as assistant superintendent on Jan. 1, 1856.

Galesburg has always been the headquarters of the Galesburg division. Here are located the company's shops, roundhouses, locomotive and car departments, large stock yards, icing plant, timber preserving plant, cement works and other equipment, and here a large number of men live who are employed in the train, track and engine service, also bridge men, carpenters, shop men and men employed in other branches of the service, and these men have much to do in building up Galesburg and making it one of the most prosperous cities of the central west.

From Galesburg, the county seat of Knox county, the center lines of railroad diverge to many points terminating in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Rock Island and Moline, Burlington, Quincy, Peoria, Streator, Rushville and West Havana, and from these points important connections are made with all the country, bringing Galesburg and Knox county in direct intercourse with a large territory and making it the distributing point for the merchandise and products of the central part of the state. The original offices and passenger station, which had a fine hotel connected with it, managed by the then noted hotel man H. W. Belden, was located at the intersection of Prairie and Brooks streets. This sta-

tion and offices were destroyed by fire on the stormy March 1st, 1881. Temporary quarters were built for use until the new station was built in 1883 and completed and occupied May 4, 1884. This new station and office building was also destroyed by fire April 27, 1911, and temporary quarters rebuilt for use until the fine new station now being erected is completed, which will be this year, when Seminary and South streets' grade crossings will give place to large subways. Probably Main and Mulberry also will later be given subway crossings.

This, in a general way, gives the origin of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company proper, which in 1855 consisted of but a few miles of road as compared with its present extent. This road extended from Chicago to Galesburg, Galesburg to East Burlington, south from Galesburg to Quincy and east from Galesburg to Peoria, three hundred and seventy-eight miles. This was increased in 1862 to four hundred and eight miles by a branch from Yates City to Lewistown. Now its main line, extending from Chicago to Denver, Kansas City, Cheyenne, Billings, Deadwood, and the whole number of miles of standard gauge road operated by the Burlington in 1911 was about nine thousand and seventy-five miles. Of this total seventeen hundred and thirty-two miles were in the state of Illinois.

The total earnings and disbursements of the road in the state for the year reached an enormous amount and the tonnage hauled was immense in volume and the prosperity of all the cities on its line may justly be said to depend upon the earnings of the employes of the road and to the business created and made possible by the advantages given by the road. The company paid to the treasurer of Knox county, in the year 1910, $49,646.09 in taxes.

In this sketch of the C., B. & Q. railroad we have aimed at giving the history of its inception, the events which culminated in the consolidation of the different railroad projects which resulted in the organization of the C., B. & Q. Railroad Co. and its operation in Knox county and adjacent territory, whose rails now carry the product of millions of acres of land and move the population of a continent. This company has the reputation of having the best track in the United States. Its trains are made of the most elegant and serviceable equipment and with all the latest facilities for service and comfort. The double steel rail is laid now on nearly all its lines and the trains are noted for their regularity in running on schedule time. The management of the road is, and always has been, of the best and in keeping with its equipment.

During the twelve months ending June 21, 1912, the Burlington railroad carried 22,000,000 passengers without causing a death. The management also announced that there has not been a fatality in the passenger list of the suburban system in five years.

The record covers the entire system of 9,332 miles. The suburban system, which has been clear of deaths for five years, handles an average of 11,000 passengers daily and operates 100 trains every twenty-four hours.

Of the total mileage there is 2,812 in Illinois, 1,925 in Iowa, 1,635 in Missouri, 3,523 in Nebraska, and from 54 to 600 in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. The number of passengers carried one mile was 1,173,435,093, and the average distance traveled by each passenger was 53 miles.

On two or three divisions there has not been a passenger killed for three to seven years.

FROM THE PRESIDENT DOWN ALL ARE COURTEOUS AND OBLIGING AND FAITHFUL IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES.

Up to the present time the consideration of the Burlington route has been directed to a brief review of the construction of the road beginning at Chicago and running to Galesburg, the road beginning at Quincy and running to Galesburg, and the road from Peoria to Burlington. There are other branches of this road which belong in Knox county and as shown in the beginning of this article, it is worth our while to study with some care the growth of this enormous corporation even though we go beyond the limits of Knox county. Inasmuch as this railroad system is of such incalculable interest to Knox county, it is well to place before every thinking person of the county some knowledge of the growth of nearly the entire system. We will now proceed to recapitulate very briefly what has gone before and to take up the various branches of the Burlington system that are contributing so much business and activity to the people of Knox county.

To refer again to the construction and organization of the road. The road known as the C., B. & Q. railroad proper consists of the main line, Chicago via Aurora, Mendota and Galesburg to Burlington, Galesburg to Quincy, the branch from Aurora to Turner Junction (on the C. & N. W. Ry.), from Galesburg to Peoria, and from Yates City to Lewistown. The name of the road built by a company incorporated February 12, 1849, under the name of the Aurora Branch Railroad Co. was changed June 22, 1852, to the Chicago and Aurora Railroad Co. February 14, 1855, the name was again change to the C., B. & Q. Railroad Co.

The road from Mendota to Galesburg was built by a company incorporated February 15, 1851, under the name of the Central Military Tract Railroad Co. On July 9, 1856, the C., B. & Q. and the Central Military Track Railroad Co. were consolidated under the name of the former company. The road from Galesburg to the Mississippi river opposite Burlington and from Galesburg to Peoria was built by a corporation incorporated February 12, 1849, under the name of Peoria & Oquawka Railroad company. On February 21, 1861, the name was changed to the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad Co. On October 20, 1862, the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington railroad was purchased by G. S. Bartlett, N. Thayer, J. W. Brooks. By authority of an act of the legislature, approved June 19, 1863, the purchasers, on March 8, 1864, organized a new company under the name of the Peoria & Burlington Railroad Co. On July 24, 1864, the Peoria & Burlington railroad was consolidated with the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., under the name of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.

The road from Galesburg to Quincy was built by a company incorporated February 10, 1849, under the name of the Northern Cross Railroad Co. On February 10, 1857, its name was changed to the Quincy & Chicago Railroad Co. The Quincy & Chicago Railroad Co. was sold under foreclosure on April 28, 1864, and purchased by the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., and deeded to that company, June 30, 1865.



C., B. & Q. PASSENGER DEPOT

Located on the corner of South Seminary and South Streets. Built in 1883-4. Value, $60,000.



BURNING OF THE C., B. & Q. DEPOT

Galesburg, April 27, 1911.

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BURNING OF THE C., B. & Q. DEPOT

Galesburg, April 27, 1911.

The road from Yates City to Lewistown was built under the name of two companies. The Jacksonville & Savanna R. R. Co., incorporated February 14, 1855, under which name the road was built from Yates City southwesterly to a point about four miles south of Canton. The remainder of the road was built in the name of the Peoria & Hannibal R. R. Co., which was incorporated February 11, 1853, under the name of the Macomb, Vermont & Bath R. R. Co. This was changed to the Peoria & Hannibal R. R. Co., on February 24, 1854. November 4, 1860, these two pieces of road were purchased by J. W. Brooks and J. F. Joy. On November 6, 1861, they were transferred to the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.

The branch from Buda to Elmwood was built by a company incorporated under the name of the Dixon, Peoria & Hannibal R. R. Co., on March 5, 1867. It was to be built from Dixon, Lee county, to the Mississippi river with branches. The construction was begun on a section between Buda and Elmwood, in August, 1869, and was opened for traffic February 1, 1870, leased to the C., B. & Q., July 1, 1869, and on July 1, 1899, sold to the Burlington company.

The road from Galva to New Boston was built by a company named the Western Air Line, which was incorporated February 9, 1853, to build from the east bank of the Mississippi river at New Boston via Lacon, to the eastern line of Illinois, in the direction of Fort Wayne, Indiana. On February 21, 1859, the name was changed to the American Central Railway Co. The road was built from Galva on the C., B. & Q. road to New Boston. Construction was begun soon after the organization of the company, but not very much was accomplished until the C., B. & Q. R. R., through James J. Joy, took hold of it, in 1865. The road was opened for traffic from Galva to New Boston, April 23, 1869. It was leased to the "Q" on October 12, 1868, conveyed to the "Q" July 1, 1899. The road from Keithsburg Junction to Keithsburg on the American Central was begun in 1870, and opened for traffic July 1, 1899, under the name of Dixon & Quincy R. R. Co., incorporated March 4, 1869, and conveyed to the "Q". The cars began to run regularly between Aurora and Chicago, via Turner Junction, October 21, 1850, and between Mendota and Chicago, November 12, 1853. The track of the Galena and Chicago Union R. R. was used between Turner Junction and Chicago.

The construction of the Northern Cross railroad was begun at Quincy in 1851. The first locomotive reached Quincy, March 12, 1854, and was placed on the track at Quincy, September 12, 1854. N. Bushnell, of Quincy, was then president. The road was completed from Quincy to Avon, eighty miles, in the fall of 1855. On the remainder of the road to Galesburg the track was laid from Galesburg south and connection made near Avon, January 31, 1856. April 10, 1857, the Northern Cross railroad was transferred to the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., under jurisdiction of Col. C. B. Hammond, general superintendent.

A company, incorporated March 8, 1867, as the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis road, built a branch from Quincy to Louisiana, commencing in 1871. It was completed and opened for transportation between Quincy and St. Louis, December 28, 1871.

Another branch from Fall Creek to East Hannibal was leased to the C., B. & Q. in perpetuity February 1, 1876, and conveyed June 1, 1890, to the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.

It may be interesting to state that several years ago there died at La Grange, Illinois, a civil engineer eighty-four years old named Geo. W. Waite. He took a prominent part in western railroad construction. He came to Illinois in 1830. In 1848 as assistant engineer of the Galena Central Railroad Co. he laid the first railroad tie in Chicago and later built that portion of the C., B. & Q. railroad between Mendota and Aurora. This road formed a part of the main line of the Burlington and the cars reached Princeton, Illinois, September 11, 1854, and on December 7, 1854, the first locomotive, The Reindeer, steamed into Galesburg in charge of James P. Patch.

The road from Galesburg to Burlington was originally built to the eastern bank of the Mississippi at a point a short distance above where the bridge is now located. When the bridge was built the line was changed and the "Q" built the main track on the west side of the river as far as Locust street. The station on the east side of the river was known as East Burlington. The bridge across the Mississippi river was built by the Burlington company. Work was commenced on approaches in 1867 and the first pile driven Jan. 30, 1867. The masonry was completed March 30, 1868, and the first train crossed August 13, 1868. Beginning July 1, 1890, this bridge was entirely rebuilt as a double track bridge, completed and put into service October, 1892.

The Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Co. was incorporated Feb. 16, 1865, to build a road from Quincy to Warsaw. This company built the Quincy to Carthage portion of the branch from Quincy to Burlington. In March, 1869, the act was amended to authorize the construction of a branch from Quincy to Carthage via Mendon. The main line was not built. The construction of the branch, however, was commenced August, 1869, and completed and opened for business Dec. 25, 1870. Dec. 1, 1890, the branch was leased in perpetuity and later transferred to the Burlington road.

The road from Carthage to Burlington was built by a company incorporated by an act of the legislature as the Carthage and Burlington Railroad Co. March 8, 1867, to build from Carthage via Dallas City to East Burlington. Construction began Sept., 1870, and was leased to the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. May 10, 1869, and was transferred July 1, 1899.

The Railroad Bridge company at Quincy was incorporated under an act of the legislature approved Feb. 10, 1853. Another incorporation under the name of the Quincy Railroad Bridge Co. was incorporated in Missouri March 28, 1866, and these two companies consolidated under the name of the Quincy Railroad Bridge Co. Nov. 20, 1866. The bridge over the Mississippi river at Quincy was built by this Quincy Railroad Bridge Co. under authority of an act of congress approved July 25, 1866.

On Nov. 21, 1866, surveys were begun, and between that date and Jan. 1st, 1867, contracts were let for building the bridge, and it was completed and opened for traffic Nov. 9, 1868. On Jan. 1, 1869, the bridge was leased to the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Co., and the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Co., for the term of the corporate existence of the Bridge Co. The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Co. failed to fulfill its obligations under the lease and forfeited the right when the road was sold under foreclosure, since which time the C., B. & Q. and the Hannibal & St. Joe railroads have been the sole lessees. The C., B. & Q. bought the Hannibal

& St. Joe Railroad company's interest and consolidated that road with the C., B. & Q. and thereby became in full control of the bridge.

In July, 1897, the work of rebuilding the Quincy bridge was commenced. Seven spans were filled and not rebuilt. The work was completed June 18, 1898, and draw spans later. The bridge has a highway attachment and was opened for traffic Sept. 10, 1899.

The Galesburg and Rio branch was built by a company incorporated April 19, 1886, to build from Galesburg to Rio to connect the Rio with the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago railroad, now a part of the Savanna and Rock Island branch north of Rio. Contracts for the line were let April 15, 1886, and opened for traffic on Oct. 3, 1886. On Oct. 1, 1886, it was leased to the C., B. & Q. and on June 1, 1889, conveyed to that company.

The St. Louis & Rock Island and the Barstow & Savanna roads are a part of the road which was formerly the Rock Island & Alton R. R. Co., St. Louis, Alton & Rock Island Co., St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago R. R. Co. and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Co.

The Rock Island & St. Louis R. R. Co. was incorporated in 1865, completed to Monmouth in 1870 and the first passenger train ran into Monmouth Aug. 22, 1870, making connections with St. Louis, and connection was made with Rock Island Nov. 11, 1870. The remainder of the line was not completed until it was sold to the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad Co. and subsequently came under the control of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Co. and known as the St. Louis division, and later in 1904 that part of the road from Rio north to Savanna was transferred to the Galesburg division.

The Keithsburg and Gladstone branch became a part of the C., B. & Q. when the Rock Island & St. Louis road was acquired.

From Fulton north the road was built by a corporation known as the C., B. & N. R. R., organized by C. E. Perkins, A. E. Tonzelin and Geo. B. Harris, which was sold to the C., B. & Q. Oct. 21, 1885, and conveyed to the "Q" in 1899.

The Fulton Co. R. R., now the West Havanna branch, had its origin in the struggle between Canton, Centerville (now Cuba) and Lewistown for the county seat of Fulton county. It was originally planned that Lewistown should be the county seat, but the other cities tried to wrest it from her, and it was not until 1878 that the final struggle between Canton and Lewistown was fought, Lewistown coming off victorious. This contest gave birth to the idea of the Fulton County Narrow Gauge railroad. The men interested in Lewistown claimed that she must have a railroad to protect her county seat and in order to secure the votes of the northern part of the county promised to build it. The enthusiasm spread, and in October, 1878, the Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railroad Co. was organized and J. C. Wilcoxen of Lewistown accepted the contract to build the line from Havanna to Fairview. After two years of hard work the first train entered Lewistown from Fairview on August 19, 1880. The completion of the Fulton County Narrow Gauge R. R. from Fairview to Galesburg in 1882 was due to the interest and financial backing of S. H. Mallory of Iowa, who secured a large interest in the road. For twenty-three years the little narrow gauge system performed its duty, and during those years the stock gradually drifted into the hands of the Burlington men, and since October, 1905, when the line

was changed from narrow gauge to standard gauge, it has been operated by the Burlington, and in January, 1906, the Burlington took possession of the road. The change to standard gauge was made under the supervision of J. D. Besler of the Burlington road, who for months carefully arranged for standard gauging the line, and which was successfully accomplished.

There is an interesting incident in connection with the first train on the narrow gauge. The engine, known as No. 1, was built at the Baldwin works. By the time the road was completed between Lewistown and Fairview the treasury was depleted. An order had been placed for the engine, and upon notice being received that the engine had arrived at Cuba a delegation from the south end of the line hauled a homemade car to that place and it was triumphantly brought back over the line by its new engine. This engine commenced service in 1890 and continued in active service until the road was made standard gauge in October, 1905. The engineer and fireman on the last trip were M. K. Young and Reuben Simms, both men having been in the company's service for many years. Mr. Young helped to build the road into Galesburg. Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, the conductor of the passenger, had been for many years and is now still running the passenger train from Galesburg to West Havanna.

In 1873 the B. & M. railroad in Iowa and the C., B. & Q. were consolidated under the name of the latter, with Robert Harris, president; Mr. W. B. Strong, general superintendent, and T. J. Porter as superintendent at Burlington, W. Beckwith, superintendent track, bridges and buildings.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad's main line has been from time to time changed to double track, the first piece of double track being constructed in 1864 from Chicago to Lyons, now known as Riverside, and from that double track has been built in sections as the necessities of the traffic of the road demanded. The double track first built in Knox county was from Center Point to Galesburg in 1877, Wataga to Center Point, October, 1880, Oneida to Wataga in 1886, Altona to Oneida, 1886, Galva to Altona, 1885, and Galesburg west to Cameron in 1879-80, to Monmouth, 1886, Monmouth to Kirkwood, 1885, Kirkwood to Biggsville, 1884, Biggsville to Gladstone, 1883, Gladstone to Burlington, 1881, Burlington Bridge switch to Locust street, Burlington, 1892. There are several pieces of third track, the first being built in July, 1885, and others in 1886-7 and 1890-91. There is also a small mileage of fourth track in Chicago. The double track from Galesburg to Saluda was built in 1907 and Saluda to Bushnell in 1910. A double track is now under construction between Galesburg and Henderson, Galesburg and Knoxville and several other parts of the road in Illinois and Missouri.

The new yards at Galesburg opened August 21, 1906. The branch from Savanna to Rio was transferred to Galesburg division May 1, 1904. For several years the Burlington, Carthage and Quincy branch belonged to the Galesburg division, but was later transferred to the Burlington division.

In the foregoing presentation we have dealt almost entirely with the physical and organic part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., but it is desirable to speak something of the personnel of the road.

The development of the road in Knox and adjoining counties is largely due to the sagacious and prudent management of Col. C. G. Hammond and Henry Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock was from old Deerfield, Massachusetts, an agent at

Rutland, Vermont, of the Rutland and Burlington railroad. Later he was in charge of the Michigan Central road's yard in Chicago. He was a man of rare ability, sagacity and good judgment, who thoroughly organized the work and for more than twenty-five years most faithfully and successfully managed its affairs. He retired June, 1881, with a special token of appreciation of his service given him by a vote of the directors of the company. When he assumed the management of the Galesburg division he had with him several men who helped to build the road into Galesburg, of whom we shall speak later.

Col. C. G. Hammond, whose name we have connected with that of Mr. Hitchcock, was general superintendent of the road, and it is doubtful if any man ever acquired the full confidence of his associates and those under him to a greater degree than he. There were associated with Colonel Hammond and Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. C. W. Mead as division superintendent at Quincy, Henry Martin, general freight agent; Samuel Powell, general passenger and ticket agent; W. W. Hawkins, general agent at Aurora; Amos T. Hall of Detroit, treasurer; J. W. Cothren, also of Detroit, and who became local freight agent at Galesburg and who opened all the stations from Galesburg to East Burlington; T. W. Seymore, assistant general agent, and Max Hjortsburg, chief engineer, who later built the Burlington bridge. Among those who helped to build the road from Aurora to Galesburg were James T. Clark, John D. Besler, John Sullivan, E. C. Olin, J. H. Linsley and Samuel Burch. James F. Joy was president of the road. He commenced his railroad career in the Galesburg yards and in 1883 went into the office of the superintendent of the Illinois lines, where he continued until Mr. Besler was promoted to general superintendent, with whom Mr. Byram went to Chicago. Later he returned to Galesburg, then to the Great Northern in the general manager's and vice-president's office, then division superintendent, then to the C., R. I. & P. R. R., later returning to the Burlington as division superintendent of the lines west of the Missouri, and then to Chicago in charge of the employment bureau, and from that position to the position of vice-president, as above stated.

It is a pleasure to refer to some others who are more particularly associated with Knox county and Galesburg and who helped to make the Galesburg division the banner division of the Burlington road and the one from which men, since prominent in railroad affairs, graduated for service in all parts of the United States.

The local chief from the beginning was Henry Hitchcock, assistant superintendent and later division superintendent, who had as his aids men whom he had trained and promoted, B. O. Carr, brother of Hon. Clark E. Carr, and Gen. Eugene Carr, Augustus Sargent, Charles Chappel, who in after years was general manager of the Chicago & Alton road; Sanford Kingsbury, his office assistant; John Lass, chief clerk; H. F. Hawley, train master, who left for the Chicago & Alton as superintendent; James Alexander, train master; Fred Tubbs and J. M. Ballantine of the telegraph department; L. A. Howland, conductor, afterward assistant superintendent. But of all his assistants none have succeeded more than A. N. Towne, a brakeman and conductor, chosen by Mr. Hitchcock to be his assistant and who later became assistant general manager and then called to the Central Pacific, now the Southern Pacific, at $50,000 a year in gold.

J. T. Clarke, formerly known as "Jim Clarke," was road master of the entire

Galesburg division. He came to Galesburg in 1859 and was appointed assistant road master and in 1864 general road master. Mr. Clarke had two assistants, S. F. Shanklin, who had charge of the Quincy road, and J. H. Linsley, who had charge of the remainder of the division. The main line from Galesburg to Mendota having been completed, was placed under the supervision of J. D. Besler in 1863, the present live, active advisor of the road. Mr. Clarke continued in charge until after the consolidation of the B. & M. of Iowa, when he resigned to accept a call to the Union Pacific as general superintendent. After several years of service at the most critical time in the life of the Union Pacific, Mr. Clarke left to become the general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, where he remained for several years. Unfortunately his railroad life was cut short and upon his death his remains were brought to Galesburg, his old home, and deposited in Hope cemetery.

Mr. Besler commenced his railroad life in Illinois in 1853 by working from time to time on what is now the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis road, and in 1855 he first began work for the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. on track between Mendota and Aurora. In 1856 he went to Galva and the following year became track foreman at Prairie City. In 1859 he was transferred to Augusta and for four years was extra gang foreman in charge of the construction train. In 1863 Mr. Besler came to Galesburg as assistant road master. In 1865 he was appointed road master in charge of the main line from Galesburg to Mendota with the addition of the Galva and New Boston branch and continued to hold that position with great credit to himself until 1873. He was appointed assistant superintendent of track, bridge and buildings. In 1878 he was, in addition to his other position, appointed assistant superintendent of the Galesburg division. In 1881 he became superintendent of all the lines in Illinois and in 1885 general superintendent with headquarters in Chicago, which necessitated his move from Galesburg in 1887. In 1902 after serving the company as general superintendent for seventeen years, he left that position and became assistant to the second vice-president, and is still connected with the vice-president's department.

Mr. S. T. Shanklin, one of Mr. Clarke's assistants, was a track laborer, then conductor of construction train with headquarters at Abingdon, then road master at Galesburg, from 1864, in charge of the Quincy line. On account of ill health he left the road and accepted a position as division superintendent of the Union Pacific with headquarters at Omaha. Later he left the Union Pacific and became superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, which position he held until at the age of seventy-five he retired to a well earned rest.

Mr. J. H. Linsley, the other assistant of Mr. Clarke, was well known in Galesburg where for many years he resided and where his widow still resides. His daughter, Mrs. G. W. Thompson and his son Fred, an engineer on the Burlington, also reside in Galesburg. Mr. Linsley was an old C. B. & Q. man, commencing before the road reached Galesburg. In 1848 he came west to Michigan and was engaged in the building department of the Michigan Central railroad, following the construction of that great thoroughfare into Chicago. Later he was with the Michigan Southern until 1854 when he came to the Burlington road and was located at Princeton in connection with the building department of what was then the Central Military Tract railroad. He helped build the Bureau bridges. In 1859 Mr. Linsley, having the gold fever, left the

road for Pike's peak. He returned to Illinois in 1865, entered the track department of the C. B. & Q. railroad as assistant road master under Mr. Clarke and for many years faithfully served the company and retired at a good age to enjoy his remaining days in Galesburg.

These four men, James T. Clarke, S. T. Shanklin, James H. Linsley and J. D. Besler, had full charge of the Galesburg division at a time when it required most arduous and strenuous efforts to bring the new roadbed in safe and first class condition and keep it so.

Associated with these men was Mr. J. B. Scheitlin, who had full charge of the office or inner work of the track department, which then had its own store department. Mr. Scheitlin commenced his railroad work at Abingdon as assistant to the station agent. Soon after (in February, 1856) the first train from Quincy ran through to Galesburg, when the station was first opened. In August, 1856, the agent suddenly left the service. Mr. Scheitlin was given charge of the station. About that time Abingdon had a one stall engine house and turntable and the conductors and firemen of the construction crews made their headquarters there. Mr. Scheitlin gave up the station and came to Galesburg to assume charge of the books of the track department. In 1866, Mr. Scheitlin was selected to go with the pay master, W. E. Gillman, and later C. S. Bartlett, to assist in paying the men, for twelve successive years, making the trip over the whole road, still having charge of the office work. Mr. Scheitlin was a thorough office man and while the outside work was done by the road masters and superintendent, much of their success was due to the efficiency and faithfulness of the inside men looking after the details and keeping the supplies to the front.

Associated with Mr. Scheitlin for a time was Henry Moore and upon his being transferred in 1867 to the position of special agent, Mr. John Lass became assistant to Mr. Scheitlin, in charge of the office and track supplies and stores. Mr. Lass after five years' service in office of Mercer and Edwards, solicitors and lawyers, in England, commenced his work on the Burlington, in November, 1866, in the building department headquarters, which then was a larger department, where he had the pleasure of doing a pleasant service to the clerk of that office, the editor of this history, our esteemed friend Mr. Albert J. Perry, by relieving him from his duty when he responded to a call from his bride-to-be in the east. Mr. Lass was for four months in a position as assistant to the treasurer of Knox county. In the fall of 1867, he again entered the service of the "Q" in the track department, where he remained until the year 1872, when Superintendent Hitchcock called him to his office, where he was associated with Mr. Samuel Charles and others. After the consolidation of the C., B. & Q. with the B. & M., changes were made in the division superintendent's office. Mr. Sanford Kingsbury, for many years Mr. Hitchcock's chief cleck, was transferred to the position of train master and later left for the Central Pacific with Mr. A. N. Towne. Mr. Lass then became chief clerk and continued with Mr. Hitchcock until he retired from the service of the Burlington, in 1881. The office work of the assistant superintendent, Mr. Besler, was also under his charge. In 1890, Mr. Lass was appointed superintendent of the Galesburg division which then included the main line Mendota to Burlington as well as the Burlington to Quincy branch, and all the present division with the exception of the Savanna

branch north of this, and after three years he returned to the inside work in charge of the Illinois lines office.

Mr. Lass has been continuously in the service from 1866 to the present time, closely associated with the first superintendent, Mr. Hitchcock, as well as with Mr. Besler, and all the other superintendents and the track, bridge and building department men.

Mr. Samuel Burch was also one of the first men in the service and had charge of the bridge department. Another old employe was E. C. Olin. In 1853, Mr. Olin, a carpenter, came west from New York, and for some time worked for the Chicago Northwestern railroad. In 1885, he began work for the Burlington, at Aurora. He moved to Galesburg, in 1873, where he was in charge of the bridge department for many years, until he retired to his farm in Iowa, where he died at an advanced age. His daughter, Mrs. George W. Bridge, still resides here.

There is now in the service of the company, Mr. John Sullivan, a thorough going track man, none better in that line of work. He is another of the old stock.

When Mr. Sullivan came west upon his arrival upon these shores from Ireland, the land of the green and beauty, he began to work on the track of the Burlington at Somonauk, in 1857. In May, 1860, he came to Galesburg, when, after three years he was appointed track foreman at Kewanee, and five years later at Hinsdale, Illinois, where he remained until 1868, where he was foreman of an extra gang at Sandwich. This position he held until 1871, when he was promoted to the position of division road master with headquarters at Aurora, from whence he was transferred to Galesburg. He had charge of all the main line from Mendota to Burlington, including the Galesburg yard, also the Galva and Gladstone branch. Mr. Sullivan's home has been in Galesburg from the time he became road master on this division and he and his family are well known and respected.

There were two other men in the track department associated with Mr. Clarke. Succeeding Mr. Shanklin was Archer Bracey from New York, and Mr. C. H. Cuyler, who commenced work on the track on the Quincy branch in 1857. Later he became section foreman, then in charge of an extra gang and for years he was also assistant road master.

Mr. C. P. Stringham was also road master and was a good track man. His daughters are still living in Galesburg. When Mr. Shanklin went to the Union Pacific he was followed, in 1871, by Mr. Stringham, Isaac Kennedy and Michael Carey, and others.

The water department was in charge of James V. Pangburn until 1891, when he was succeeded by William Harrison, who is now in charge.

The building department had charge of the erection of all the stations and other buildings on all the new branches which were opened from time to time. Mr. Abe H. Huntington was at the head of this department. In 1874, he went to Denver, where he died some years later. With Mr. Huntington, from 1865 to 1873, was Albert J. Perry, who as chief clerk had charge of the office.

Mr. Perry resigned January 1, 1873, and in July of that year entered the circuit clerk's office, where he remained for nine years, when he was elected county clerk for two terms. He is well known to all people of Knox county and will

further be known as the editor of this history. He was elected treasurer of Knox college in 1891, and still holds that office. He was also president of the Second National bank from January, 1891, to February, 1903, when he entered into the loan and investment business, which he has followed to the present time, and is still conducting a nice business in that line.

Mr. W. A. Boydstun succeeded Mr. Huntington and was foreman of the building department and continued in charge until he retired. Mr. Boydstun's son, J. F. Boydstun, was for a time assistant train master and has been for many years one of the best engineers in the road's service. Mr. Boydstun's wife, family and brother, C. O. Boydstun, formerly a "Q" man, still reside in Galesburg.

Mr. Fred H. Tubbs was superintendent of the telegraph of the Galesburg division for a time, but left to be general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph office in Chicago.

Another employe most closely connected with the Galesburg division was Fletcher C. Rice, who commenced his railroad career as an operator at Monmouth, Kirkwood, and other stations, when he came to Galesburg as train dispatcher, in 1867. He was made chief dispatcher and chief operator in 1878, and train master in 1881. He was appointed superintendent of the Galesburg division in 1888, superintendent of Illinois lines in 1902, general superintendent in 1904. Later he became general inspector of transportation on the vice-president's staff. Mr. Rice always had the confidence and respect of the men who were under his supervision while on the Galesburg and Illinois divisions.

Mr. C. F. Jaureiet, a Canadian Frenchman, was for a long time in the early operation of the road master mechanic of the C., B. & Q. lines at Aurora, with Mr. Cheney, in charge of the locomotive department at Galesburg.

Mr. Cheney was killed at Canton in a train accident. Mr. William Wilson succeeded Mr. Cheney and after several years he was called by the general manager, Chappell, of the Chicago & Alton road to be head of the locomotive department of that road. Mr. Chappell, who was Mr. Hitchcock's assistant, while on the Burlington, recognized Mr. Wilson's ability. Mr. Wilson was succeeded by Mr. Geo. Hackney, who afterwards became superintendent of motive power of the A. T. & S. F. road.

There were others connected with the locomotive and car departments, one for many years, Mr. John Bassler, whose family still reside in Galesburg. Mr. Bassler had charge of the car department and was a competent man, who later went to Burlington to take charge of the shops there and afterwards resigned and was in business in Galesburg for many years.

Mr. James Lamb, Mr. H. J. Small and others may be remembered in connection with the locomotive and car departments.

Robert W. Colville, one of the old employes, a Galesburg boy, for many years was in charge of the locomotive and car departments at Galesburg. He was well known to all the men as "Bob." Under his jurisdiction the departments were well handled. Mr. Colville and the men worked as a unit in good service. But unfortunately the life of Mr. Colville was instantly terminated December 28, 1909, by an accident which spread a gloom over the whole C. B. & Q. road. Men from all parts of the road attended the funeral services. Mr. Colville's family are residing in Galesburg.

Mr. J. T. Bassett was also in the old car department and still is in the service of the company. He had charge of this department for many years, was known and respected by all. He and his family make their home in Galesburg.

In connection with the C. B. & Q. and Knox county, more particularly Galesburg, it may be interesting to know of the number of young men who have practically had their start in the offices or departments of the C. B. & Q. at Galesburg.

Another Galesburg boy, W. G. Besler, entered the assistant superintendent's office in April, 1880. From there he was called to the office of superintendent of Illinois lines. He went to Chicago in 1886 with his father, Mr. J. D. Besler, where he entered the general manager's office. He took a course in the Boston School of Technology. Returning to Chicago, he was appointed train master at Fulton, then became division superintendent of the St. Louis division and from there he went to the Reading railroad as general manager and is now vice-president and general manager of the Central railroad of New Jersey.

Mr. H. M. Tompkins, clerk of the superintendent of chief dispatcher, is now superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad.

C. J. Balch, former clerk, is now on western railroads.

A. T. Lindgren, clerk of division superintendent, was promoted to chief clerk, then to general superintendent's office in Chicago with Mr. Besler and later left the service and is and has been for many years secretary of the large Scandinavian Loan association.

C. S. Belden, clerk to assistant contractor of construction work, is now in Minneapolis connected with the wholesale exportation of flour and flour expert.

Will Van Schaak, general agent of the St. M. & Pere Marquette railroad, W. A. Armstrong, cashier P. T. & S. bank; C. K. Armstrong, assistant passenger agent of Central railroad of New Jersey; P. N. Granville, Cashier of the Bank of Galesburg; C. M. Hunt, court stenographer; Fay Scudder of the C. B. & Q. railroad office and Geo. L. Price, now of Galesburg Furnishing Co., have all been efficient and active employes.

The following are familiar names upon the books of the Burlington at Galesburg: Fred Barndt, J. P. McDermott, W. E. Fuller, chief dispatcher; Frank Hart, clerk, now general agent at Clinton, Iowa; W. H. Wallace, O. F. Price general solicitor at Galesburg; Wilkins Seacord, superintendent stock yards; Asbury Cochrun, Mr. Seacord's assistant and now superintendent; Chas. F. Cothren, assistant to his father, J. W. Cothren, the first freight agent, until he retired from the road, then succeeded him as freight agent and is still in the employ of the company; W. L. Barnes, Fred Seacord, assistant train master and later assistant ticket agent; Hamilton R. Kearney, clerk; A. S. Crawford, deceased, division passenger and ticket agent at Galesburg; E. S. Gunnell, claim agent, now of the O. T. Johnson store; W. E. Kee, claim agent, now in Chicago law department; C. M. Snyder, H. D. Skidmore and A. L. West, division freight agents; J. P. Van Clute, J. M. Root, James Hopcraft, deceased; A. T. Chittenden, Gus Halline, C. H. Stead, deceased, dispatchers; James Dickson, now in charge of Quincy shops; C. S. Belden, A. C. Noteware, Michael Franey, deceased, in charge of track, Galesburg yard; Patrick McQuillan, also of track department; C. G. Hurd, deceased, E. S. Moulton, C. S. Twyman, W. F. Bloomquist, George Tobin, Patrick

Tobin, all of the ticket office; J. R. Weeks, formerly superintendent's chief clerk; H. E. Husted, Chas. F. Lass, E. M. Bristol, E. J. Dickson, Grover F. Ekins, now in charge of a church in Cleveland; W. H. Spinner, operator, chief clerk with Mr. Rice, later the well known ticket agent at Galesburg, now with the New York Life Insurance Co.; F. W. Churchill, C. P. Matingly, Fred Finch, now of the Great Northern; W. C. Blaich, chief clerk division superintendent, now with the Big Creek Colliery Co., and and the People's Fuel Co.; Mr. Wesley Woods, now with the relief department; Ed. F. Toben, for many years in the superintendent's office and track department and now chief clerk in division superintendent's office; Loren M. Peterson, now assistant chief clerk; E. E. Watson, clerk superintendent's office; John B. McAuley, formerly city engineer now contractor, and C. H. Simcaskey, chief clerk, Aurora.

In the year 1900 there was a gigantic struggle for the possession of the C. B. & Q. between the Great Northern Railroad Co., represented by J. H. Hill and the Union Pacific, represented by E. H. Harriman, terminating as all know in the control of the C. B. & Q. passing out of the hands of the men of Boston and the east and into the hands of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and finally terminating with the Great Northern practically in full control. This struggle was so fierce that stocks went soaring to unheard of heights and for a time railroad managers generally feared a most disastrous result. Nevertheless, things settled down and no one outside of the parties interested realized that anything had happened. All that is known or felt today is that James J. Hill became one of the greatest of railroad kings and if anything happens to interfere with the great property concentrated by him, it will probably some day become the greatest factor in existence in the transportation problem of the United States and the world. Northwestern Canada is nowhere near developed, no one can make accurate prediction of the importance of Alaska, there is a constant growth in the products and productive power of the great west as well as the east and there is yet to be a greater interchange of the products of the two sections of this country than one can imagine and this enormous system of railways must perform the bulk of this work. The great growth in the population of the United States was the first cause that called this system into being. Millions of men and women have made up the constructive force and it is now proper to group a few of the commanding figures that have guided the great mass in its constructive work, all of whom at some time have been prominent in C. B. & Q. matters and many of them residents of Knox county.

A. M. Towne, president Southern Pacific; E. P. Ripley, president A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.; F. A. Delano, president Erie railway; H. B. Stone, general manager C. B. & Q.; W. C. Brown, president New York Central & H. R. R.; G. H. Ross, vice-president Alton; J. D. Besler, C. B. & Q., of Chicago; W. G. Besler, vice-president and general manager Central of New Jersey; Chas. Chappell, president Chicago & Alton; J. T. Clarke, general superintendent Union Pacific and later C. M. & St. P.; S. T. Shanklin, division superintendent Northern Pacific; Daniel Willard, president Erie railroad; Robert Mather, president Rock Island system; C. H. Hudson, Chicago and C. & O. L.; C. H. Smith, traffic manager C. & O.

So intimate has been the relation between the Michigan Central railroad and the C. B. & Q. railroad that a history of the latter does not seem complete

without a brief account of the former. Three men, whom we have already mentioned, deserve a little further notice before taking up this part of our subject, viz.: John W. Brooks, James F. Joy, and John Murray Forbes, who may be credited with the organization, consolidation and building of the Michigan Central and all of whom have been prominent in one way and another with the Burlington system.

John M. Forbes from 1846 to 1881 was a great power in the financial world, who provided funds for the completion and successful operation of the Michigan Central and who did very much the same thing for the C. B. & Q. He was a man of strict and unswerving financial integrity and thereby established a credit for these roads upon a firm basis with moneyed interests of the east. Well known in London and the orient, his word became good for any needed amount of money.

John W. Brooks at the age of twenty-six came west and saw the condition of the Michigan Central road. He returned to Boston and New York in the hope of interesting financial men in his scheme. He met John M. Forbes, who had already some experience in matters of this kind, and presented the subject to him. The Michigan Central had been built westward from Detroit one hundred and forty miles to Kalamazoo. It had been backed by the state of Michigan and had cost $3,500,000. State aid, however, failed at this period and the road was put up for market. Mr. Forbes had faith in the scheme and undertook to furnish money for the purchase of the road. He employed the great lawyer, Daniel Webster, to draft a charter of the Michigan Central railroad embodying the best features of what had been learned from eastern railroad experience and sent Mr. Brooks back to Michigan to secure the passage of the charter by the legislature. In 1846 after much discussion and predictions of dire results, the charter was granted and by the act of incorporation the Michigan Central was granted the property of the road forever with the proviso that after twenty years the state might repurchase and after thirty years might alter, amend or repeal the charter. The purchase was made for $2,000,000.

Mr. James F. Joy was a graduate of Dartmouth college and the Harvard Law school. He came to Detroit and while waiting for his practice to grow, he was called into this scheme. It was Brooks and Joy who presented this matter to Forbes and they naturally became active in the work of bringing order out of the chaos into which the road had fallen. Forbes was made president of the road, Brooks of Detroit was to have charge of the operating. The Michigan Central company took possession of the property on the 23rd of September, 1846, and when the directors held the first annual meeting in Detroit, June, 1847, the road had already prospered enough to justify immediate preparations for a forward march toward Lake Michigan. Funds were easily found to complete this work and soon these men began to look for opportunities west of Chicago and by a series of negotiations heretofore mentioned in this work, they became interested in the Burlington road.

At the time these men took hold of the Michigan Central road, it ran through a section of country which was practically a wilderness, but the moment that efficient management was substituted for the previous bad management, traffic increased to such a degree that the road was shortly built to Chicago and transportation from Buffalo to Chicago was reduced from four days to a few hours.

Towns have sprung up along its line, it has a magnificent road bed, its depot buildings are of the finest in the country and it is one of the first class roads of the United States.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY

By J. F. Jarrell

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, which has a valuable plant in Galesburg, operates in thirteen states. These Santa Fe states are Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California. This territory generally is known as the Great Southwest. If the thirteen states named were isolated from the rest of the world, the inhabitants would lack neither necessities nor luxuries in all the time to come, for in this section everything that mankind desires is produced in abundance.

The Santa Fe has been a pioneer in the development of the territory described. Starting in Kansas when the buffalo ran wild and Indians were on the war path, it pushed its way steadily westward and southward, across plains and through mountains, toward the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Having obtained an outlet to tide waters on the west and south, to obtain a definite eastern terminus at once became a problem for the Santa Fe management to solve.

Southern California was, in the late eighties, beginning to boom its products eastward; the mines of New Mexico and Colorado were contributing a heavy traffic; the plains of western Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas were shipping vast and increasing numbers of cattle to eastern markets, and the grain fields of Kansas were developing at a remarkable rate. The enormous volume of traffic which the then 5,300 miles of the Santa Fe system was creating and handling demanded an eastern outlet beyond the Missouri river.

Chicago, the traffic center of the great lakes and the Mississippi valley, was then, as today, the central market. It was, furthermore, the center of westward traffic operations, and the great homeseeker movement, occasioned by cheap lands and booming conditions in the west focused in that city. Chicago was, in short, the logical eastern terminus for the Santa Fe system.

To do full justice to its traffic requirements and to fulfill its ambition for a line from the lakes to the gulf and Pacific coast points, the Santa Fe must, then, strike directly from Kansas City to Chicago, and, under the indomitable leadership of President William B. Strong, the dream of building into Chicago became a splendid reality in the year 1887.

To carry out this project, the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois on December 3, 1886.

In the month of January, 1887, according to information furnished by G. D. Bradley of the Santa Fe's accounting department at Topeka, the stock markets of Boston, New York and London announced the sale of $15,000,000 gold bonds of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway company. These

bonds, which were payable semi-annually in each of the above mentioned cities, were guaranteed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company and were secured by a first mortgage on the entire new road as projected subject only to $1,500,000 of prior lien bonds. In consideration of this guarantee, the Santa Fe was to receive the entire $30,000,000 stock issue of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway company, thereby gaining control through a direct ownership of two-thirds of its $45,000,000 capital.

Several plans were proposed for getting into Chicago, but the one adopted was to construct as much of a direct line as necessary, and to purchase such minor lines as could be used to advantage in covering the distance. By this plan it was found possible to reduce the amount of main line construction about one hundred miles through the purchase of a small road leading into Chicago from Pekin, Illinois. Shortly after its incorporation, in December, 1886, the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway company acquired the road and other properties of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway company, which extended from Chicago to Pekin, about 158 miles, including a short spur from Streator to Coalville. By the terms of its charter the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway Company was authorized to build an extension from Streator, Illinois, to Fort Madison, Iowa, connecting at the latter point with an extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Kansas City. It was authorized, further, to construct a line from Pekin to Springfield, Illinois.

The Chicago & St. Louis Railway company, which the Santa Fe absorbed, was known originally in railroad circles as the "Hinckley road." About the year 1869, a Chicago promoter, named Francis C. Hinckley, associated with Philip B. Shumway and Colonel Ralph Plumb, and backed largely by Moses Taylor, president of the National City Bank of New York, had built a line from Streator to Pekin, a distance of about sixty-four miles. This was called the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern railroad. In 1876 this road was extended northward about thirty miles to Maxon creek, near Coal City, the enterprise having been conducted under the name of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. In 1881 these roads became involved in financial difficulties and, on May 10, 1882, both properties were reorganized under the name of the Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad company. On January 1, 1884, this line was completed from Mazon bridge to Chicago, nearly seventy miles. More financial troubles ensued, and another reorganization took place, this time under the name of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway company, on January 1, 1885. The property of the Chicago, St. Louis & Western was transferred to the Chicago & St. Louis Railway company on May 1, 1885, and the latter named road was formally opened for traffic on December 21, 1885, only to pass to the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway company a year later.

In February, 1887, A. A. Robinson, chief engineer of the Santa Fe system, received orders from President Strong to push the line through and have it ready for operation by January 1, 1888. This order was literally carried into effect, work being started all along the line with tremendous energy.

The grading and bridge building were let to private contractors, and approximately five thousand men were employed along the entire route, this force being increased later by about two thousand railroad employes engaged in track and structural work. The organization of the engineering staff and this body of

workmen was not unlike that of an army in the field. Over the entire enterprise, with headquarters in Topeka, but everywhere present, was A. A. Robinson, chief engineer. At one time five hundred men were employed on Santa Fe work in Knox county.

Mr. Robinson, who now resides in Topeka, having retired from active railroad work, told the writer that he negotiated the arrangement for building the Santa Fe through Galesburg with a committee of which Mr. W. Selden Gale was chairman. Mr. Gale was the son of George W. Gale, founder of Galesburg. When news was received in Galesburg that the Santa Fe would build east of the Missouri river, the people of Galesburg promptly organized to capture the new line. Galesburg's proposition was to furnish a right of way through the city without expense to the Santa Fe. A guaranty, signed by many leading citizens, was telegraphed by Colonel Clark E. Carr to the directors of the Santa Fe, in session in Boston, and they accepted it. The money to pay for the right of way was afterwards raised by subscription. The road was built through Knox county late in the summer of 1887. When the work was started in Galesburg, Mr. Robinson submitted all matters pertaining to grades, crossings, depot site, etc., to Chairman Gale and the other committeemen, who put them through the council.

An important feature of the line from Chicago to Kansas City is that, while the Santa Fe crosses thirty-four railroads in the total distance of 458 miles, there are only four grade crossings. The Santa Fe goes over or under these railroads at all the other points. This feature prevents danger and saves time.

After the completion of the Chicago-Kansas City line, Mr. Robinson became vice-president and general manager of the Santa Fe, and later went to the Mexican Central railroad as its president.

Reaching Chicago, in 1888, the Santa Fe began spreading its network of rails into a system now aggregating approximately 11,000 miles of lines which serve this vast empire of the southwest, its wealth-yielding farms and ranches, its extensive mines, and its growing cities teeming with factories and the marts of trade.

The manufacturing industries in the thirteen states served by the Santa Fe have increased in number and output more than 100 per cent in ten years. All of the states produce lumber for the market, except two. Ten of the states are coal producers. Petroleum and natural gas are found in nine. The wool industry is important in twelve. Stone for the market is produced in four, salt in four, lead and zinc in seven, gypsum in eight, lime in three, cement in nine, sand and gravel in ten, clay in eight, precious metals in six, copper in five, iron in six, the fishing industry is extensive in six, and every state is rich in products from the farm, orchard, ranch and garden.

The rapid development of the southwest has made it necessary for the Santa Fe to have a two-track railroad from Chicago to the Pacific. It now has two tracks from Chicago to Belen, New Mexico, a distance of 1,400 miles, and by the end of 1912 additional double tracking for 400 miles will have been finished west of Belen. From Chicago to Kansas City the tracks are side by side. From Kansas City the main line runs through central Kansas, southeastern Colorado and New Mexico, another line through southern Kansas, northwestern Oklahoma, the panhandle of Texas and central New Mexico, the two lines meeting

at Belen, making a two-track way. In addition the Santa Fe has double tracked its main line in Kansas City to Newton, a distance of 201 miles. It also has two tracks through the Arkansas valley, from Holly to La Junta, in Colorado. The tracks west of Belen are side by side. The double tracking from Chicago to Kansas City was completed in 1911. The double tracking in Knox county was done in the summer of that year.

The Santa Fe of to-day, under the guidance of President E. P. Ripley, is recognized as one of the great railway systems of the world, at once conservative and progressive. The Ripley policy for team work in all branches of the service and for maintaining a cordial relationship between officials and the company's patrons has been a strong factor in the success of the Santa Fe.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

By Rev. Stuart M. Campbell

The Presbyterian church in Knox county is represented by five churches—Altona, Galesburg, Knoxville, Oneida and Yates City. Formerly there was a church in Copley township, known as Knox church, which is now closed. These churches form an integral part of the religious body known officially as "the Presbyterian church in the United States of America." This body is for the most part limited to the northern part of the United States, the similar body in the south being separately incorporated under the name of "The Presbyterian Church in the United States." To these two branches of the Presbyterian family must be added all the groups following the Presbyterial form of government—such as the Dutch Reformed, the Reformed Church in America, the United Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian and others. In all it is estimated that 23,000,000 people confess allegiance to the Presbyterian system, and they are found scattered throughout the world.

HISTORICAL

The Presbyterian church in America dates from 1705, when the first presbytery was formed in Philadelphia. In 1788 the general assembly was first organized. There have been a number of breaks in the development of the church, owing to divergent views on matters of government and discipline. In 1870 there was a union consummated between the "old school" and "new school" branches, and more recently there has been consummated a union with the Cumberland branch. The membership of the national church is now 1,354,000, with 1,200,000 scholars in Bible schools. The name Presbyterian is the adaptation of the Greek word for "elder" or "bishop." It signifies government by elders, who are chosen to represent the people. It has always been a purely democratic church, and its form of government has been so highly satisfactory that many other institutions have been planned upon the same representative idea. Each local church in the Presbyterian system is governed by a board of elders, who are chosen by the congregation; the churches within a certain area constitute a

"presbytery"; all the churches in a state form a "synod"; and delegates from the presbyteries (equal clergy and laity) form the "general assembly," which meets annually, and which is the highest court of the church.

The Presbyterian church carries on an immense amount of work in this and other lands. She has been the friend of the common people, the nurse of liberty, the mother of democracy, the builder of schools and colleges. Such colleges as Princeton and Knox have been planted by her sons, and she continues her great work, planting schools and extending her influence in all lands. Her missionary labors are extensive and permanent. She has now over 1,000 missionaries in the foreign field and has distributed this past year about $1,700,000 in these lands. In all that makes for the uplift of the world the church has been a great contributor; and the dignity of her worship, with the freedom of her government, have combined to make her service far-reaching and significant.

DOCTRINAL

In matters of doctrine the Presbyterian church follows what is known as the Augustinian or Calvinistic system. These doctrines were formulated more elaborately by John Calvin (1509-1564). Briefly the Calvinistic churches emphasize the sovereignty of God, especially in matters of grace. The sovereign recognition of God has given to Presbyterianism a peculiar strength, and the history of the denomination is full of tragedy. While following what seems like a rigid system, no church surpasses the Presbyterian in the simplicity of her methods, and members are welcomed into her communion on the simplest terms. Her conceptions of the Bible, and of the revelation of God in Christ, have given to her a solidity and steadfastness that remains unchanged throughout the centuries, and her people are planting the work with the certainty of future achievements and progress. Combining thus the rootage necessary to growth and the fruitage which is the sign of health, the church has become the true liberal church, and she is filled with happiness.

ALTONA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, APRIL 25TH, 1857

A committee from Schuyler presbytery, composed of Isaac H. Candee, D. D., of Galesburg, Rev. Thomas S. Vail of Knoxville and Rev. Jas. T. Bliss of Walnut Grove, met a portion of the citizens of this place at their schoolhouse to organize a Presbyterian church, as had been before publicly announced. Rev. Thomas S. Vail preached a sermon from Luke 11, 34:35. The committee having been duly organized for the transaction of business, twenty-one names were given: Richard S. Stuckey and Joseph Finley, first elders; Joseph Stuckey, first deacon. Attest: I. H. Candee, D. D., Rev. T. S. Vail, Rev. J. T. Bliss, committee of presbytery.

April 10, 1858, R. S. Stuckey was first delegate chosen to attend Schuyler presbytery.

October 10, 1859, Samuel Russell was appointed delegate to attend the synod at Chicago, October 20th of the same year.

First examination and approving of minutes at Galesburg, April 11, 1860. C. Levenworth, moderator. The following pastors have served since the church

building was erected: Rev. C. Levenworth, who resided in Galesburg; Rev. Giffin and Rev. Jimison, who resided in Monmouth; I. G. Scott lived in Galesburg; Rev. Moore, Rev. Harvey, Rev. Ayers, who resided in Galesburg; Rev. Thos. Watson, Rev. Wm. Parker, Rev. John Rugh, now of White Hall; Rev. C. W. Crofts of Morrison, Rev. J. N. Strain of Afton, Iowa; Rev. W. B. Smith, St. Louis, Mo. Revs. Bliss and Vance were itinerant ministers before house was built. Rev. S. A. League, formerly of Yates City, was elected pastor and took charge of work March 1, 1912.

Elders: Thos. Andrews, Chas. Austin and J. W. McQueen, clerk. Trustees: A. A. Scott, James McGaan, F. H. Olson, Ed Main and Harry McGaan. Membership about 100; Sunday school, 45. House, eight roomed modern building.

J. W. McQueen, Clerk.

GALESBURG PRESBYTERIANISM

The Presbyterian church in Galesburg has a history parallel with that of the town and of Knox college, all of which were founded together. The group that came from Whitesboro, N. Y., to establish the town and college were a group of church-going people, and soon after arriving here they met to organize as a church. On February 26, 1837, the first Sunday service was held, with the Rev. Geo. W. Gale as preacher. Sixty-four persons united by letter and eighteen by confession of faith—eighty-two in all. On April 5th it was agreed that the church should be organized fully as Presbyterian, and very soon thereafter it was received into the presbytery of Schuyler, the corporate name being "The Presbyterian Church of Galesburg." The first elders chosen were Nehemiah West, Nehemiah H. Losey and John Kendall. The deacons chosen were Thomas Simmons and Abel Goodell. The church continued its service until 1845, when a change occurred in its policy. The Congregational element had been growing strong in the young church, and this group wished some compromise that they might have recognition. The compromise was arranged in 1843 and continued until 1851, when a group of Presbyterians withdrew and organized a church of their own faith, known as the Second Presbyterian church. In the service of the First church were Rev. Geo. W. Gale, 1836; Rev. John Thomas Avery, 1836-7; Rev. John Waters, 1837-39; Rev. Horatio Foote, 1839-40; Rev. Geo. W. Gale, 1840-41; Rev. Hiram Huntington Kellogg, 1841-43; Rev. J. Waters, Rev. Edward Hollester or Rev. Hiram Marsh, 1843-44; Rev. Lucius H. Parker, 1844-45; Rev. H. H. Kellogg, 1845-47; Rev. Jonothan Blanchard, 1847-49; Rev. Flavel Bascom, 1849-50.

The first service of the new Presbyterian congregation was held in Knox academy June 29, 1851. After worshipping in a small building on South street the congregation in 1856 moved into a new building at the corner of Kellogg and Main streets. In a short time there was a movement for a more suitable building, and after some delays, incident in part to the war, the new edifice on South Cherry street was proceeded with and occupied May 7, 1864. This building was destroyed by fire Nov. 31, 1891. The ministers serving this church were: Rev. Geo. W. Gale to 1852, Rev. John W. Bailey to 1858, Rev. Harvey Curtis, D. D., and Rev. Charles E. Stebbins to 1862. After a group of supplies, the Rev. George Duffield became pastor in 1865, continuing until 1869. Dr. Duf-



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Located on the corner of North Prairie and Ferris Streets. Erected in 1893. Value, $62,000. Society organized in 1870 by union of Second Presbyterian church, organized in 1851, and the Presbyterian church, organized in 1854.

building was erected: Rev. C. Levenworth, who resided in Galesburg; Rev. Giffin and Rev. Jimison, who resided in Monmouth; I. G. Scott lived in Galesburg; Rev. Moore, Rev. Harvey, Rev. Ayers, who resided in Galesburg; Rev. Thos. Watson, Rev. Wm. Parker, Rev. John Rugh, now of White Hall; Rev. C. W. Crofts of Morrison, Rev. J. N. Strain of Afton, Iowa; Rev. W. B. Smith, St. Louis, Mo. Revs. Bliss and Vance were itinerant ministers before house was built. Rev. S. A. League, formerly of Yates City, was elected pastor and took charge of work March 1, 1912.

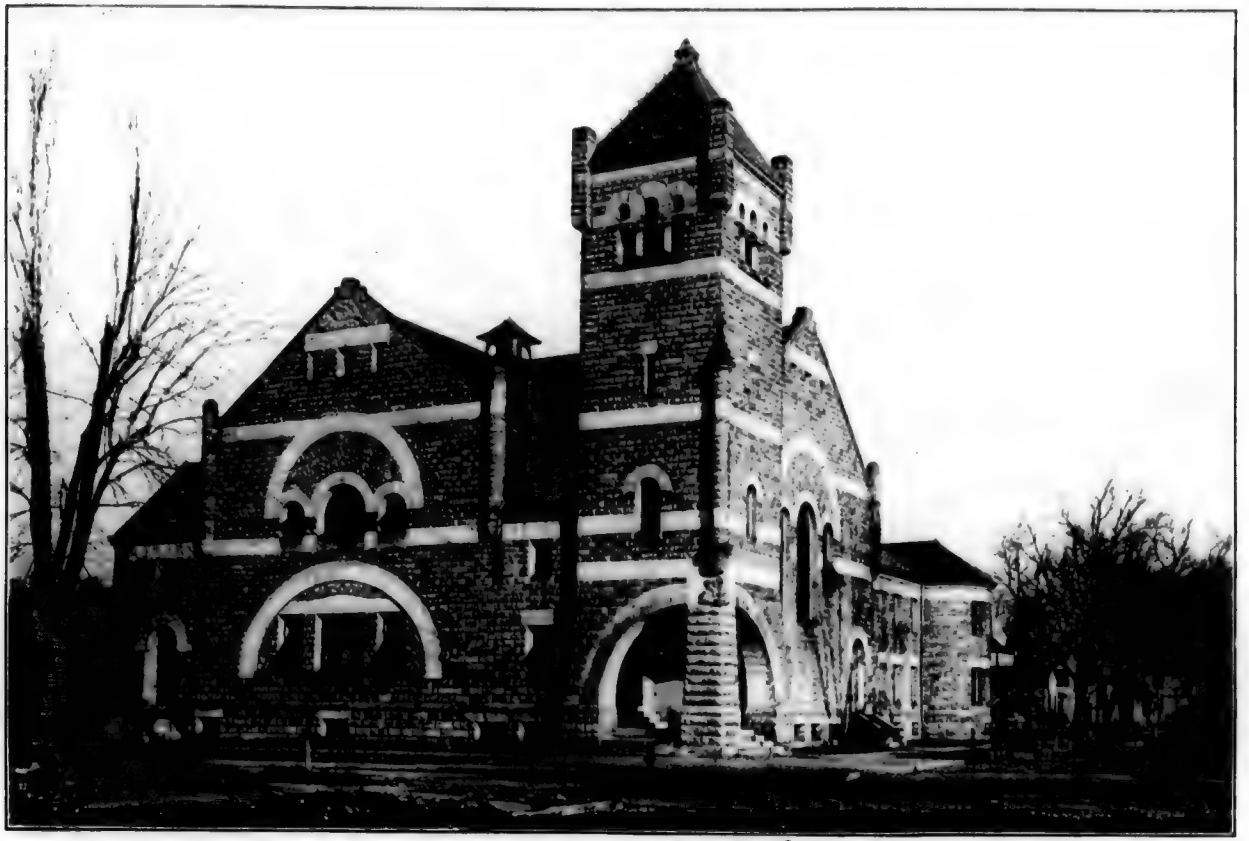
Elders: Thos. Andrews, Chas. Austin and J. W. McQueen, clerk. Trustees: A. A. Scott, James McGaan, F. H. Olson, Ed Main and Harry McGaan. Membership about 100; Sunday school, 45. House, eight roomed modern building.

J. W. McQueen, Clerk.

GALESBURG PRESBYTERIANISM

The Presbyterian church in Galesburg has a history parallel with that of the town and of Knox college, all of which were founded together. The group that came from Whitesboro, N. Y., to establish the town and college were a group of church-going people, and soon after arriving here they met to organize as a church. On February 26, 1837, the first Sunday service was held, with the Rev. Geo. W. Gale as preacher. Sixty-four persons united by letter and eighteen by confession of faith—eighty-two in all. On April 5th it was agreed that the church should be organized fully as Presbyterian, and very soon thereafter it was received into the presbytery of Schuyler, the corporate name being "The Presbyterian Church of Galesburg." The first elders chosen were Nehemiah West, Nehemiah H. Losey and John Kendall. The deacons chosen were Thomas Simmons and Abel Goodell. The church continued its service until 1845, when a change occurred in its policy. The Congregational element had been growing strong in the young church, and this group wished some compromise that they might have recognition. The compromise was arranged in 1843 and continued until 1851, when a group of Presbyterians withdrew and organized a church of their own faith, known as the Second Presbyterian church. In the service of the First church were Rev. Geo. W. Gale, 1836; Rev. John Thomas Avery, 1836-7; Rev. John Waters, 1837-39; Rev. Horatio Foote, 1839-40; Rev. Geo. W. Gale, 1840-41; Rev. Hiram Huntington Kellogg, 1841-43; Rev. J. Waters, Rev. Edward Hollester or Rev. Hiram Marsh, 1843-44; Rev. Lucius H. Parker, 1844-45; Rev. H. H. Kellogg, 1845-47; Rev. Jonothan Blanchard, 1847-49; Rev. Flavel Bascom, 1849-50.

The first service of the new Presbyterian congregation was held in Knox academy June 29, 1851. After worshipping in a small building on South street the congregation in 1856 moved into a new building at the corner of Kellogg and Main streets. In a short time there was a movement for a more suitable building, and after some delays, incident in part to the war, the new edifice on South Cherry street was proceeded with and occupied May 7, 1864. This building was destroyed by fire Nov. 31, 1891. The ministers serving this church were: Rev. Geo. W. Gale to 1852, Rev. John W. Bailey to 1858, Rev. Harvey Curtis, D. D., and Rev. Charles E. Stebbins to 1862. After a group of supplies, the Rev. George Duffield became pastor in 1865, continuing until 1869. Dr. Duf-



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Located on the corner of North Prairie and Ferris Streets. Erected in 1893. Value, $62,000. Society organized in 1870 by union of Second Presbyterian church, organized in 1851, and the Presbyterian church, organized in 1854.

field's pastorate has been memorized by a window in the present church, recalling his authorship of the stately hymn, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus." In 1869 Prof. Llewellyn Pratt became stated supply.

In 1854 there was organized in Galesburg an "old school" Presbyterian church. This was a national movement and was based upon questions of discipline. This body worshipped in a building on North Cedar street, which was occupied in 1857. This building was removed to Simmons street in 1865, where the work continued until 1870. The pastors were Rev. T. S. Vail to 1855, Rev. I. N. Candee to 1866, Rev. George Norcross to 1868, Rev. S. T. Wilson to 1870.

In 1869 and 1870 the question of the union of Presbyterian interests was taken up and on March 1, 1870, the presbytery of Knox and Warren gave official sanction to the union. Prof. Pratt was stated supply for a short time of the united church, and in the fall of 1872 the Rev. Matthew B. Lourie became pastor. He was succeeded in the fall of 1885 by Rev. John B. Worrall, who remained until 1889. Rev. John Hood, D. D., was pastor until the congregation called the Rev. Hamilton W. Spence, Lit. D., who retired in 1906. In the summer of 1907 the Rev. Stuart M. Campbell, D. D., a graduate of Knox College, class of 1888, became pastor, and remains in that office at the date of this writing.

In the pastorate of Rev. Dr. John Hood the present splendid stone edifice was erected on the corner of North Prairie and East Ferris streets, at a total cost of about $70,000.

The church to-day reports about 550 members. The Bible school has a total enrollment of 350. There are flourishing societies of women and young people and a brotherhood of the men. In its board of trustees are Mr. Geo. C. Lescher, chairman; Mr. W. L. Steele, secretary, and Messrs. L. F. Wertman, Geo. E. Sipherd, C. W. Hoyt, Geo. W. Kirby, Fred A. Dean, W. S. McClanahan, W. J. Hayward, R. O. Housh, R. G. Sinclair and J. H. Waterman. The church session is made up as follows: The pastor, moderator; Mr. G. T. Sellew, clerk, and Messrs. J. H. Losey, J. C. Fahnestock, J. N. Irwin, A. F. McCornack, A. W. Snyder, A. A. Sigsbee and R. N. Shaw.

In 1910 the congregation bought for a manse the property at the corner of Losey and Prairie streets. It is a beautiful and permanent minister's home and a valuable property.

The congregation has had in its ranks many of the leading educators, merchants and business men of Galesburg, and it has contributed very largely to the building of a lovely and substantial city.

JOHN KNOX CHURCH

A very large interest attaches to the history of a church in Copley township which was known by the name of John Knox church. By referring to the article on "The Scotch in Knox County" some facts concerning this church will be found, and to those who cherish its memory these words will have the deepest interest. It was indeed a "Scotch" church, as will be realized in the list of names of the founders given in the article just referred to. This church was organized under the direction of a committee of Schuyler presbytery, on April 28, 1855, and for the church immortality was fondly predicted. Along

with many other country churches, it was abandoned some years ago, the official close of its history occurring in 1900. The church was organized with twenty-five members from the church at Knoxville. The ruling elders chosen at the time were: Mr. Samuel McCornack, Mr. Lockhart Leighton, and Mr. Richard S. Stuckey. The trusteees were: Mr. Peter McClymont, Mr. Peter Gordon, Mr. William McCornack, Mr. James McCornack. From the records it seems that Rev. I. T. Bliss was first pastor, serving about four years from January, 1857. Rev. S. E. Vance was chosen pastor in 1863, and served about five years, and Rev. W. S. Dool from 1873. In 1886, Rev. John Rugh was chosen pastor, and continued in the field eleven years. There is much affection shown by the descendants of the original families for this church, which is now history rapidly becoming forgotten.

THE KNOXVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian church at Knoxville was organized on the fourth of July, 1835, by a committee of Schuyler presbytery, consisting of Rev. Romulus Barnes and Rev. Robert Stewart. The organization comprised only seven members at this meeting, but others soon united. David Huggins and Parnach Owen were elected to the office of ruling elders. The church, after a varied experience of two generations, is now housed in a very neat and commodious building. It is well adapted to the needs of the congregation in all its departments. It is valued at $16,000. A modern manse has just been completed, in which the pastor and family are happily domiciled. The value of this home is about $6,000.

The list of ministers who have served this people for 77 years is as follows: E. P. Noel, J. J. Miter, Thomas Cole, L. K. Hawley, W. F. Fraser, G. W. Gale, T. S. Vail, W. Y. Miller, C. Waterbury, James Bassett, N. Barrett, Samuel Wyckoff, G. N. Johnson, D. G. Bradford, J. D. Fitzgerald, John M. Waddle, W. H. Mason. The present pastor is Alvin R. Mathes, who is doing a strong work, and is greatly appreciated by his people and the community. The session of the church is now composed of Horace L. Bailey, Thomas C. Love, Dr. Lewis Becker, Charles T. Chase, Frank Y. Harmony, T. B. Park, Nathan Anderson and Ira J. Lewis. The board of trustees is: Ira J. Lewis, Nathan Anderson, F. G. Shermeyer, Enos R. Lacy and William W. McBride. The Sunday-school officers are: Nathan Anderson, superintendent; Ira J. Lewis, assistant; William W. McBride, treasurer; John Sanders, assistant secretary; Harry A. Parmenter, secretary; Miss Amanda C. Lightner, superintendent of the home department. Six missionary organizations—for men, women and young people, together with a Christian endeavor society, also help make a most efficient church.

ONEIDA FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

May 4, 1863, a committee appointed by Schuyler presbytery, consisting of schoolhouse No. 3, in Ontario, Knox county, to organize a Presbyterian church Rev. I. N. Candee, Rev. C. B. Bristol and Elder Alexander Milroy, met in in answer to a petition signed by many of the citizens of that town.

Rev. C. B. Bristol preached a sermon after which the committee proceeded

to organize the church, receiving from the Presbyterian church of Altona some 14 members and from Heathland, 4 more. The congregation then elected as elders the following men, Joseph Findley and James B. Ralston, who were formally installed. The name of the church was to be the First Presbyterian Church of Ontario, Illinois.

The first pastor was Rev. S. C. Vance, who continued with this church four years. At a meeting of Warren presbytery, which was held at the John Knox church, September, 1865, the name of the church was changed to the First Presbyterian Church of Oneida.

The first church building was probably built in the year 1865, as the congregational expense of that year is given as $3,627, and no other account is given of building, until December, 1869, a note in the minutes of the session gives thanks that the church destroyed by a storm on May 5, 1868, had been replaced by a better and larger one. The names of many stated supplies are given in the records, but no name seems to be retained longer than that of Rev. J. Reed Stuart, who seems to have been pastor about five years. In 1871, there is an account of a memorial bell being put in place at a cost of $290.

Rev. S. L. Allison was pastor for four years, October, 1880, to 1884.

Rev. J. Rugh, pastor for four years, 1886 to 1890.

Rev. E. M. Clingan, pastor from 1897 to 1900.

Rev. O. C. Dale, 1901 to 1902.

Rev. R. S. Strain, from 1905 to 1908. During this last pastorate the church building was remodeled at a cost of over $2,000.

The pastorate of Rev. C. F. Wilson began in July, 1909, and continues at this writing. The congregation is a substantial one. The church officers are as follows:

Trustees—John Mitchell, John Milroy, Douglas McCullouch, J. Frank Epperson, William McKie.

Session—Martin Gehring, I. P. Mitchell, W. G. Glenn, Peter McKissick, William McCornack.

Superintendent of Bible School—W. Y. Glenn.

Ladies' Aid Society—Executive Committee—Mrs. I. P. Mitchell, Mrs. James Taggart, Mrs. Charles Dugan.

Endeavor Society—Miss Ethel McKie, president; Miss Lulu Mitchell, secretary.

Brotherhood—S. P. Mitchell, president; Frank Epperson, secretary.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF YATES CITY

Was organized by a committee appointed by the presbytery of Peoria, at Henry, Illinois, on October 20, 1866. The committee consisted of Rev. J. H. Smith, Rev. Thos. Stevenson and Elder John Marshall of Farmington, Illinois. This committee was to visit Yates City and if the way be clear was to organize a church, and said committee was authorized to make application to the board of "domestic missions" through the standing committee for the sum of $200 to support, for one year, such missionary as the committee may send to the field. The following is the committee's report:

The committee appointed to organize a church at Yates City, Illinois, would respectfully submit the following report:

At a meeting duly called and held in Y. C. November 16, 1866, a church was organized with 18 members. Mr. Joseph Cunningham and W. B. Mathews were elected and ordained elders.

The session records recite that the committee met in the schoolhouse on the evening of November 16, 1866, in Yates City and after a sermon by Rev. Thomas Stevenson, of the committee, an enrollment was made of those desiring a church organization and the following named persons were enrolled as charter members: Mr. Robert Mathews (he is now 96 years old and comes to church occasionally), Mrs. Clarinda Mathews, Mr. Joseph Cunningham, Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, Mrs. C. A. McKissick, Mrs. Sarah E. Bryson, Mr. W. B. Mathews, Mrs. Esther Mathews, John Mathews, W. W. Mathews, Joseph Mooney, Mrs. Susan Mooney, John Graver, Mrs. Mary Graver.

All these were from the Presbyterian church at Elmwood.

Nelson Cunningham and Mrs. Lizzie Cunningham and Theodore Cunningham were from the Presbyterian church at French Grove, Illinois. All were admitted by letter.

Joseph Cunningham and W. B. Mathews were elected, ordained and installed as elders. And John C. Bryson, John D. Huey and Elder W. B. Mathews were elected trustees. The meeting closed with prayer.

THOMAS STEVENSON,
J. H. SMITH,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Committee of Presbytery.

The church, which cost something more than $3,000, was dedicated December 6, 1867. Rev. J. H. Smith was the first pastor and entered upon his labor with the organization November 16, 1866, and continued with the church till May, 1870. Other ministers have served the church as follows:

Rev. J. E. Carothers, October 16, 1870, to September 26, 1874.
Rev. L. D. Wells, December 25, 1874, to October 6, 1877.
Rev. L. C. Little, August 24, 1878, to June 20, 1880.
Rev. C. F. Carson, June 2, 1881, to March 10, 1883.
Rev. J. L. Heming, April 12, 1884, to March 9, 1887.
Rev. C. C. B. Duncan, June 4, 1887, to September 27, 1890.
Rev. J. L. Clark, September 27, 1891, to April 6, 1895.
Rev. Wm. Parsons, June 25, 1895, to April 10, 1897.
Rev. D. M. Ross, November 28, 1897, to April 30, 1899.
Rev. W. H. Clatworthy, Jr., June 12, 1899, to May 1, 1901.
Rev. Geo. E. Young, July, 1901, to April, 1903.
Rev. M. M. Cooper, September 7, 1903, to 1904.
Rev. W. J. Manifold, August 6, 1904, to August 10, 1908.
Rev. S. A. Teague, January 20, 1909, to February 27, 1912, when he resigned.

The Sabbath school was organized in 1867, by G. N. Pierce and was by him superintended for one year, when W. B. Mathews was chosen and continued in this office till his death, December, 1890. Leslie McKeighan is the present (January, 1912) superintendent, having served in this capacity for three years. In December, 1910, the church session assumed full control of the Sunday school. The result is a well organized school, there being nine working organized classes.

The Ladies' Missionary society was organized in May, 1875. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Ella B. Smith; vice president, Miss Nannie Smith; secretary, Mrs. Mary Broadfield; treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Mathews.

The Y. P. S. C. E. was organized May 5, 1886, and during these 26 years has been a strong and active society of Christian workers. Will Allen, the present president, has held this position for nearly three years. The society has 44 members.

The Bethany chapter of the Westminster guild was organized in May, 1909, with eight charter members. Miss Ethel Mathews was elected president and Mrs. Teague, leader. A course of study was adopted and has been pursued during these three years with much interest and profit. The society now has 36 members and has met regularly since its organization. This was the third like society to be organized in Peoria presbytery.

The Westminster circle was organized in August, 1911, with 9 charter members. Mrs. Teague was elected leader and Mrs. Leslie McKeighan and Miss Ethel Mathews, patronesses. A course of study was adopted and they met bi-weekly. There are now 14 members.

GIFTS TO THE CHURCH

James McKeighan, just before his death in 1885, made the church a present of a manse valued at $1,000. In 1890, this property was sold and a new manse built on a lot adjoining the church. The building cost $1,865.

In February, 1900, Mrs. Elizabeth McKeighan, the wife of James McKeighan, bequeathed to the church $1,500, to be appropriated to the building of a new church, which was completed in 1903, at a cost of $8,500 in cash and about $1,200 in work of laborers.

On February 27, Mr. S. A. Teague resigned to accept the pastorate at Altona, Illinois, leaving the church at this writing without a pastor. The elders are, L. A. Lawrence, John S. Mathews, George Montgomery, Will Allen, Leslie McKeighan and Dwight F. Lawrence. Trustees: John S. Mathews, George Mathews, James Hensley, Miss Dora Thurman and Mrs. Olive Mathews.

CHERRY GROVE SEMINARY.

By M. C. Bates.

The country along the Cumberland river, just to the north and east of Nashville, Tennessee, was in an early day called Cumberland. This region lay in both Tennessee and Kentucky, and was in extent equal to several large counties. Some of the earliest settlements of middle Tennessee were in this part of the state. The people were largely of Scotch-Irish descent and were also largely of the Presbyterian faith. The churches of this Cumberland country were in what was called the Cumberland presbytery of the Presbyterian church. About the beginning of the nineteenth century, when a great revival of religion was prevailing in that country, this presbytery ordanied to preach

several men who were allowed to make exception to certain parts of the Westminster confession of faith, so called Hyper Calvinistic, which they thought taught the doctrine of *Fatalism*. They accepted the book, however, for "substance" of doctrine. The higher church courts in reviewing the action of the presbytery refused to concur in what the presbytery had done. After all efforts to harmonize the differences between the parties had failed, the general assembly dissolved Cumberland presbytery. The men who had been ordained with the reservation as above given, organized themselves into what they again called Cumberland presbytery. This was done on the 4th of February, 1810. The new presbytery grew rapidly. Other presbyteries were soon organized, and they together took the name "Cumberland Presbyterian church." In a few years, the new church spread into nearly all the adjoining states. These men were stanchly evangelical and strong, forceful preachers. In the earlier days especially, they lived close to the people, sharing with them the self-denials and hardship, incident to pioneer life. This helped to give them great influence with the people. The church buildings of the time would not hold the people that came together to hear them preach. It was during this period and under these conditions that the practice of holding *camp meetings* was first started.

These preachers followed with the tide of emigration into the newer states and aided, not only in establishing churches, but also in starting common schools. And as soon as it was at all practicable, schools also were established where young men and young women who were growing up in such vast numbers might have the advantages of a better education than could be had at the common schools. Later they founded colleges in many of the states.

In the year 1905, almost exactly a century after the separation, these two Presbyterian churches were reunited into one body, not, however, until in the year 1902, the mother church had modified or qualified her declaration of belief on the points that had been the cause of the separation.

In the year 1831, Joseph Latimer, Sr., with some of his family came to Knox county, settling on section 29, Cedar township. In 1832, his son, Jonathan Latimer, and family came, settling on section 28. In 1834, Alexander Latimer, another son, and family came to the same township and settled on section 21. Mrs. Sarah Boren, a widowed daughter of Joseph Latimer, came with him and settled on section 29, near her father. George G. Latimer, who also came with his father, was married in 1832, and settled on section 29. Urbin D. Coy married, in 1833, Susan Latimer, Joseph Latimer's youngest daughter. They settled a little later on section 21. These people came here from the "Cumberland country," in Tennessee and Kentucky, and were most of them members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In 1835, nearly all of them, together with others of like faith, were organized into the Cherry Grove Cumberland Presbyterian church in the house of Joseph Latimer, by the Rev. James Stockton. They worshipped for a time in a log schoolhouse situated near where is located the Cherry Grove cemetery. In 1836, a frame church was built about eighty rods to the northeast of this first schoolhouse, in a beautiful walnut and sugar maple grove just at the edge of the prairie. The following are the names of the charter members of the Cherry Grove Cumberland Presbyterian church, organized June 20, 1835: Mrs. Susan Coy, John Crawford, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, Joseph Latimer, Mrs. Ann Latimer, George G. Latimer, Mrs. Rebecca

Latimer, Alexander Latimer, Mrs. Eunice Latimer, John Howard, Mrs. Ellen Howard, Miss Ellen Howard, Mrs. Nancy Lomax.

It has been difficult to fix definitely the date when Cherry Grove seminary was started. The early records have been lost. But fortunately there are still living those who have aided greatly in determining the date. J. W. Stephens is clear in his memory that "there was a boarding school" at Cherry Grove when he came to the neighborhood in 1838 and that it was called "Cherry Grove seminary." Others recall the names of a Mr. Seymoure and Elias Byram, who taught the school at about this time. This agrees also with the judgment and traditions of the older people who have had the best opportunity to know, that the school was started in this newly erected church building in 1837.

A charter was obtained from the state legislature in 1840. In 1841, November 1st, Rev. Cyrus Haynes, a college graduate and an experienced and capable teacher, took charge as principal of Cherry Grove seminary. For eight years under Mr. Haynes' management the school prospered. In his time a considerable addition was built adjoining the church to afford more room for the school. In 1849 another advance step was taken. A large substantial two-story frame building, 40x56 feet, was erected, the lower story for a chapel and church purposes, the upper story arranged for recitation and other school purposes. Mr. Haynes was followed by a succession of strong, wide-awake teachers, among them Rev. J. M. B. Roach, O. H. Baker, Rev. J. C. Wagamon and others, all of whom did good work and under whose management the school continued to prosper. There came to the school a fine class of young people, earnest and enthusiastic, and always loyal to the school. There was a successful literary society—the Upsilon—and a semi-monthly paper, the Cherry Leaf, edited by the students. Also in later years music was taught.

The school was in a sense under the advice and patronage of the Rushville presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Many young men studying for the ministry were encouraged to come here. There were students from a large part of Western Illinois, and they came also from Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky. Some fitted themselves here for college, entering the best colleges of the time in the sophomore and sometimes the junior classes. A larger number prepared for teaching, others for entering upon the study of law or medicine, and all were inspired with the hope of a successful and useful life. A very large per cent of those who were students here made a good record in after life. Some indeed remarkably so.

There were grouped about Cherry Grove seminary grounds and within a half mile ten or twelve houses where these students were boarded, or, as was sometimes the case, boarded themselves. Besides these, homes from a mile to a mile and a half away took students to board when it was necessary.

In the year 1866 there was located at Lincoln, Illinois, a college by the Cumberland Presbyterian churches of the state. This school was intended to take the place of two or three schools then in existence similar to the one at Cherry Grove and make of all one strong college. This action, together with the fact that there were at that time two colleges in Galesburg and two in Abingdon and one or two in Knoxville, made it apparent that there was no longer a demand for Cherry Grove seminary, and accordingly in 1866 the school was closed. The library that had been collected was sent to the Lincoln college. Thus after a

career of marked usefulness for a period of nearly thirty years was this action taken.

The same year the church erected a house of worship in Abingdon, which was dedicated in February of 1867. This is still their church home.

In 1881, by a vote of the congregation, they changed their fellowship in a body from the Cumberland Presbyterian church to that of the Congregational church. This action was taken without any change in belief, they retaining the same articles of faith. It was done for the sake of closer fellowship with the churches in the nearer vicinity.

In maintaining Cherry Grove seminary all the community joined heartily. Many sacrifices were necessary and were made cheerfully. In some respects the burdens fell heaviest on the women who, with meager facilities for doing so, and very small pay, had to care for the students and see that they had as comfortable homes as possible while at school. Some of the students were poor and some of the young men were studying for the ministry and were to be encouraged in every way possible. Among the many unselfish and devoted women who helped in this one is worthy of especial mention because of her long service and her helpful influence. Mrs. George G. Latimer, whose maiden name was Rebecca Drennan, was a native of Kentucky. Her father, William Drennan, who was a native of Pennsylvania, had moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, from Kentucky in 1818 and had settled a few miles south of Springfield, where he was living, a man of prominence, in the fall of 1831, when Mr. Latimer chanced to stop over night with Mr. Drennan, when on a business trip to Vandalia, then the capital of the state. The next spring, in June, the soldiers of the Black Hawk war were discharged. Mr. Latimer, who had been serving in this war as lieutenant of the "Knox county rangers," was now free, and in the following fall again visited William Drennan's home, this time to bring away with him Mr. Drennan's daughter, Rebecca, as his wife. The wedding trip was a journey from Sangamon county to Knox county on horseback. Mrs. Latimer was but eighteen years old at this time. She was of the same religious faith as her husband. She entered heartily into his plans for the home building that was already started on section 29, Cedar township, and also for the new church and school that was soon to follow. When Cherry Grove seminary was started George Latimer, with his father and brothers, Jonathan and Alexander, were among the active leaders in the move and gave much of their time and liberally of their means in forwarding the enterprise. George Latimer's home was but about sixty rods from the seminary and church building, and every interest that pertained to either always received a cheerful and hearty support from Mrs. Latimer. She was with the foremost in entertaining comers and goers and always of course without thought of pay. When the school was started and from that time on her home was always full of students and at almost a nominal price for board. Her sympathy for and helpfulness to young men were a marked feature of her life. When Dennis Clark, who for eighteen years served so acceptably as judge of the Knox county court, was sixteen years old, an orphan, and living where he had but little chance for advancement, left Sangamon county he came directly to George Latimer's, having known Mrs. Latimer before her marriage. Here for twelve years, or until his marriage in 1845, he found encouragement and a congenial home. Judge Clark always held Mrs. Latimer in grateful esteem and affection.

In 1848 Mrs. Latimer's first great sorrow came. In the space of two weeks her husband and three children were taken by death, two of the children being buried in one grave. With this crushing bereavement came the exhibition of her strong character. Left with the entire care of a young family, in addition to her household duties, she now took the management of the farm. Her only son was but ten years old. Beside her watchful care and training of her five children her management of the farm and stock upon it was equal to that of the best farmers in the neighborhood. Meanwhile she in no degree relaxed her interest in the school. In 1858 Louis Hanback, an orphan boy sixteen or seventeen years old, from Camp Point, Illinois, came to the seminary. He was without money, but he was a wide-awake, ambitious youth. At first he tried self-boarding, but soon Mrs. Latimer learned of his ambition to get an education and took him to her home, where he remained until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted and served until it was over. He then studied law and went west. Later, in 1880, he was elected to congress from a Kansas district. On his way to Washington he stopped to visit with his friend and benefactress and to tell her of his success. She appeared to be as pleased and happy as if he were her own son.

These cases, here given, show the characteristics which were dominant through Mrs. Latimer's whole life.

It is fitting to mention here one other life. Mrs. Latimer had but one son, William Drennan Latimer. After attending Cherry Grove seminary he was graduated from Knox College and Albany, New York, Law School. Without coming home from Albany he went directly into his country's service. In the fall of 1864 while on shipboard off Fortress Monroe he died of yellow fever and was buried at sea.

CONGREGATIONALISM AND THE HISTORY OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN KNOX COUNTY

By Rev. David Fales, Jr.

Congregationalism is a term which may be applied either to a method of church government or to a particular group of Protestant churches. In its first and broader significance it describes one of the three main types of the ecclesiastical polity, the others being Episcopal and Presbyterian. In Congregational polity authority is vested in the congregation—whence the name—rather than in bishops or elders; and is thus fundamentally democratic in principle. This usage of the word Congregationalism appropriately describes the polity of various religious bodies, such as the Baptists, the Plymouth Brethren, the Christians, the Disciples of Christ, the Unitarians, the Universalists and the Hebrew synagogue as well as of the "Congregationalists."

The second and more limited significance of the word is found in its application to this last group of churches. These churches, Congregational in their government and "Evangelical" in doctrine, have persisted through a common history, dating from the very origins of Congregational theory during the reign

of Elizabeth, down through many generations of common hardships, co-operative undertakings, and mutual understanding; and have established a recognized relationship with one another in their various lands, and to some extent in international fraternal union. These are by historical descent and common acceptance the Congregational churches proper.

POLITY

Congregational polity contains three fundamental principles, embodied in the three words, covenant, autonomy, and fellowship.

The covenant is that agreement by which any group of individual Christians may form themselves into a congregation, for worship, sacrament and Christian activity. By this covenant the rights of individuals are acknowledged and each individual at the same time admits his responsibility for the common welfare.

Autonomy is the principle of independent self-government by which any congregation so formed makes itself a complete church, not subject to other ecclesiastical authority outside itself. Such a congregation chooses its own minister, admits its own members and defines its own doctrines.

Fellowship is the bond of obligation which any autonomous congregation or church acknowledges as a basis of co-operation with other churches similarly minded. Examples of such fellowships in the United States today are, local associations, state associations, and, since 1871, the national council, besides more informal congregational clubs, ordaining councils, and congresses. Such fellowships have no authority save that of persuasion, no power save that of advice, and no restraint over the conduct of any church except in freedom at any time to withdraw fellowship.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal position of present day Congregationalism is that common Protestantism known as "Evangelical." This position has been reached, however, by means of a process of many successive modifications of the pure Calvinism of the English reformation from which Anglicanism, Presbyterianism and Congregationalism had their birth. In spite of the liberty given their individual opinions, Congregationalists as a body, have been, on the whole, in general agreement, as they have progressed through these various modifications.

HISTORY

It is in its history that Congregationalism finds its distinctive feature. It shares its government and its doctrine with many bodies, but it has developed out of a rich past experience peculiar to itself. Common hardships, common enterprises, and common hopes, have served to hold together scattered churches to which common ancestry and traditions have given considerable solidarity. Differences in history are gradually coming to be the only important differences between the Protestant denominations. Such traditions may be more or less valuable in different bodies; but to each, its own past is the most valuable, because it is its own. So long as mutual understanding in doctrine and co-opera-



THREE BUILDINGS AND THREE PASTORS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of Elizabeth, down through many generations of common hardships, co-operative undertakings, and mutual understanding; and have established a recognized relationship with one another in their various lands, and to some extent in international fraternal union. These are by historical descent and common acceptance the Congregational churches proper.

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tion in Christian work increases, each has the more right to the inspiration of its own peculiar heritage. Congregationalism may rightly take pride in its history.

ENGLISH ORIGINS

Puritanism, out of which Congregationalism grew, was the indirect product of the reformation in England, and the direct product of the translation of the Bible into English. The reading of the Bible developed during the last half of the sixteenth century a group of spiritually-minded Christians of independent thought who intensely hated the abuses of the Anglican church of the period. The result was Puritanism, a definite, sincere and powerful effort to reform—"purify"—the church from within. At first a reaction against "Romanist" ritual and worldly clergy, etc., it became a systematized opposition to the whole theory of priesthood and to the state control of the church; in the end it became an arraignment of the English monarchical theory of state. The Puritans had the courage of their convictions. As king-baiters they had good biblical examples in Elijah and Amos; as church makers they found a simple and democratic model in the early Apostolic church, and right sturdily did they attempt to follow both models. The opposition such men aroused was naturally bitter. Such opposition was primarily political in its animus, but to these Bible-reading, independence-loving, hard-fighting individualists, the whole movement was the cause of God. It was destined to cost Charles the First his head, George the Third his colonies, and was to impose on both English and American constitutions the principle of individual rights; it must perforce, therefore, have had its birth in intense religious zeal.

Separatism went even farther. It developed early as the radical wing of Puritanism, urging the futility of reform from within, the complete withdrawal of true Christians from the church, and the setting up of autonomous congregations subservient neither to clergy nor state. This group was from the first fiercely persecuted. Those of its adherents who escaped hanging were forced either to meet secretly or to flee to the more tolerant atmosphere of Holland. It was one of these separatist groups, meeting privately in William Brewster's manor at Scrooby, where it had organized as a church about 1608, that had to flee to Amsterdam, in 1609, later removing to Leyden. There was concocted the plan for establishing a new home for themselves in the new world, and after twelve years as sojourners with the Dutch, the congregation of Scrooby, now "Pilgrims," landed on Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower.

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

The Separatist Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, in 1620, were confronted with a new problem, namely, that of creating a civil government for themselves. Their solution was simple; they made their church their government, and in so doing, they unconsciously created a much more rigid theory of a church state than that which they had so bitterly hated in England and one which was to prove hospitable to all the evils of such a system—intolerance, bigotry and injustice. Nevertheless, we must not forget that the compact signed in the Mayflower's cabin outlined practically the first pure democracy in the world and

that it contained within itself the germs of the coming American republic. For a hundred years the history of Congregationalism is the history of New England.

What was an efficient type of self-government for 102 Pilgrims proved an adequate system as well to the thousands of English colonists who came in during the seventeenth century. The Puritan emigrants who came to Salem, Boston and elsewhere in great numbers, driven out by the persecutions of Archbishop Laud under James the First and Charles the First, did not originally intend to separate from the Church of England. But in a new land, away from all ecclesiastical establishments, and under the influence of the Plymouth settlers, they became independent congregations—first of necessity, then of conviction and choice—and established fellowship with the Plymouth church. Thus after nearly a generation Puritans and Separatists (the Pilgrims) became reunited in New England, and the result is the beginning of Congregationalism proper in America.

Beside its system of government, certain other important features characterized early New England Congregationalism. One was the educational ideal, another the missionary spirit, a third the reforming temperament.

Churches depending on careful interpretation of the Bible demanded carefully trained Bible students as leaders, and colleges for this purpose were essential features of the Congregational plan. Harvard was founded in 1636, Yale in 1701. This ideal has ever since marked all Congregational work and progress. Congregationalists have founded altogether in the United States forty-five colleges, eight theological seminaries and innumerable lesser schools. This principle was applied in the vigorous work prosecuted for the negroes before and after the Civil war by the American Missionary Association. It was the main purpose of the New West Education Commission organized to help pioneer towns in the far west. It has been recognized so thoroughly in the work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions that this organization alone is responsible for one hundred and thirteen colleges and high schools, thirteen theological seminaries and over twelve hundred lesser schools in all parts of the world. Further, the New England ideal of self-government depended for its best success upon developing intelligent individuals, so school education for everyone was provided. Out of this grew later the American common-school system.

The missionary spirit of the New England churches found its most notable embodiment in the work of John Eliot for the Indians. He translated the Bible for them in 1671 and by 1675 there were six Indian churches with four thousand converts. During the next century the missionary spirit was dampened by the controversial and doctrinal questions growing out of the great awakening under Jonathan Edwards and Whitfield, 1734 to 1750, but by the end of the century, when the excitement caused by the Revolution had subsided, Congregationalism entered upon a new period of expansion. After 1791 revival work again became prominent with results that far surpassed the Edwardian period. Meanwhile new settlements were growing up in Vermont, New York and across the Alleghanies. These called forth a new exercise of missionary spirit. Societies were formed for this purpose in 1798, 1800 and 1809. The year 1810 saw also the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. As time went on new needs were always provided for by new organizations, whether for work among negroes, Indians and Eskimos or for building churches and schools in frontier towns.

The reform temperament found ample opportunity for its expression during colonial times. In the war of Revolution and the events leading thereto it established itself forever as one of the powerful influences of American life. It is in the years following, however, that we find it appearing vigorously in Congregational churches, now as anti-slavery or even abolition movements, and now as temperance propaganda. Later on, in Knox county, we shall find the Congregational churches of Knox county worthily living up to their traditions, in temperance agitation, in the underground railway and, in recent times, as public spirited law enforcement and thoroughgoing opposition to the low and corrupt ideals of citizenship all too influential in political life and city government.

THE PLAN OF UNION

During the early years of the nineteenth century the rapid growth of population and prosperity drew out a corresponding missionary zeal from some of the older established religious bodies. The relations of Congregationalists and Presbyterians during this period are especially interesting for the light they throw on the early church history of Galesburg and Knox county. In all the home missionary enterprises in the newly settled regions of New York, Ohio and the middle states after 1800, the Congregationalists found themselves working hand in hand with the Presbyterians in friendly and mutual understanding. As a result the "plan of union" of 1801 was drawn up to promote the mutual forbearance and co-operation of the two denominations in all new communities. It was a wholly honorable arrangement, designed to be fair to both parties. Each sacrificed important features of their polities in order that the individual churches affected might freely associate with the nearest Presbyterian or Congregational ecclesiastical body, as their local circumstances might make desirable.

In its actual workings, however, the plan operated in favor of the Presbyterians. Their organization was better adapted to progressive work. New presbyteries were soon formed in all the missionary districts, but the new Congregational churches, left to themselves, instead of fellowshipping together, allied themselves with these presbyteries under the plan of union and in due time were absorbed into the Presbyterian body. In this way, according to an estimate of one Presbyterian historian, over two thousand churches originally Congregational became Presbyterian between 1815 and 1850. The plan of union was abandoned by the "old style" wing of the Presbyterian church in 1837, and in 1852 by the Congregationalists.

We shall see how the history of the First church of Galesburg is affected by this plan of union.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN KNOX COUNTY

Nothing in the history of Knox county better illustrates the great forces at work in American history than the founding of Galesburg by the famous band of colonists in 1836, fully described elsewhere in this volume. The history of Congregationalism in Knox county begins, paradoxically enough, with a Presbyterian church. The gradual transformation of this Presbyterian church into a Congregational church will appear as the story of the church unfolds itself.

Those who settled Galesburg came from Oneida county, New York, from a presbytery composed partly of Congregational churches, under the plan of union. The new Galesburg church had 81 original members, of whom 63 came by letter. Of these 35 brought letters from Presbyterian and 25 from Congregational churches. The church established relations under the plan of union with the nearest ecclesiastical body, which was the Schuyler presbytery. Upon its organization, February 25, 1837, it adopted as its name the First Presbyterian church of Galesburg. As a church it was an integral part of the plan of the original founders, which was to establish a Christian community, a Christian church and a Christian college. While there was a strong Congregational element in its membership, the Presbyterians predominated. Certain it is that at that time there was no denominational feeling or ambition, for all such possibilities were swallowed up in the intense and earnest common purpose. The Rev. George W. Gale, the leading spirit in the whole project and a Presbyterian, was its first pastor. It is evident from all the testimony that the church at its origin cared less for denominational forms and names than for religion and morals and for the work of education and reform. It can easily be understood that the Congregationalists would feel themselves thoroughly at home both by training and disposition in any pioneer work, in helping to found a college or in planning the prosecution of any reform. The best ideals of both Presbyterianism and Congregationalism went into the first years of this community. Nevertheless it was inevitable that the denominational consciousness, which was rapidly developing in the outside world, should naturally find reflection after a time in the life of the Galesburg church. In all parts of the country the plan of union was becoming unworkable. After 1837 the old school wing of the Presbyterian church, in America, had little sympathy with any rights claimed under the plan. Meanwhile the Congregational element in the Galesburg church increased in numbers and influence. In 1845, to meet their preferences, a compromise was adopted after amicable discussion, giving the church a double ecclesiastical connection both with the Congregational association and with the presbytery. In May, 1849, members of both persuasions were given equal rights according to the usage of their own denominations. This compromise did not prove satisfactory, so on May 29, 1851, thirty-seven of the Presbyterian members withdrew and formed the "Second Presbyterian church," followed later by eleven others. More Congregationalists came in. In the meantime the slavery question was assuming greater importance, and many Presbyterians became Congregationalists on this account, for the Presbyterian connection, because of its large southern relationship, was tolerant to slavery. The Galesburg Congregationalists, as elsewhere, were vigorously anti-slavery, and the unwillingness of the Peoria presbytery to modify its attitude toward the slavery question after several requests caused the church on October 6, 1855, formally to dissolve its connection with the presbytery. A year later, October 8, 1856, the name Presbyterian was dropped and the title "First Church of Christ in Galesburg" adopted. The fellowship established with the Congregational association in 1845 was maintained, and thus the church, though still independent, became practically Congregational. As an autonomous, self-governing congregation, bound together by covenant and acknowledging the obligations of fellowship with other similar churches, it faithfully perpetuated the Separatist principles of two hundred and fifty years before.



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With this preliminary explanation, the spiritual history of the church is now given from the beginning.

The history of the "First Church of Christ" differs from that of most pioneer churches in several particulars. It passed through no period of infantile growth, but sprang into existence at once, strong and well disciplined, with efficient men and women to labor and pray for its success, and experienced officers to guide its affairs. Instead of receiving aid, it has always ministered to others, now and again sending forth of its strength to build upon other foundations, thus becoming the "mother of churches." Its relations with Knox College have been intimate, and it has received permanent benefit from the labors of presidents and professors and the youthful zeal of students.

The founding of this church was embraced in the same plan which gave origin to Galesburg and Knox College, and a detailed account of the whole movement will be found in its appropriate place in this volume.

In the fall of 1836 more than thirty families were located in cabins on the south side of Henderson grove, awaiting the approach of spring, when they were to begin in earnest the erection of buildings and the opening of farms. These families were homogeneous in their character, partaking of the spirit, as they sprang from the blood, of the Pilgrim fathers of New England. They loved the Bible, the Sabbath and the sanctuary. They cherished, with slight or no variation, the same views of gospel truth and felt, as their fathers felt, the importance of transmitting the institutions of religion to those who should come after them as the richest inheritance they could leave.

Nor were they, the first winter, without the manifest presence of the holy spirit. Rev. John T. Avery, visiting his friends in their new home, spent several weeks aiding the officiating pastor. The way for the organization of a church being thus prepared, the professors of religion met at the schoolhouse in Henderson grove February 15, 1837. The ministers present were Rev. John Waters, who presided, and Rev. Geo. W. Gale. It was resolved: First, "That it is expedient, as soon as practicable, to form a church in this place"; and, second, "to hear each give an account of his or her hope." February 15th, 17th, 21st and 25th were spent in this way, and, when completed, a confession of faith and covenant were unanimously approved. Rev. Mr. Noel of Knoxville was also present, he having been appointed by the presbytery of Schuyler to assist in its formation. Sunday, February 26th, the confession of faith and covenant were adopted, and the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper were administered. April 5th it was unanimously resolved "that it is expedient to organize the church fully as Presbyterian and to choose three elders and two deacons." Nehemiah West, Nehemiah H. Losey and John Kendall were chosen elders and Thomas Simmons and Abel Goodell deacons. April 9th these were all installed in office, and the church was declared organized by the name of the Presbyterian church of Galesburg. Rev. Geo. W. Gale reported to the church, April 25th, that it had been received under the care of the presbytery of Schuyler. Thus the church began with eighty-one members, sixty-three having presented letters and eighteen uniting on profession of faith.

During the summer of 1837 meetings in the village were held in the schoolhouse, which stood on the north side of Ferris street, between Broad and Cherry, till December, 1838, when the academy building was used till the erection of the

church, in which the first service was held June 21st, 1846. This building was in constant use until 1894, when it was torn down to make way for the present building, which was begun in 1895 and dedicated in 1898.

In all this time, from 1837 to 1898, there were various withdrawals of groups of members to form other churches. Besides the separation of the Presbyterians in 1851 there was an amicable understanding in 1855 by which another Congregational church was formed. Thirty-five members withdrew and established the "First Congregational church in Galesburg;" during the next few years eighty-two other members from the mother church followed them. The principal motive seems to have been the feeling that the parent church was too large and that two churches could accomplish more than one. The new organization soon acquired an individuality of its own, and, for the forty years of its independent existence, the personality of its pastors and the public spirit and influence of its members gave it a large part in the religious life of the city.

In 1856 the "Brick church" on Broad street, between Simmons and Tompkins, was built. The first pastor was the Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., after whom the building has since been named. The great storm of May, 1858, blew over the tall spire, which practically destroyed the building. To aid in the reconstruction, Henry Ward Beecher, brother of the pastor, lectured in Galesburg, donating the proceeds to the church. The parsonage on the corner of Broad and North streets was given the church by Mrs. Henry Hitchcock. For nearly forty years these two churches, the "Brick church" and the "Old First" worked side by side, but by 1894 the time seemed ripe for reunion. The Reverend H. A. Bushnell, the last pastor of the "Brick church," resigned, and the two churches reunited on January 1, 1895, as "the Central Congregational church of Galesburg." To the united membership the "Brick church" gave 350 members, the "Old" church 476, a total of 826. Rev. A. F. Sherrill, D. D., who had been pastor of the "Old First" church, continued as pastor of the new reunited Central church. The large and impressive building which had been planned as a part of the reunion was dedicated December 4, 1898, and still stands as an appropriate symbol of the history of the church it shelters. Of the various buildings acquired during these sixty years the parsonage of the "Brick church" was taken over by the Central church and is still in active use. Beecher chapel passed into the hands of Knox College, where it receives constant use in term time, both as a chapel for the college students and to accommodate a part of the work of the Knox Conservatory of Music. A large wooden chapel which had been built just west of the original great wooden church in 1851 was not torn down in 1894, but was moved out to the east part of the city, where it became the home of the newly organized East Main Street church until December, 1910. In 1911, having outlived its usefulness, it was torn down.

The original church building on the square, that was destroyed in 1894, played many roles in the life of the city during its existence, but none more interesting than that as protector and guardian spirit of the "underground railroad." The steeple was often used as a hiding place for negroes and the great auditorium often rang with the denunciations of the fugitive slave law, the Missouri compromise, the Dred Scott decision, and of everything connected with the slave system.

The temporary bitterness accompanying the separation of these two branches



CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

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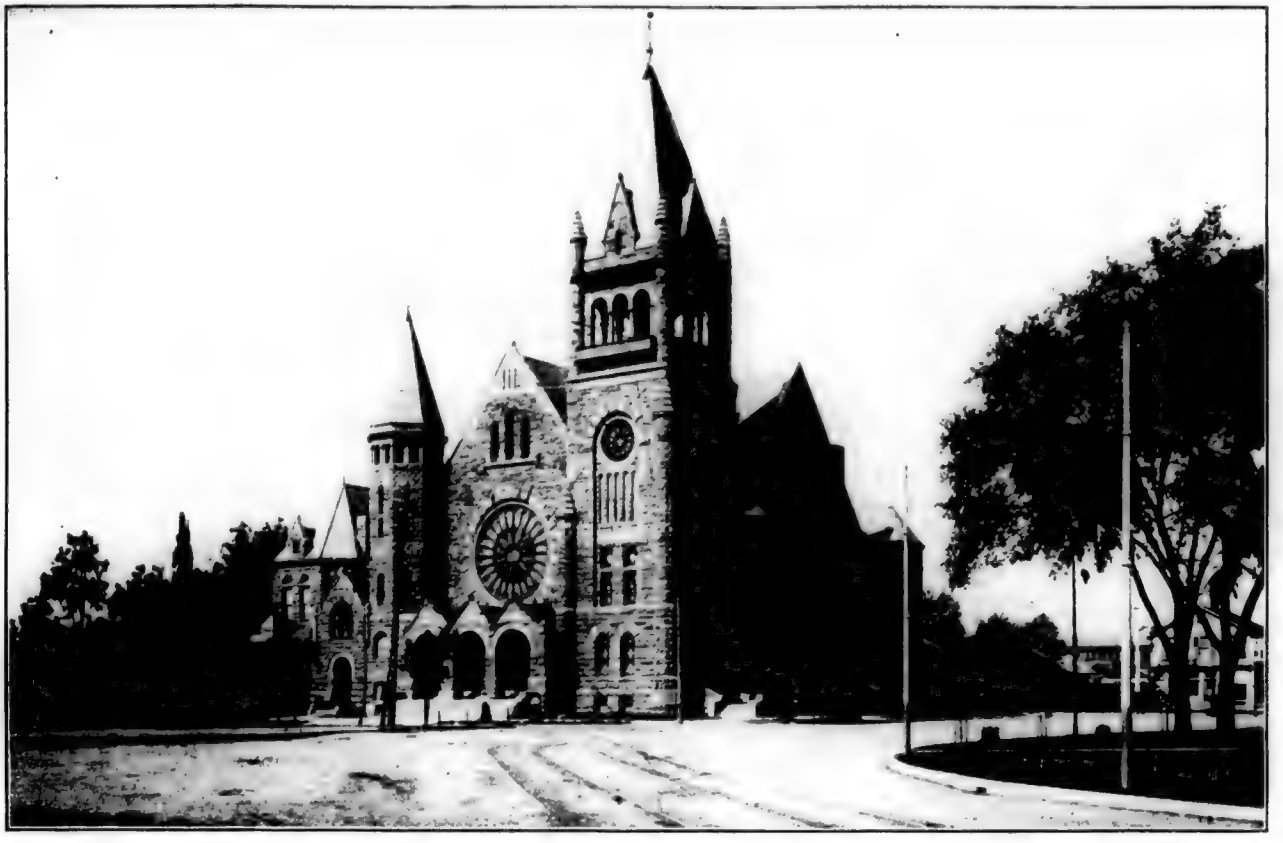
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of Congregationalists was far exceeded by the acrimony that soon after developed in the great controversy between the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists concerning their respective rights in Knox College. From the calm atmosphere of fifty years later, this trouble reminds one of the apostolic discussion between James and John as to which should sit on the right hand and which on the left. The original liberal and broad-minded intention of the founders came safely through the strife; the college was originally intended to be non-sectarian, and is non-sectarian today. Today Presbyterians and Congregationalists alike are interested to preserve the intention of the founders with the liberal spirit of the founders. Nevertheless while the controversy lasted, it was very real and very important to those concerned; it could not well be otherwise when such powerful personalities as Jonathan Blanchard, Edward Beecher and George W. Gale, not to speak of others, were involved.

In 1898, Rev. C. A. Vincent, D. D., was called to become the pastor of Central church. Under his aggressive leadership the church developed in strength and the balance of the debt upon its great new building was cleared off. During the year 1907, as a result of the Gipsy Smith and the W. A. Sunday revival campaigns, 410 were added to the church. He was followed by the Rev. J. Percival Huget, D. D., who came in 1907, and remained three years adding by his strong and eloquent preaching and organizing activities much strength to the church. The membership, January 1, 1912, was 1,293, and there were 850 enrolled in the Sunday school. The present pastor is the Rev. C. E. McKinley, who took up the work in September, 1911.

OTHER GALESBURG CHURCHES

In 1858, a mission Sunday school was established in the southeast part of the town by an organization, which in time came to represent all the Protestant churches of Galesburg. In 1894, there grew out of this mission revival services in the eastern part of the city in charge of the Rev. W. H. Wannamaker, an evangelist. The result of this movement was the organization of two new Congregational churches, the Knox Street church, on the corner of Day and Knox streets, organized in August, 1894, with 22 members; and the Union Congregational church, organized August 8, 1894, with 36 members. A new building was planned for the Knox Street church and dedicated June 24, 1895. To the Union Congregational church was given the old chapel of the "Old First" which was moved to a lot near the corner of East Main and Phillips streets. The church, upon entering this building took the name of "The East Main Street Congregational church." The project of establishing at the same time two new churches proved to be a little too ambitious. The Knox Street church worked along for thirteen years with gradually declining fortunes and in 1907, the building was sold to the United Brethren, who have since conducted a church there. The East Main Street church had a fairly prosperous history only for a few years. Its fortune also seemed to be declining, but in 1903, it took a new grip on its field, and has since grown strong enough, not only to become self-supporting, but to build an adequate and permanent new building on the corner of Whitesboro and East Main streets at a cost of about $25,000. This building was dedicated December 11, 1910.

CHURCHES OUTSIDE OF GALESBURG

The growth of Congregationalism outside of Galesburg was determined at first by the development of new settlements. When the railroad came through, settlements grew up along its line at Wataga, Oneida and Altona, and Congregational churches soon after appeared in each of these places. In two cases churches, established under other auspices, became Congregational, because they found the simple Congregational procedure involving autonomy, covenant and fellowship more satisfactory. Thus the Victoria church, originally Presbyterian, became Congregational, as well as the old and influential Cumberland Presbyterian church near Abingdon.

In later years, Congregationalism in Knox county has been affected by the process of change taking place throughout the Congregational denomination by which attempts have been made to make more efficient the machinery for gaining their common object. The "fellowship" that was sufficient for pioneer days has discovered in the complications of modern life the need of dependence upon something more systematic than voluntary co-operation. The churches of Knox county are affiliated by fellowship with the Central West association of Congregational churches including the churches of Knox, Fulton, Peoria, Marshall, Stark and Mercer counties and also to the general state conference of Illinois. Both these organizations have within two years adopted new forms of government, which, while they preserve carefully the original Congregational ideas, provide a new and improved centralization of power designed to be of better help to the weaker churches, and a more successful means for prosecuting the great common missionary enterprises.

BRIEF HISTORIES OF INDIVIDUAL CHURCHES

ONTARIO AND ONEIDA

The settlers of Ontario township began to come in soon after the arrival of the settlers in Knox county. They came from the same region—Oneida county, New York—and brought with them the same ideals concerning religion, education, temperance and slavery. Among these settlers were the Williamses, Nelsons, Wetmores, Cranes, Chapmans, Camps, Hollisters, Savages, Moshers and Powells. Congregational churches were founded by them in two places, Ontario and Oneida.

The earliest center of common activity was in the southwest corner of the township where the Camp schoolhouse was built in 1839, in which religious services were held from the first. Here was organized the Ontario church, on August 12, 1848, with seventeen members and the Rev. D. Todd as first pastor. A building was erected in 1851, on the northeast corner of section 31, near the school. In more recent years a parsonage was added. This church has the distinction of being the first strictly Congregational church in Knox county, for the Galesburg church was still nominally Presbyterian. On January 1, 1912, the membership of this church was 83 and there were 54 in the Sunday school. The Ontario settlement also has the honor of having been an active station on the line of the "underground railway," two of the Congregational members, C. F. Camp and Howard Powell being active in this work.

The other center in Ontario township was developed by the coming of the railroad in 1854 in the southeast corner of the township, at Oneida, and there a church was organized December 22, 1855, with twenty-one members. Prominent among them were Deacon and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Child, Lewis and Mary Burt, and A. R. and E. C. St. John. Not until February, 1858, after three years of self-sacrificing toil, did the Congregationalists dedicate their own building. Congregational fellowship was well illustrated on that occasion by the presence of many from the Ontario church and of Dr. Edward Beecher and President Blanchard from the Galesburg churches. The first regular pastor was Rev. C. H. Abernethy. This church was very active in anti-slavery work and has always been a strong influence in temperance reform. Its membership on January 1, 1912, was 127 and there were 100 in the Sunday school.

WATAGA

Wataga was another settlement that grew up rapidly as the result of the railroad coming, and here also a church was organized the following year, on June 10, 1855. The first meeting was appropriately held in the new station, and the church thereafter worshipped in the school house till 1860, when a building was erected. To this a parsonage was added in 1876. The ten original members were A. P. Babcock, Wm. S. Farnham, Mrs. Maria Farnham, Mrs. C. F. Farnsworth, Benjamin Gardner, Mrs. Abigail Gardner, Sarah Gardner, Mrs. Minerva Holyoke, Chas. W. Rhodes, Mrs. Jane Rhodes. Of these A. P. Babcock in later years as missionary for the Knox county Sunday school association and agent for the American Bible society did a remarkable and influential work of personal visitation throughout the county. The present membership of the church is 51, and it has a Sunday school of 52.

VICTORIA

The Victoria church was originally organized as a Presbyterian church in May, 1841, the village having had an early growth by reason of its situation on the main post route to Chicago; but in April, 1849, the church became identified with the Congregational fellowship and for over fifty years had a flourishing history. A good building was erected in 1852 and later a parsonage. At the present time, however, although these buildings remain, the activity of the church has ceased.

ALTONA

The coming of the railroad is also responsible indirectly for the church at Altona, which was organized February 21, 1857, with nine members, under the leadership of the Rev. A. Root. A building was erected in 1866 and sometime later a parsonage. Of the whole organization the parsonage alone remains. The church has not been active for some time.

RIO

The Rio Congregational church was organized in 1871 and its building was dedicated in 1873. At the present time it has a co-operative arrangement with the Methodist church, interesting as an illustration of practical harmony in Christian work, under which a union Sunday school and a common pastor are maintained. January 1, 1912, the church had 105 members and there were 140 in the union Sunday school.

ABINGDON

The Abingdon church has a continuous history longer than that of any existing Congregational church in Knox county. That history has not been continuously Congregational, however, for only since 1881 has it been affiliated with the Congregational fellowship. It originated as a Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1834 or 1835 with fifteen members. Not long after a house of worship was erected about one and one-half miles northwest of Abingdon, said to be the first church building in the county. In 1866 the congregation moved to Abingdon and built a new church there. In 1881 the members voluntarily decided to transfer their connection to the Congregational body, since which time the church has well perpetuated the high ideals and influential plans of its founders. On January 1, 1912, there were 248 members and 127 in the Sunday school.

DELONG

The present Delong church came into existence in 1894 as the result of services held by the Rev. A. W. Depew, then pastor of the Abingdon church. An attractive building was erected in 1903. There was on January 1, 1912, a membership of 103 and a Sunday school of 60.

Altogether in the whole county there was, on January 1, 1912, a Congregational church membership of 2,218 and a Sunday school membership of 1,648.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

By S. A. Wagoner

I. *Historical.* 1. Methodism began in the second quarter of the eighteenth century (1739) in England, as a revival within the Established church (Episcopal), under John Wesley, preacher, founder, statesman; Chas. Wesley, hymn writer; John Fletcher, theological and controversial writer, and George Whitefield, brilliant pulpit orator. These were university men. And though ordained ministers of the English church they were soon denied the pulpits of the church. Hence followed the famous field-preaching, when as many as 20,000 people often heard Wesley and Whitefield. There early developed a new and remarkable agency of "lay-preachers" and workers, whose example has been followed in latter evangelism by such illustrious laymen as Mr. Moody and Mr. Sunday

and great numbers of Young Men's Christian association workers. The groups resulting from this movement were not called churches, but "societies," for they were still in the English church, and their houses were called chapels. The first Methodist chapel in the world was built in Bristol, England, in 1739.

The first Wesleyan "conference" held in the world was in Foundry chapel, London, in 1744, with ten ministers present, four of whom were lay-preachers.

2. Agencies started by Methodism in England.
   1. The Naval and Military Bible society. (First British Bible society.)
   2. First Tract society.
   3. First dispensary in the world (at the old Foundry).
   4. Strangers' Friend society.
   5. A Sunday school in High Wycombe, fourteen years before Robert Raikes.
   6. London Missionary society.
   7. The class meeting.
   8. The itinerancy.
   9. Publishing business.
   10. Schools.
   11. Lay preaching.
   12. Open air preaching.

Mr. Wesley did not organize a new church in England, but remained in the Established church. He aided in founding the Methodist Episcopal church in America.

3. In America. The first Wesleyan preaching in America was in Georgia in 1735, by Mr. Wesley.

The first church was built in 1768 in New York.

The first "annual conference" was held in 1773 in Philadelphia.

The church as a separate body was organized at the Christmas conference in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1784.

The first delegated general conference was held in 1812 in New York city, with 88 delegates. There were then 688 preachers and 184,567 members.

Methodism has now spread to all continents and chief divisions of the world, being firmly planted in the United States, England, Canada, Australia, India, China, Japan, etc.

II. *Doctrinal.* Mr. Wesley said, "Life is more than dogma." Methodism was a revival of both life and doctrine. It preached no new doctrine, but emphasized cardinal doctrines long neglected. It correlated these and came to be, as it still is, the chief representative of the school of the theology and Christian philosophy which has come to be the general ground of Christendom.

Mr. Wesley said, "Our main doctrines, which include all the rest, are repentance, faith and holiness."

The doctrinal controversy of the eighteenth century was between two schools —one standing for the "five points"—total depravity, particular election, partial redemption, effectual calling, infallible perseverance. Methodism presented her five points: 1. All men are sinners. 2. All men are redeemed. 3. All men are called. 4. As many as obey the call are chosen. 5. Of those chosen as many as endure to the end shall be saved.

Emphasis was laid upon the universality of the atonement and the witness of the spirit.

III. *Government.* It is representative, under a constitution. Its highest authority is in a delegated "general conference" composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates elected respectively by ministers and laymen.

This conference meets every four years, is the law-making body and combines in itself legislative, judicial and executive functions; and while it establishes certain church courts and is an appellate court it is not a court of original jurisdiction.

The governing body of the local church is the "quarterly conference." It consists of trustees, stewards, class leaders, Sunday school superintendents and presidents of brotherhood, aid society and Epworth league. All these are elected by the laymen. Stewards and class leaders are nominated by the pastor. Women are electors and are eligible to all these offices and to the general conference.

Its Ministers. All ministers get their first authorization from the quarterly conference (laymen) and their nomination to the annual conference (ministers), by whom they are examined as to doctrines, etc., and by whom they are ordained and authorized. Bishops are general superintendents elected by the general conference and may be retired by that body. They do not give to the church any laws or rules; they administer certain affairs under the constitution and laws. District superintendents administer under the laws within a "district" embracing 20 to 60 pastoral charges.

Usages. The itinerancy is the plan by which ministerial appointments are made and ministerial exchanges effected in a regular and timely manner, so that no effective minister shall be without a parish and no church without a pastor.

Estimates by non-Methodists.

Green, historian: "The Methodists themselves were the least result of the Methodist revival."

Lecky, historian: "Wesley has had a wider constructive influence in the sphere of religion than any man since the 16th century; and has exercised a powerful influence on the political history of England."

Goldwin Smith: "Against the disintegrating tendencies of the 18th century the religious crusade of John Wesley was among the strongest defensive forces."

Dean Stanley: "The Methodist movement has moulded the spiritual character of the English-speaking protestantism of the world."

Dr. Chalmers: "Methodism is Christianity in earnest."

IV. *Genius of Methodism.* The outstanding facts are these:

1. The uprising and development of lay influence. Hitherto in the English churches laymen had not exercised spiritual functions. The Wesleyan movement called laymen into service—class leaders, stewards, exhorters, local preachers. The talents of Christian women also were brought into use. In both England and America the foundations were laid largely by lay-preachers. Its genius is not an aristocracy but a democracy.

2. The simplicity of its doctrinal requirements for membership. Wesley said: "Is a man a believer in Jesus Christ, and is his life suitable to his profession, are the sole inquiries I make." The general rules declare, "There is only

one condition previously required of those seeking admission to our societies—A desire to flee from the wrath to come and be saved from their sins."

3. Confident testimony to present salvation. Few, even among the clergy, had claimed such experience or declared the doctrine of Christian assurance.

4. Catholicity. This is evidenced by the simplicity and inclusiveness of its doctrine; its generous spirit toward all communions that honor Christ; the readiness with which its members pass into all other evangelical churches; and the fact that the trend of religious thought and philosophy of the modern world is toward Arminian theology and Wesleyan interpretation.

V. *Results.* In 1912—

1. Ecumenical Methodism. About 20 branches in the world.

Ministers (besides lay-preachers)	55,808
Churches	99,497
Members	8,768,616
Members and Adherents	32,728,547
Sunday school scholars	8,273,809

2. Methodist Episcopal church

Ministers	20,569
Members	3,520,197
Members and adherents	8,800,492
Sunday school scholars	942,429
Churches	30,397
Value	$183,262,593.00
Parsonages	13,990
Value	$ 32,285,193.00
Schools, colleges, universities	
Professional, secondary, missionary.	360
Property and endowment	$ 58,057,574.00
Students	75,585
Deaconess property and endowment.	$ 5,601,268.00
Deaconesses	1,360
Book concern, publishing houses,	
founded in 1790	$ 5,301,093.90
Total sales 1844 to 1908	$ 86,332,177.00

The first that is known of Methodism in Knox county seems to have been in 1834, when Peter Cartwright held a camp meeting within the boundaries of the county. In his autobiography, Cartwright himself relates the following incident:

"In the course of this year, 1834, we had a camp meeting in Knox county, Henderson river mission. There was a goodly number tented, and a fine turn out of people, for the number of settlers in this new and rising country. Our encampment was pitched in a beautiful little grove on an eminence, surrounded by prairie on every hand.

"There was in this settlement an interesting and intelligent family from one of the eastern states. The younger members of the family consisted of several young men and young ladies. The young people liked the Methodists, and were deeply convicted; the old people particularly the old lady, were very much opposed to them. Living, as they did close to the camp ground, they put

their Yankee ingenuity to work to keep their children away from the meeting; but finding they could not accomplish it, they at once determined to pitch their tent on the camp ground, and they thought they would have a better opportunity to watch the children, and counteract any influence we might exert upon them. They pretended to be very friendly, to save appearances. The old lady, for the purpose of disarming me, treated me very kindly, and invited me to eat with them, which I did. In the meantime one of the daughters, who was deeply convicted, told me all about her mother's opposition to the Methodists, and her schemes to prevent her children from being influenced to become religious.

"One Saturday evening I invited the seekers of religion to come forward to the altar for the prayers of the church. Two of her daughters came forward and knelt in prayer. A young sister, almost as much opposed to the Methodists as her mother, went into the altar with a phial of hartshorn, and while her two sisters were trying to pray she slipped the hartshorn to their nose, in order to drive them up and prevent their seeking religion. I very soon detected her in her operations, and took hold of her hand, wrenched the phial from her, led her out of the altar, and told her if I caught her in there any more on such business, I would pitch her out and publicly expose her.

"While I was talking to and praying with these two young ladies and others, I saw the old lady, their mother, come and take her seat outside of the altar, immediately opposite her daughters, and if at any time she thought I was not watching her, she would kick them in their sides to drive them up. I watched her very closely, and when in the act of kicking them, I took hold of her foot and gave her a strong push backward, and over she tumbled among the benches. Being a large corpulent woman, she had some considerable tussel to right herself again. So in this way I defeated the scheme of the devil once more. The girls became very much engaged, but while there were many still pressing to the altar, and my attention for the moment was called off, the old lady contrived to get them out of the altar into the tent. As soon as I discovered what was done, I gathered two or three good singers and praying persons, and followed them into the tent, and commenced singing; I then gave them an exhortation; then said 'Let us pray,' and called on the father of the girls to pray for his children, but he refused; I then called on their mother to kneel down and pray for her children, and she refused. In the meantime two of the boys, as well as the two girls, became very much affected, and cried for mercy; and presently the third daughter, that had used the hartshorn in the altar, got awfully convicted, and begged all present to pray for her, or she would be lost and damned forever. This was too much for the old people; they became awfully alarmed, and wept bitterly; and you may be sure the whole tent was in a mighty uproar. The singing, praying, and exhortations were kept up nearly all night. Four of the family were powerfully converted, and the sectarian devil in the old father and mother was affectfully disarmed, and from that blessed night they became a religious family; all joined the Methodist church, and, as far as I know, walked worthy of their high vocation. May they all prove faithful till death, and then receive a crown of life."

At the annual conference in Springfield, October 1, 1835, Peter Cartwright



FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Located on the corner of North Kellogg and Ferris Streets. Erected in 1911. Value, $95,000.

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was appointed presiding elder for four years of the Quincy district, which consisted of the following appointments: Pittsfield, Quincy circuit, Quincy mission, Rushville station, Rushville circuit, Canton, Ft. Edwards mission, Henderson River mission and Knoxville mission included the counties of Knox and Warren and part of Fulton. In 1867 permanent camp grounds were located at Gilson, and for forty-three years annual camp meetings were held there, many of the great preachers of the denomination taking part from time to time. When in 1910 the meetings were discontinued and the property given to Hedding College.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ABINGDON, ILL.

The first white settler in Cherry Grove was Hiram Palmer, Methodist local preacher, who came here in 1828 and lived alone until A. D. Swartz and Asel W. Dorsey came in the following year. The first Methodist preaching was done by this Hiram Palmer at the home of A. D. Swartz, in the winter of 1829-1830. He formed a small class composed of A. D. Swartz and wife and Hiram Palmer and wife. The first traveling preacher sent here was Thomas Mills, sent out by the Illinois conference. He had a large circuit, in which Abingdon was included. The preaching service was maintained for eight years at the home of A. D. Swartz, after which the first church was built, in 1846. In 1867 the first church building was torn down and another built. The pastor at that time was Rev. D. H. Gray. The members of the quarterly conference at that time were Revs. M. E. Springer, D. T. Wilson, Wm. Harvey. Local preachers—Henry King, I. B. Howards, John Dickinson. Stewards—Geo. Bassett, P. M. Shoop, S. M. Lewis, M. Mowrey, Henry Sullivan, Wm. Latimer. Class leaders—C. W. C. Duffield, O. P. Swartz, John Wood, Mr. Earlel, Rev. M. E. Springer, S. Johnson. Trustees—James Best, president; Rev. M. E. Springer, treasurer; M. L. Brown, secretary; John E. Chesney, Jason Moore and Wm. Pratt. James Sebree was Sunday school superintendent. The present edifice was erected on the site of the Second church, corner of Latimer and Washington streets, in 1898; Rev. R. E. Buckey, pastor. The cornerstone was laid Thursday, June 16th.

ALTONA

The Methodist Episcopal church in Altona (original name Walnut grove) was organized August 14th, 1853, by Rev. J. B. Quincy, who was then traveling Henderson circuit. There were thirteen members received and organized, as follows: James Howey and wife, E. B. Main, wife and son, Delos S. Main, Jacob Terwilliger and wife, Benjamin Logan and wife, S. L. Butler and wife, Mrs. Cochran and Mary Leter.

James Howey was appointed class leader and E. B. Main and Benjamin Logan elected stewards. In 1853 Altona was connected with the Victoria circuit and served in turn by Revs. A. D. McCool, D. A. Falkenberg, Wm. J. Smith, C. A. Stine, W. P. Graves, U. J. Giddings, J. Kerns, J. Matthews and J. D. Smith.

In 1867 Altona was made a separate pastorate and Rev. E. Ransom appointed pastor. The first place of public worship used by the Altona Methodists

was a schoolhouse which was only 16x20 feet in size standing on what is now the northeast corner of Main and Depot streets. The present church building was erected in 1857 at a cost of $3,500, being the first building erected for public worship in the village. In 1867 on becoming a distinct pastoral charge the parsonage was built at a cost of $2,300

The Sunday school was organized in the spring of 1855, E. B. Main as superintendent. Recent pastors of the church have been Revs. W. S. Welsh, A. P. Robson, A. M. Bowlin, J. W. Ferris, C. A. Wright, G. H. McCrea, A. E. Rowson. The present pastor is Rev. G. H. Smith. During Rev. J. W. Ferris' ministry the church was remodeled and is now a very beautiful and commodious building. Attached to this circuit is the Nekoma Methodist Episcopal church, where services are held each Sunday afternoon.

The work continues to prosper, and good is being accomplished by Methodism in the town.

DAHINDA

The Dahinda Methodist church came into being under the leadership of Miss Hattie Sargent (now deceased), who agitated the matter and made a beginning of a subscription list, which others carried to a successful issue. This was in December, 1903. The church was built and dedicated November, 1904. Franklin Rist was its first pastor and had much to do with getting the society organized.

HENDERSON

The Methodist church of Henderson was erected in 1874. The date of the formation of the society is not known, but it must have been some time in the sixties. It is a significant fact that the ground on which the building stands is the site of the old Buzzard's Nest, a notorious tavern and saloon of early days. How appropriate that the house of God should be erected where once stood the house of sin. The coming of the church has indeed caused the decline of the saloon rule, until the latter had to go.

The most far-reaching movement in Henderson of recent years was the great revival conducted by the Reverend George Hinds in the year of 1906. The entire religious and moral sentiment of the community was changed and the churches gained many staunch supporters.

Henderson was originally part of the Wataga charge, but has for several years past been connected with Rio. Among its former pastors are some of the leading men of the conference—W. H. Witter, N. T. Allen, S. P. James, A. M. Stocking, S. P. Archer, C. F. W. Smith, H. B. Gough and many others. Of recent years the pastors have been Charles Van Dettum, Evens Worthley, George Hinds, H. B. Green, J. D. Payne, I. E. Moats.

LOUISVILLE

Mr. J. W. Stephens furnishes the following statement in regard to the Louisville Methodist church, which formerly stood upon the Abingdon road about half way from Galesburg to Abingdon.

The building was 30x40 feet, with walls 14 feet high. The roof was quite flat, probably not more than one-eighth pitch. It had four windows on each side, but none at the ends. It was built by Reuben Castle in 1842, and he received for his labor and the material which he put into it $150. Every piece of dimension stuff that was in the building was hewn out of oak. It stood on blocks that raised the building quite high from the ground. The frame was covered with oak siding and it stood two years without being plastered. It is not known what was paid for the plastering.

In 1878 the little church known as Warren chapel was built, at which time the Louisville church was abandoned as a house of worship. It was given to Rev. R. Kinney, and he occupied it about five years as a residence. Then Mr. J. W. Stephens purchased the ground and the church which stood upon it. It was sold to Mr. McConchie in 1889. He demolished the building and put the material into a barn in Warren county in the neighborhood of what is known as the Reynolds district.

Mr. Stephens saw the building as it was being torn down and speaks of the structure as exceedingly well built and thoroughly pinned together with wooden pins. During the time when it was used as a church Mr. Stephens says that the sheep that were running at large used to go under the building and stay there during their resting time and the hottest parts of the day.

MAQUON

The village of Maquon was forty years old before the Christian influence was strong enough to establish a church. During that time many fruitless efforts had been made by different faiths in that direction. During the first twenty years of the history of the town it was not considered a suitable place for a church, as the church members were few and poor.

The first preaching in the Maquon settlement was in a log cabin just outside the corporate limits, that stood in the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 4. The cabin was built by Mr. Dolph and owned at the time by William McGowen, one of the original proprietors of the town. This was in 1825. The name of the preacher was Parnach Owen, who was a Presbyterian in faith. He came here as a surveyor and laid out the town. The first Methodist preaching was in the same cabin about 1838.

Rev. Rufus Miles was the first minister who held regular preaching services at Maquon. He was a Presbyterian. In 1841 or 1842 Mr. Maddox erected a building for the purpose of putting in machinery for carding wool. It stood on the west side of the public square, a little south of the center. The first special service held by the Methodist was in this building and was conducted by that old pioneer of Methodism, Rev. Stephen Beggs. He was assisted by Henry Summers, William Clark and Rev. Plummer. The first Methodist class was organized at the close of this meeting. The appointment was put on the Knoxville circuit and Maquon had regular preaching for some time. "The old brick schoolhouse" was erected in 1848 and became the place for holding all religious meetings for many years.

In 1859 spiritualism was introduced and soon became the rage. It affected the community to an alarming extent. Seances were held nightly and the whole

community was much disturbed. Preaching services were practically broken up. This state of things lasted for a number of years.

Preaching was supplied from Knoxville for a number of years in an irregular way. In the winters of 1861-2 a United Brethren preacher by the name of Wilmette held a series of meetings in the schoolhouse and had about thirty conversions. An effort was made at that time to build a church. A subscription amounting to $1,500 was gotten up, but for some reason they did not succeed in building. The field was not properly cultivated, and most of the converts drifted back. In 1866 the old schoolhouse was for sale. Some of the women who were members of the sewing society made up their minds to purchase it and arrange it for church purposes. It was sold to them for $300 and refitted at some additional expense and made a very comfortable place in which to hold services.

The next effort at church building was by Rev. Stephen Brink, who was on the Gilson work. He succeeded in getting $1,200 subscribed, but the church did not materialize. In 1872 a man by the name of Garretson, a Christian preacher, had a revival and organized a society of about fifty. A subscription of $1,500 followed, but for some reason it proved a failure. A Mr. Grouard, a spiritualist, and a Mr. Carney, a Universalist, next proposed a union building, but nothing came of it. In 1875 Maquon was put on with the Summit work, and Rev. Charles W. Swartz was appointed to take charge. He began talking church as soon as he came and succeeded in getting a subscription of $1,600, with the promise of more. The site for the church was purchased from Mr. Thomas Benson, the building was erected by Burkhalter brothers at a cost of $4,500 and was dedicated by Bishop Jesse T. Peck, Sept. 11, 1877. Rev. Swartz served the church two years and was followed by H. S. Humes, who remained one year.

Rev. L. B. Dennis was appointed in 1878. During his first winter he succeeded in bringing about a revival in which there were one hundred conversions. It was the first revival of importance in Maquon. Important because it succeeded in permanently establishing organized christianity in Maquon. He left the first authentic records of membership that have been continued to the present.

He remained two years and was followed by J. E. Williams, who was appointed in October, 1880, and remained one year.

William Merriam next followed, and at the end of his first year Maquon was put on the Gilson circuit and Merriam was sent to the Gilson work. He died in Gilson, Feb. 12, 1883.

A. P. Beal was sent to fill out the year. In October, 1883, Vincent Aten was sent to Maquon, it being made a separate charge again. He remained one year and was followed by R. B. Seaman. He was returned a second year. It was through his earnest efforts that the present parsonage was built. Rev. Joe Bell was appointed to Maquon Oct. 12, 1886. He was returned the second and third time. These three years were so full of blessed results that Maquon people have every reason to long cherish his memory.

In 1889 R. D. Russell was sent to Maquon and was followed one year later by N. G. Clark, who remained one year.

In 1891 Rev. A. M. Bowlin was appointed to the charge, remaining two years. During Rev. Bowlin's pastorate a debt of $700 on the church was paid off and repairs to the amount of $850 made.

In 1893 J. P. McCormick was appointed to Maquon and was followed by R. Y. Hazzard. His term of service was two years, being succeeded by J. G. Evans, who supplied it for nine months in connection with his work as president of Hedding college. Rev. Frank H. Winter, a Hedding student, next took charge, supplying until the annual conference in 1897.

Maquon was without a regular pastor till Nov. 10, 1897, when W. H. Young was appointed to the work. Maquon and Rapatee were associated this year, Maquon having preaching each alternate Sunday morning. Rev. Young was returned in 1898. Next followed Rev. D. T. Wilson, whose gentle influence caused a greater harmony among the people, both inside and out of the church, than had existed heretofore. Rev. John T. Killip came in 1901 to the pastorate. He remained for two years. During this time the church was repaired and modernized and rededicated free of debt.

Rev. J. G. A. Martin was appointed to the charge in 1903 and was again returned the next year, his deep learning and depth of thought being apparent in the poetic trend of his language. He resigned after serving six months of his second year. Rev. Ira Moats was sent to fill out the year. In September, 1906, Rev. S. L. Clark was sent to Maquon. During his pastorate of two years a very successful revival was held and many were added to the church.

Rev. W. F. Kettlekamp succeeded Mr. Clark and remained for three years. During his administration both the Maquon and Rapatee churches were thoroughly repaired and left in excellent condition at a cost of several hundred dollars. At the conference of 1911 Rev. U. Z. Gilmer was appointed to the charge and is the incumbent at the present time.

ONEIDA

Oneida circuit was formed in the autumn of 1857 from portions of the Knoxville and Henderson circuits, with Rev. W. M. Clark preacher in charge and Rev. R. N. Morse presiding elder.

At the conference of 1858 it was transferred to Monmouth district, with Henry Summers presiding elder and George W. Brown preacher in charge. The following year (1859) Oneida circuit was placed in the Toulon district, John Morey presiding elder, and George W. Brown continued preacher in charge. The conference of 1860 returned Oneida to the Monmouth district with Henry Summers presiding elder and William Watson preacher in charge, Bernard Kelley being employed as assistant preacher. During the two years of Rev. Watson's pastorate the church enjoyed a great revival, the record of those years showing the names of 165 probationers received.

Until 1862 the society held its meetings in the schoolhouse. Now, under the pastorate of Wm. J. Smith, a church was erected at a cost of more than $3,000 and dedicated by Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D. D.

In 1864 Oneida became a station and N. C. Lewis was appointed pastor. Since 1864 the appointment of pastors has been as follows: 1865, S. L. Hamilton; 1866-67, Wm. Watson; 1868, M. Spurlock; 1869-70, C. B. Couch; 1871, H. I. Brown; 1872, H. C. Foote; 1873, Chas. H. Brace, Wm. Merriam; 1874-75, Chas. H. Brace; 1876, L. B. Dennis; 1877, C. B. Couch; 1878-79, C. B. Couch; 1880, S. L. Falkner; 1881-82, J. W. Otterman; 1883, W. A. Pratt; 1884,

N. T. Allen; 1885, ————————; 1886, S. P. James; 1887-8-9, W. H. Witter; 1890-91, Wm. Watson; 1892-93, J. J. Hunter; 1894-5-6, E. C. Anderson; 1897-8-9, O. P. Graves; 1900, A. C. Wood; 1901-02, E. E. Diffenbaugh; 1903-04, W. R. Carr; 1905-6-7, I. J. Letherman; 1908-9-10, Chas. Van Dettum; 1911, R. A. Gordon.

The present beautiful church was erected in 1909, dedicated in June by Dr. Edwin A. Schell, president of Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Rev. Chas. Van Dettum was pastor. The building committee was A. J. Roe, Isaac Henderson and S. V. Hannam. A. H. Youngren was the contractor. The building cost $10,000.

The present trustees of the church are Joseph Masters, president; A. J. Roe, C. J. Talbot, Geo. W. Ide, Isaac Henderson, Jas. Weech, Jr., S. V. Hannam, A. F. Adams, Geo. W. Adams.

RIO

The Methodist church building of Rio was built in the year of 1894 and dedicated in December of that year. The society had, however, existed for many years prior to this date. The exact time is not known, but the class existed as early as 1850. In 1853 a man by the name of Coe was class leader. During these early days the services were held in the schoolhouse and other accessible buildings, often even in barns. When in 1872 the Congregationalist church was erected an arrangement was affected whereby the Methodists had the use of that building each alternate Sunday. Here they continued to worship until their own house was built.

Rio has always been part of a circuit or charge, sharing its pastor with North Henderson, Alpha, New Windsor and Henderson successively. From the beginning the church has had steady, healthful growth. Many of its former pastors are now quite prominent in church circles. Among those that have served the church in recent years are T. A. Beal, M. L. O'Harra, W. C. Crane, E. S. Busby, Earl Ballew, Charles Van Dettum, George Hinds, J. D. Payne, H. B. Green and Ira E. Moats.

VICTORIA

First American M. E. church erected here October 27, 1854. In 1836 Zadok Hall was appointed to the Kickapoo mission, which embraced all the territory between here and Laura. That fall the first Methodist class was organized at Old Salem schoolhouse, four miles southeast of present village of Victoria. Here Methodism first took root. Victoria was a part of the Lafayette circuit in 1843.

In 1844 we were transferred to Rock River conference. On the 11th of May, 1849, the present village of Victoria was laid out.

New church was dedicated June 5, 1910.

WATAGA

The Methodist church was organized in Wataga, January 9, 1858. The present church edifice was erected in 1864.

Great Revival.

The great revival meetings were held in February, 1882. As the result 80 people were taken into the church. Rev. John Rugh was pastor. This was probably the greatest revival in the history of the Wataga Methodist church.

In the early history Wataga was on a circuit with five other charges. At the present time the church has a membership of seventy. Wm. Clark was the first preacher, he being the father of N. G. Clark who is still alive. The church has had a battle to live all these years. At the present it is in a healthy condition.

WILLIAMSFIELD

The Williamsfield Methodist church was organized by Rev. John Gimson in 1890, then pastor at Victoria. The building was erected in the same year and at the next conference the church was placed on the Elba circuit. In 1894, under the pastorate of John Killip, the parsonage was built. In 1906 the church was remodelled under the pastorate of Rev. Franklin Rist.

GALESBURG

The first Methodist Episcopal church of Galesburg was organized in 1847 by the Rev. J. J. Hedstrom, with A. M. and Mrs. Follett, L. H. and Mrs. Mary Haskell, and Mr. and Mrs. Beam as members—six in all. It was then an appointment of the Knoxville circuit, belonged to the Rock River conference, and continued so until 1855, when the Peoria, now Central Illinois conference, was organized. The first building was erected in 1851, by the American and Swedish Methodists jointly. It was a wooden structure 36x50 feet in size, and located at the corner of Kellogg and Tompkins streets, a plat of ground which, for more than sixty years has been the gathering point for Methodism in Galesburg, and around which cluster many sacred memories by the older members of the church. The building was not entirely finished until 1853, when on the third Sunday in November it was dedicated by that noted pioneer preacher, Rev. Peter Cartwright. The building now stands (1912) on the Seacord farm east of town and is doing service as a barn.

Pastors of the church from 1847 to 1855 were H. Hadley, Lewis R. Ellis, Isaac Poole, A. Wolincroft, J. F. Chaffee, B. Applebee, Wm. Haney.

The partnership of the American and Swedish members was dissolved by mutual and friendly agreement in 1853, leaving the American members in possession of the property, and in 1855 the Galesburg church became an independent station. The following have been the pastors to date: 1855-1856, Milton Haney; 1856-1858, John P. Brooks; 1858-1860, J. O. Gilbert; 1860-1862, Wm. H. Hunter; 1862-1864, L. B. Kent; 1864-1867, A. Magee; 1867-1868, M. F. Havermale; 1868-1870, D. H. Gray; 1870-1873, G. W. Arnold; 1873-1876, Selah W. Brown; 1876-1879, Geo. W. Brown; 1879-1882, R. G. Pearce; 1882-1884, W. M. Collins; 1884-1887, H. D. Clark; 1887-1892, G. J. Luckey; 1892-1896, C. W. Blodgett; 1896-1897, N. G. Lyon; 1897-1903, T. W. McVety; 1903-1906, Joe Bell; 1906-1908, J. W. Frizzelle; 1908- , Samuel Van Pelt.

The presiding elders of the district, including Knox county, have been R. Haney, John Morey, Milton Bourne, H. Summers, Francis Smith, W. H. Hunter, B. C. Swarts, A. K. Tullis, W. M. Collins, M. C. Bowlin, J. S. Cummings, G. J. Luckey, M. A. Head, H. D. Clark, J. H. Ryan, R. E. Buckey, Joe Bell.

The second session of the Central Illinois conference (organized in 1856) was held in Abingdon in 1857. A session of the conference was held in Galesburg in 1862, when a memorial was sent to President Lincoln urging the emancipation of the slaves. Rev. Richard Haney, a notable Methodist preacher of this section for many years, has made the claim that said memorial was the first of a large number of such memorials sent to the president, and that it had much to do with the famous emancipation proclamation.

Other sessions of the Central Illinois conference held in the county were in Galesburg in 1873 and 1889, and in Abingdon in 1906.

In 1872 a new brick and stone trimmed church was erected, replacing the old wooden structure on the corner of Kellogg and Tompkins streets. It was Gothic style, 45x90 feet, the most beautiful church of the denomination in the county in its time, and cost $36,000. It was remodeled in 1895, at an additional cost of $27,000 and on July 22, 1909 was destroyed by fire—a singular coincident of the burning of the church is noted that on the same day (July 22) thirty-seven years before, the corner stone laying exercises of the church were held.

An incident worthy of mention in connection with the events here described is that Rev. N. T. Allen, now a member of the official board of the present Galesburg church, was present at the dedication of the original church in 1853; also at the dedication of the new church in 1873; also at the dedication of the remodeled church in 1895; and also present at the laying of the corner stone of the magnificent new church now in the course of construction at the corner of Kellogg and Ferris streets.

During the whole history of the Galesburg church, the Sunday school has been an important factor in the progress of the church. So far as may be determined with certainty, the following have served as superintendents in chief: John A. Marshall, C. C. Merrill, O. B. Folger, Matthew Andrews, H. E. Judson, S. A. Wagoner, W. A. Jordan, R. W. Roadstrum.

The Epworth League, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Woman's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, the Standard Bearers, the Men's Brotherhood, and other similar societies have all been worthy of mention.

The new building now nearing completion will cost with grounds and equipment over $100,000. The corner stone was laid Sunday, October 1, 1911, by David G. Downey, D. D. The building committee are:

Samuel Van Pelt, D. D., ex-officio chairman.
Wm. A. Jordan, vice chairman (deceased).
Simon A. Wagoner, secretary.
Judson W. Hoover, treasurer.
Arthur R. Anderson, Walter C. Frank, John G. Burnaugh.
Architects—J. Grant Beadle, Norman K. Aldrich.
Builder—Peter T. Olson.

Summary

The best statistics available gives the summary of Methodism in Knox county as follows: (1912.)

Members	4,035
Members and adherents	10,087
Churches and parsonages	$296,200
College and endowments	175,000
Total property	$471,200
Per capita church property	$116

RISE AND PROGRESS OF SWEDISH METHODISM

By Axel Gabrielson

The organization and growth of the Methodist church under John Wesley, in England in 1739, and in America in 1784, with Wesley's approval, under leadership of Philip Embury, Thomas Webb, Richard Boardman, Joseph Pilmoor, Francis Asbury, Richard Wright, Thomas Coke, Richard Whatcoat, Thomas Vasey and others, is authentic history, familiar to many and accessible to any one, but the history of the rise and progress of Swedish Methodism, an integral of the Church of John Wesley, is little known, and nowhere written in the English language, and it is to supply this omission that the writer offers this article to the readers of the History of Knox County, Illinois, the history of this church being so inseparably connected with that of the county, that the history of the county without that of the church must necessarily be incomplete.

"Who hath despised the day of small things?" was asked centuries before the dawn of the christian era, affording reason for the belief that some people then living, made the mistake of despising small things, and in so doing, gave divine offense, subjecting themselves to loss, and the displeasure and censure of prophet and seer.

If simple folk, in primitive times, were prone to discount beginnings, and set small value upon embryo matter, no wonder that in an age like the twentieth century, the shrine of big things only, attracts devotees en mass, and enjoys acclaim, and that matters of any kind, however meritorious, if small unassuming and modest, often fail of recognition and support, because the scale of their beginnings is in the diminutive. However, the fact remains that many, if not all, of the colossal things of the present, are but the result of small and insignificant beginnings of the near or remote past, and therefore youth of this age, tempted especially to want to begin at the zenith, impatient of any suggestion of need of a required period of effort and growth, preceding fruition of hope, do well to study the present in the light of the past and the experiences of the fathers, and learn, that the admired, magnificent, finished superstructure, or finished product, delighting the eye and thrilling the senses, and over which we exclaim, to the one who can read, always tells the mean story of laborious excavation, foundation building course by course, then construction round upon round, through weary days and months and possibly years of tedious toil, and toil of brawn and brain.

Mica of old extolled not the big city, the world center of his day, but the

little City of Bethlehem, saying—"And thou Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, are not least of the princes of Juda, for out of thee shall come a governor that shall rule my people Israel," and if it be not deemed a sacrilege, for purposes of this article, the writer desires to paraphrase this prophecy thus: "And thou Victoria, in the land of Illinois, art not least among the cities of Illinois, for out of thee has come a church, that is blessing thousands upon thousands of my people."

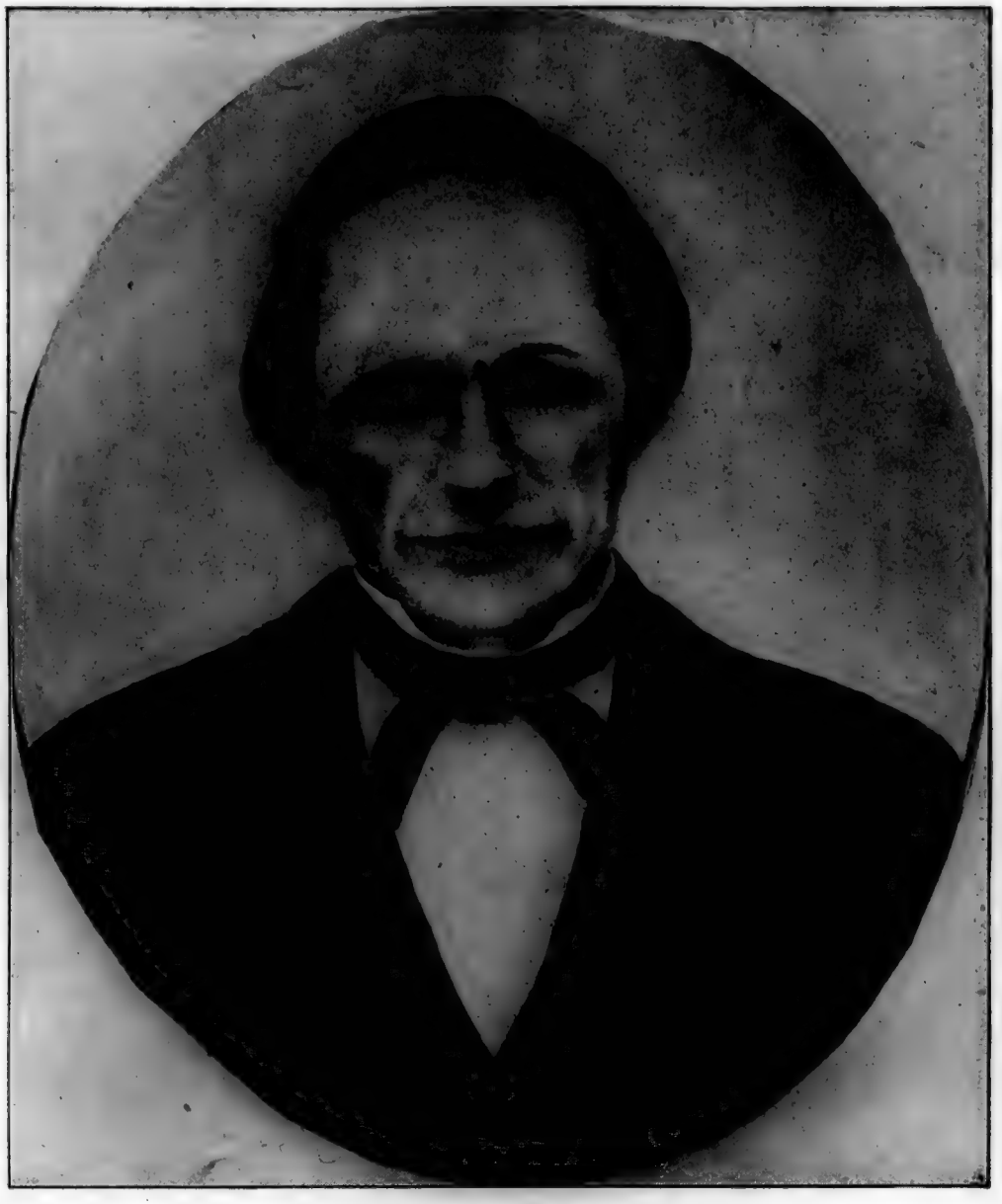
December 15, 1846, Jonas Hedstrom, by occupation a blacksmith, and by the grace of God, a preacher, in Victoria, Illinois, organized the first Swedish Methodist church in America and in the world. The causes that lead to the founding of the Methodist sect among the Swedes, anti-dates this period, however, by many years, and must be related in this connection to afford correct knowledge of facts, and to give due credit where credit belongs. Olof G. Hedstrom, older brother of Jonas Hedstrom, born in Sweden, 1803, emigrated to America in 1825, landing in New York city. This brother's conversion occurred in Dr. Phoebus' church in New York, in 1829, three weeks after his marriage to the godly and piously zealous Caroline Pinckney.

Four years after his conversion, in 1833, O. G. Hedstrom revisited his native land, for the express purpose of testifying to the saving grace of God, to those of his own blood, and so effectual was his testimony, that not only his parents, but also his brother Jonas, ten years his junior, joyfully embraced salvation.

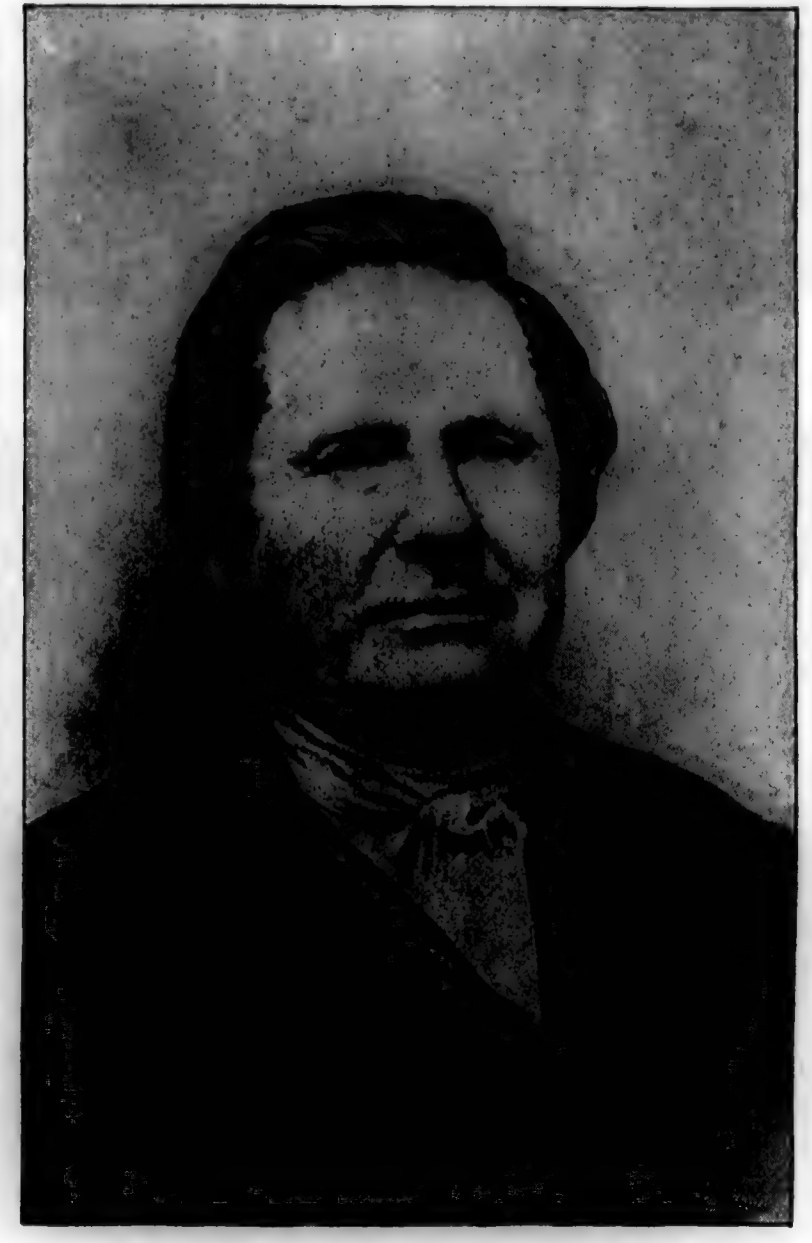
Having seen the object of his visit to the land of his birth accomplished, O. G. Hedstrom returned to America, that same year, bringing his brother Jonas back with his to his adopted country.

Following his return to America, O. G. Hedstrom, up to that time a successful tailor and merchant, abandoned secular pursuits for the ministry entering the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church on probation in 1835, laboring successfully in that connection as an English speaking Methodist preacher, in various appointments, until 1845, when, on May 14th of that year, he was appointed by the presiding bishop of the conference convened in the Forsyth Street church, New York, to the North River mission, the first instance of a Swedish Methodist minister being appointed to labor among Scandinavians in America. But while serving English speaking churches, being stationed in New York city and environments for ten years, from 1835 to 1845, Mr. Hedstrom had done much missionary work among Swedish sailors and emigrants on incoming vessels, and among these had won many converts, some of whom, returning to the home land, told of their conversion, and their testimonies, prayers, exhortations and interpretation of scripture, had the effect of arousing an interest in religious and spiritual things, among large numbers of people in all parts of Sweden, who were called "readers," because of their constant searching of the scriptures and earnest effort to conform to its teaching.

Incidentally, out of this movement grew the Jansonist revival under Eric Janson and Olof Olson, men of fine character, and unusual power and ability, who coming in touch with O. G. Hedstrom and his converts in America and Sweden, had experienced conversion. These godly men, and their ardent loyal followers were subjected to persecution, imprisonment and confiscation of prop-



JONAS HEDSTROM



Pastor P. G. Hedstrom

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JONAS HEDSTROM

erty, and when opportunity offered in 1846, many Jansonists emigrated to America, enduring great hardships and privations, but finally, successfully established in Bishop Hill, Henry county, Illinois, a flourishing Swedish communistic colony. To their original numbers were added many thousand more in the years 1847, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55 and later, and to these hardy, virile, honest, godfearing men and women of the frozen northland, Illinois and her happy contented successful citizen, owe no small meed of praise, for their early contribution to the prosperity and development of a great virgin state.

Beginning with his appointment to the North River mission in 1845, O. G. Hedstrom commenced a service for his fellow countrymen, in his mother tongue, that continued uninterruptedly through three full decades till 1875, when he retired from active service, and two years later, on the 5th of May, 1877, was summoned to his reward. The scene of this unwonted long service, was laid in the North river, New York, the gateway to America for countless thousands of Swedish emigrants coming here from 1845 to 1875.

Associated with George T. Cobb, whose gift of fifty dollars was the first contribution for the cause, O. G. Hedstrom, with William G. Rogers and others of the Asbury M. E. church of New York, purchased the good ship Henry Seeds, lying in North river, rechristening it to the John Wesley, often familiarly and lovingly referred to as the Bethel ship, a veritable gospel ship, and here, upon this ship, lying in its slip, tugging at its chains and anchor, seven days in the week for thirty years, the precious gospel truth of full, free and present salvation was sown with unsparing hand by this man of God and his co-laborers—but all the work done on the Bethel ship, John Wesley, was purely missionary through the many years of its long existence, and its founder, resolutely refused to surrender it for a permanent land work, although he lent his aid to cottage work among his countrymen in Brooklyn and New York, which eventually resulted in the organization of the Emanuel Swedish M. E. church in Brooklyn in 1866, and the Lexington Avenue Swedish M. E. church in New York city, in 1874.

Accompanying his brother O. G. Hedstrom to America on his return to the land of his adoption in 1833, after his brief visit to Sweden, Jonas Hedstrom spent the first five years of his life in this country in New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1838 came to Illinois, stopping in Victoria, Knox county, where, soon after his arrival, he married Diantha Sornberg.

The young people lived for a short time two miles east of Victoria, in a neighborhood then called Farmington, but soon returned to Victoria, where Hedstrom continued to live until his death, May 11, 1859.

A year after coming to Victoria, Jonas Hedstrom began to preach, and since there were no people of his nationality there at that time, his services for four or five years were conducted in English, until beginning with 1845, large numbers of incoming Swedes settling in various points in Illinois supplied a constituancy of his own countrymen, to whom he devoted himself thereafter exclusively. Comparatively soon, now, the consequences of the coming of the young Swede, Olof G. Hedstrom, to our friendly shores in 1825, his conversion among English speaking Methodists, and attendent missionary efforts as layman and preacher, with his own family, among his own countrymen, in the

fatherland and in New York harbor for a period of thirteen years, ripened in the organization of the Swedish Methodist church, not by himself, in New York, but by a convert—his brother, a thousand miles removed from the scenes of his own activity, in a little, inland, Illinois prairie town.

The Swedish Methodist mother church, founded December 15, 1846, in Victoria, Illinois, by Jonas Hedstrom, the blacksmith lay-preacher, had indeed a small beginning, the place of its birth being a tiny log house, in a little frontier village, with an original, or charter, membership of only five souls, namely: Jonas Hedstrom and wife, Andrew Hjelm and wife and Peter Newberg—but as in this article we follow the story of the progress of the Swedish Methodist church from its beginning till the present time, even when endeavoring to give credit to her men, ministry and laity, as the immediate agents of her advancement, so remarkable appears her accomplishment, we shall be lead to exclaim spontaneously, "What hath God wrought!"

After organization, the growth of the Victoria Swedish Methodist society under Mr. Hedstrom's watchful care and zeal, was steady and constant, and it soon assumed a magnitude and influence in the community of no mean proportion, and now in 1912, after sixty-six years of splendid continuous history, and having sent out scores of her people into Iowa. Nebraska and Kansas who have organized and built up Swedish Methodist societies in those states, she has a remaining membership of 120, and carries on all of the activities of a live aggressive church. The ministers, who have served the mother church as stationed pastors, after the passing of the circuit riders, are: N. O. Westergreen, V. Witting, Peter Newberg, Albert Ericson, N. Peterson, Lott Lindquist, J. H. Ekstrand, H. W. Eklund, John Burstrom, A. Walgren, H. Olson, C. F. Livin, J. B. Anderson, P. M. Johnson, Hugo Alm, J. A. Palmquist, Olof Johnson, J. P. Miller, Otto A. Rabe, John Borgeson, Andrew Hermanson, Theodore N. Peterson, Martin Hess, H. W. Willing, Nels W. Bard and the present encumbent, A. J. Strandell.

In 1847, in Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Hedstrom was admitted on trial in the Central Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and three years later, July 1, 1850, in Plainfield, Illinois, was ordained an elder by Bishop L. L. Hamline, and with the prestige of the recognition and approval thus given him by the church, Mr. Hedstrom was encouraged to begin an active campaign of conservation and expansion, which resulted in gathering about himself, from among his converts, a group of helpers and co-laborers, with whose assistance, he pushed his activities beyond Victoria and environments, to more remote and distant points. The first preachers sharing with Mr. Hedstrom the honors of the extension of Swedish Methodism, after the founding of the mother church, coming to him and the work in order named, were Andrew Ericson, John Brown, Peter Challman, Peter Newberg, Eric Shogren, Victor Witting and S. B. Newman, and the first circuit these seven men, with Hedstrom, traveled, after the manner of the early Methodist follow up system of visitation, with Victoria as the place of beginning, was Wataga, LaFayette, Knoxville, Galesburg, Andover, Moline, Geneseo and Chicago, all in Illinois, and New Sweden in Iowa, and in 1854, the combined enrolled membership of these several places had reached 480 souls, all gained by conversion, and profession of faith.

In only four other places in Knox county, besides Victoria, namely, Wataga, Knoxville, Altona and Galesburg was any work done by Mr. Hedstrom and co-laborers for the very good reason that here only were found any Swedish settlers.

In Knoxville and Altona small classes were formed, but no church organization was effected or church building enterprise begun and in due time, through removals, and merging into the English speaking Methodist churches, this membership was dissipated and Swedish Methodism at these points became extinct but the work in Wataga and Galesburg proved permanent and together with Victoria, constitute the places in Knox county, where the Swedish Methodist church is actively at work in 1912.

The church in Wataga, although having a good house of worship and in its earlier history especially a fairly strong membership, with rare exceptions has had no resident pastors, being served instead in turn by the early circuit riders, and pastors in charge of other nearby churches in Knox, Henry and Mercer counties.

Until recently it has maintained a fine Sunday school but because of diminishing numbers have now abandoned it. The present church membership is only twenty, and growing less, and ere long this society will have passed, but its influence will remain long thereafter, for out of it into other churches in Wataga and in western churches have gone splendid men and women who gratefully and lovingly remember the Wataga Swedish Methodist church as their alma mater in christian teaching, piety and practice.

The Galesburg Swedish Methodist church, had its origin, primarily, in a little class of Swedish worshipers and converts, gathered about Mr. Hedstrom on his periodical visits, and this class was the nucleus also of the English speaking, or First Methodist church, of Galesburg, for to the small body of Swedes, attracted to Mr. Hedstrom's services, came too, increasing numbers of English speaking sympathizers, who soon by very preponderance of numbers, became the dominant body, and with their Swedish fellow Methodist, organized the First Methodist church of Galesburg in 1847. The original Swedish class continued to fellowship and worship with the English church until 1848, when a large number of Swedish new comers, coming direct to Galesburg from Sweden, via New York and Olof G. Hedstrom's North River Bethel Ship mission, unable to benefit by the English language in public services, required an exclusive Swedish society, and then the Swedes, with the godspeed, blessing and material aid of their English speaking brethren, withdrew from the First Methodist church, and under Jonas Hedstrom, formally organized the Swedish Methodist church, and built a little chapel of their own, on the north side of Ferris street, between Seminary and Kellogg streets, which continued to be their church home and scene of christian work and activity until 1872, when the society built and moved to their present church, at the corner of Waters and Kellogg streets.

The Galesburg church at present numbers a membership of three hundred, owning excellent church and parsonage properties and is vigorous and aggressive in all forms of christian activities, and of her sons and daughters, not a few gifted, godly men and women, have gone out as ministers, missionaries and Sunday school workers, who in life and deed reflect great credit

upon this church and ministry, evidencing unmistakably, faithful and unfaltering inculcation of the plain, sound doctrine and teaching of John Wesley, through a period of sixty-five years or more. The ministers who have served the Galesburg church are first the pioneer preachers as circuit riders, namely, Hedstrom, Brown, Challman, Newberg, Shogren, Witting, and Newman, followed beginning with 1857, by the stationed preachers, A. J. Anderson, Peter Newberg, Lott Lindquist, N. O. Westergreen, A. J. Anderson (second term), S. B. Newman, N. O. Westergreen (second term), John Linn, Alfred Anderson, O. Gunderson, H. W. Eklund, Eric Shogren, C. G. Nelson, Nels Eagle, A. G. Johnson, Martin Hess, Olof Johnson, H. L. Lindquist, John W. Swenson, and the present pastor, Theodore N. Peterson, whose service began with his appointment to the charge in September, 1910.

This space has been given to the Victoria, Wataga and Galesburg churches, because they are Knox county institutions, and from them, following the causes leading to their organization, emanate largely the influences developing into a nation wide American Swedish Methodism and extending also into the three Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. For thirty-one years after the organization of the first society, the individual Swedish Methodist churches found their conference connection within the boundary of some English speaking conference, and scarcely thought of any other possible arrangement, until at a free conference or gathering held in Chicago in 1866, the desirability of a distinctively Swedish Methodist conference was earnestly discussed, and the advisability of an appeal to the general conference for an enabling act, to organize such conference, seriously considered, but no movement looking to a realization of this advance was made then, nor indeed, until a whole decade later, when the general conference granted the petition of the Swedish churches and preachers, and the North West Swedish Methodist Episcopal conference was organized in Galesburg, Illinois, in September 1877, and the magnitude of the work, and field covered by this conference, may be seen, when it is realized that the boundary of the conference extended from New York on the east, westward, including churches in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

One of the epoch marking events in the advance of the Swedish Methodist church as a body, was the establishment of its church organ Sändebudet (Messenger) in 1860, in Chicago, a publication still existing, still growing, and now as ever a great force in furthering the interests of Swedish Methodism. A divinity school projected in 1870, temporarily operated in Galesburg for two years, and thereafter permanently located in Evanston, Illinois, greatly conducing to the welfare and advancement of all of the societies, is one of the early big things achieved by the Swedish Methodist church and reflects its wisdom and foresight, for out of this school, for forty years, has come her best men, supplying her with able editors, professors, preachers and missionaries.

From the foregoing, the discerning reader can readily trace the hand of providence, in meeting in an emergency, the spiritual needs of a poor, alien, helpless people, and as easily, too, follow the same providential leading in the raising up of men, and effecting means for the extension, expansion and larger growth of a work peculiarly fitted to permanently influence and mould religious-



SWEDISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Located on the corner of North Kellogg and East Waters Streets. Society organized in 1848. This building erected in 1872; remodeled, 1902. Valuation of property, $20,000.

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ly, thousands upon thousands of Swedes, coming to America to make and build homes, for while now, in this favored land, we have large bodies of Swedish Evangelical Christian churches, other than the Methodist, some of which largely overshadow her in numerical strength, and temporal wealth, it remains true, that all of these owe something to her, as the pioneer church, forerunner, pathfinder, and advance agent of success, as seen from the view point of Christian Swedish churches, and in this connection it is especially pleasant to chronicle, that the disposition everywhere, by the informed, among her Swedish sister churches of other denominations, is, to accord to her generous and grateful acknowledgment, which she in turn, gracefully, and with becoming modesty accepts—a situation which, if rare, yet at once is beautiful, and conducive to genuine christian unity.

In America, at the present time, the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church has four conferences, and one mission conference, namely: Central Swedish, Western Swedish, Northern Swedish, Eastern Swedish, and Pacific Swedish mission, outgrowths of the original North West Swedish conference, with an ordained and local ministry numbering three hundred and ten, and a total laity membership of seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty four, and in addition to churches and members shepherded by pastors within these conferences, also has churches and pastors in the English Austin and Gulf conferences of Texas and Louisiana, which added easily raises the total Swedish Methodist constituency in America beyond 18,000, and to this figure, to get the grand total of the numerical strength of Swedish Methodism, is to be added also, three hundred and four clerical, and seventeen thousand four hundred and four laity members of the church in Sweden, a direct result of O. G. Hedstrom's work in the Bethel ship in New York harbor and of Jonas Hedstrom's work in Victoria, making a combined Swedish Methodist membership in Sweden and America, of seven hundred and four preachers, and approximately thirty-six thousand laymen. Nor is the harvest reaped through the agency of the Swedish Methodist church, with the Hedstrom brothers as its founders, limited to the confines of America and Sweden, for out of it too has grown the separate Norwegian and Danish Methodist work in America, Norway and Denmark, and Methodist Episcopal work in Finland, and Saint Petersburg, Russia.

Of the denominational enterprises and interests projected by the Swedish Methodist church, are to be enumerated the Theological seminary at Evanston, Illinois, with buildings valued at sixty-five thousand dollars, and an endowment of forty thousand dollars. The Theological school of Sweden at Upsala having a building worth four thousand dollars and an endowment of twenty-two thousand dollars in American money—a Swedish general college and educational institution at Austin, Texas—Bethany Home at Ravenswood, Illinois, for aged indigent people, with property valued at forty-five thousand dollars, and an endowment of thirty-seven thousand, a similar home, recently launched at Clay Center, Kansas, and yet another more lately projected in the Eastern Swedish conference. A flourishing paying book-publishing concern in Chicago, and one in Sweden. Susanna Wesley home for homeless Swedish girls in Chicago, Sändebudet, organ of the Swedish Methodist church in America; Epworth Klockan, the young people's paper; Söndags-Skol Baneret, the Sunday school

publication, and Lilla Sändebudet, the organ of the church in Sweden, and additional to these are a church fire insurance company, a ministerial life assurance company, and the Swedish Methodist Aid association now in its thirty-fourth year, solvent, sound and secure as the Rock of Gibraltar, meriting and enjoying universal confidence.

That the indomitable spirit of conquest characteristic of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, has been bequeathed in rich measure to the Swedish Methodist church, is self evident, for, like him, it too deems the world to be its parish—and therefore, the harbor of New York with its hundreds of thousands of oncoming Scandinavians, or the fertile plains of Illinois, the great pioneer west, northwest, southwest, and Pacific states, the teeming cities of New England, nor Sweden, Finland or St. Petersburg, though generously yielding to the appeal of her noble ambassadors of the cross, have been able to contain her, and so today, in the sunrise or hermit kingdom, Doctor Garfield Anderson and Sister Naomi, worthy son and daughter of a worthy sire, the Reverend Alfred Anderson, first student and graduate of the Swedish Methodist Theological seminary while located in Galesburg, now permanently established in Evanston, are preaching the gospel of Christ and of Methodism, in Wonju, Korea, and projecting and establishing a Swedish Methodist memorial hospital in that city, making Swedish Methodism synonymous with world wide Methodism, for, from the rising to the setting of the sun, in a circle of ten thousand miles, her preachers and missionaries may now be found and the proofs of her beneficent ministry seen.

Concerning the polity and teaching of the Swedish Methodist church but little, perhaps, if anything, need be said in this article, for these are identical with that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the Swedish Methodist church is an integral part, and are well known. In government it is Episcopal, in form of worship ritualistic, in belief Armenian, and in method and manner of work Evangelistic. Its law-making body is the general conference, which meets once in a quadrennium, and is composed of the bishops, as presiding officers, and of an equal number of clerical and lay delegates, representative of the whole church.

The annual conference, a body corporate of the ministers within a given conference boundary, of which, at the time of the last general conference, in 1908, there were 132, has the temporal and spiritual supervision of the churches within its boundary. The quarterly conference is the authorized business body of the local church, confirming acts of pastors, officials and committees, approving and directing expenditures, and apportioning benevolences.

So faithful to the belief and teaching of the founder of the Methodist church are the pastors and churches of the Swedish Methodist church of today that everywhere, in all of their societies, now as in the days of the Hedstroms, or of the Wesleys and their co-workers, one may hear in sermon and exhortation the doctrine of the fall of man, conditional election, atonement and possible universal redemption, salvation by grace, the danger of resisting grace, and possibility of falling from grace, while justification, the new birth and holiness or sanctification, are proclaimed as the necessity and privilege of all men in Christ Jesus.

BAPTIST CHURCH IN KNOX COUNTY

By E. R. Drake

I am asked to tell, in a few words, what the Baptist denomination stands for, what it has contributed to the cause of religion, and to human welfare, and to give a short history of the Baptists of Knox county.

Prior to the German reformation, the expression of Christianity in denominationalism was very limited, but with the right of private judgment and freedom from ecclesiastical superiors, there arose a great variety of opinion in the interpretation of the New Testament and so modern denominationalism was the outgrowth, consequently, as a religious sect, the Baptists cannot claim a direct succession from apostolic times, but they do claim a spiritual succession, for the truths they have fostered and taught have always been held and practiced by followers of the Christ, though under various names.

While these truths have, in part, been upheld by other sects, it remains an historical fact that the Baptists throughout their entire history, have consistently stood for practically the same doctrines that they hold today. From the earliest times, the Baptists have stood for the principle that religion is a personal matter between soul and God and so from this fundamental truth there has been evolved the statement which, probably more clearly and completely than any other expression, states the Baptist position, which they have always upheld, the doctrine of the soul's competency in religious matters under God, and this doctrine was a distinctive Baptist contribution to the world's thought.

The Biblical significance of the soul's competency is the right of the individual to the interpretation of and obedience to the scriptures, which alone are accepted as the rule of faith and life. This doctrine in relation to the individual means soul freedom, or the liberty of conscience.

Bancroft, the historian, says, regarding Roger Williams, the founder of the First Baptist church in America, and also founder of the first commonwealth (Rhode Island colony), in all history that exemplified the entire and absolute separation of religious and civil affairs that "He (Williams), the the first person in modern Christendom to assert in its plenitude the doctrine of the liberty of conscience and the equality of opinion before the law. Williams would permit persecutions of no opinion of religion, leaving heresy unharmed by law and orthodoxy unprotected by the terrors of penal laws. Freedom of conscience, unlimited freedom of mind was, from the first, the trophy of the Baptists."

The ecclesiastical significance of this great doctrine of the competency of the soul is, the equality of believers and a regenerate membership, or a membership where each individual for himself, having received an experience of divine truth, has surrendered himself to Jesus Christ as savior and Lord.

Perhaps more than all other doctrines, this has been the cause of controversy, strife, persecution and martyrdom of thousands in many lands, under many names through centuries of intolerance and oppression.

The Pedo-Baptists, as the established church under various names was generally called, standing for the efficacy of infant baptism and sharing in the administration of civil governments; while the Ana-Baptists, or Re-Baptizers, stood for the baptism of believers only, using the scriptural mode of immersion,

and always contending for the entire separation of the church from all civil matters.

A Baptist church is a simple democracy where each member has a voice and the majority rule. Each church is a unit recognizing no higher ecclesiastical authority than itself, and these churches are banded together solely for the purpose of unifying and strengthening denominational interests and promoting its great missionary undertakings, which have been signally blessed throughout the world.

And lastly, the significance of this paramount doctrine of the soul's competency, politically, is the entire separation of church and state; while other denominations have shared with the Baptists in the promulgation of many phases of religious truth, to them belong the credit of holding the unique position of always and everywhere advocating this great principle of the total separation of all religious from civil affairs, which they claim as the very foundation of a pure church and a stable government.

Very significant, indeed, in all Baptist history has been their love of liberty. In the dark centuries preceding the reformation and afterwards; in Germany, in Switzerland, in France, in Sweden and in England; in Cromwell's army on land and on sea are found the liberty loving baptists. How very significant also was the part they had in the great struggle for religious and civil liberty on this side of the Atlantic, which resulted in the formation of this union of states, the first government among men where all are guaranteed freedom of worship and equality before the law.

Of deep interest in that early struggle for independence was the convention called by the Baptist churches of the colony of Virginia, more than sixty in number who met in Dover May, 1775, and adopted a petition asking for full religious liberty, which petition was presented to that memorable convention called in 1775 by the colonies, "to consider the state of the county." A committee composed of Jeremiah Waller, John Williams and George Roberts presented this petition to the convention of delegates representing the colonies and enlisted as champions of the measure such leaders as Thos. Jefferson, James Madison and Patrick Henry.

The constitution of the United States adopted in September, 1787, provides: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust in the United States." The Baptists were not satisfied with this declaration and again called a meeting of the churches of Virginia in March, 1788. This movement, in which the Presbyterians joined, resulted in the first amendment to the constitution, which reads: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances."

And thus was incorporated into the organic law of the land the old Baptist doctrine of soul liberty, and the world for the first time in all its history saw a great nation where men were free to worship God in their own way, with no one to molest or make afraid.

The earliest Baptist preacher in Knox county was probably Elder John Logan, who organized the church in Knoxville and in other nearby settlements in Stark, Fulton, Warren and other counties in the early '30s. Elder Stickney was another pioneer preacher in this county and was the first resident pastor of the Galesburg church, as will be shown later in this paper.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, GALESBURG

In 1837 the first colony came to this place from the east to establish a college. It was at the time when our great state was just emerging from a wilderness of prairies. Springfield had just been made the capital. It was the year when the murder of Elijah Lovejoy, the state's first martyr to the cause of slavery, so agitated the people. The first railroad was in process of construction, but it was the prairie schooner that brought the ever-increasing immigration into the state.

These good people of the first colony founded the college, the third in the state, and around it grew up the village, later the city, of Galesburg. Even among the very earliest settlers there was here and there a Baptist.

But it was ten years later that a few Baptists commenced holding meetings alternately between Knoxville and Galesburg. One of the first meetings was held at the home of Geo. W. Crandall, which was located on West Main street. This house is still standing and is now known as the Roberts' homestead.

Among the items of interest recorded we note this: After renewing the covenant they appointed "Deacon March a committee to see Brother Barker for not coming to meeting." (Good old days, when the deacons looked after the derelict members.) They adjourned after voting to meet in Knoxville in four weeks to consider about building a meetinghouse.

At the Knoxville meeting it was voted to change the name and location of the church and call it the First Baptist church of Galesburg, and so this meeting, held January 15, 1848, marks our beginning as an organization, and on the 15th day of January, 1912, the church passed its sixty-fourth milestone. At this same meeting it was decided that the time had come to build a meetinghouse at Galesburg. Trustees were elected and a building committee appointed. The first pastor of the church was the pioneer worker and missionary, Elder Stickney, who received the munificent salary of $200 per year and was paid in part by the church and in part of the Home Missionary society. In the spring of 1848 we find that delegates were appointed to the "Ottawa association," and we are reminded that it was the beginning and early days for the Baptist cause in the state. The associations were fewer and covered a greater extent of territory. We get a glimpse into the spiritual life of the little church from this record: "July 1, 1848, covenant meeting. Prayer by Elder Stickney. After reading the covenant all the brothers and sisters spoke, eighteen in all, and the blessed Jesus was in our midst."

Elder Gross was the second pastor. He also received a salary of $200 per year, payable quarterly, the church having the right to furnish such things as he might need for his family at market price in Galesburg in payment thereof.

The meetings during this time were held in a district schoolhouse, situated on Ferris street, east of Broad. Another meeting place was in the upper part of the old brick wagon shop on West Main street, between West and Academy streets. Cedar Fork (of local fame) furnished a baptistry, and many baptisms took place about where the Santa Fe passenger depot now stands. By May 4, 1850, the membership had grown to 80. A site was finally secured on the corner of Broad and Tompkins streets and the first meetinghouse begun July 1, 1850. It was not completed and dedicated until June 8, 1852. It was the first Baptist

meetinghouse in Knox county and was a well-built structure 32 feet by 45 feet, with 18-foot posts, and cost about $2,500.

With the new meetinghouse came a time of rapid growth, and the church received large accessions. At the first meeting in the new house it was resolved, "That we do something to start a Sunday school."

In October, 1855, Rev. Silas Tucker became pastor of the church. His was a marked pastorate. He was a capable, bright preacher, and the house was soon filled to overflowing. An effort was made to enlarge the house, and a committee appointed to carry out this plan. At no time had so many accessions been made to the church. There seemed to be a spirit of constant revival. The Sunday school also prospered. In the financial reports for 1856 we find the receipts to have been $1,362.95 and the expenditures $1,342.06; no deficit there. A resolution of gratitude follows, and the pastor's salary was raised from $800 to $1,000.

An interesting bit of history in the late fifties was the coming of a Swedish Baptist minister telling of the persecution and imprisonment of his brethren in his native land. The story so impressed C. M. Carr that he insisted on taking this man to the meeting of the Illinois River association, which was held that year at Tremont, Tazewell county. A resolution was adopted by the association and sent to Stephen A. Douglas, then United States senator from Illinois (whose wife was a Baptist) and who gave the land for the first university of Chicago, requesting him to use his influence with President Buchanan to intercede for this people. This was done through our ambassador at Stockholm and resulted in a great step forward in the progress of religious liberty in that country.

In the spring of 1858 clouds gathered and the sky was darkened. Paul found it necessary in writing to the church at Corinth to say: "I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that there be no divisions among you." And from that day on nearly every church has need at some time of that same appeal. We are told that one of the first points of difference was whether it were wise to accept the gift of a library from an eastern Sunday school, a contribution of children. Some thought it ought to be received, while others felt that we were well able to provide for our own needs and it should be sent where they were really poor. It was a trifling matter, but the principle at stake was an important one. Then they were divided on the question of enlarging. Some thought the church was large enough and did not want to go in debt. Others wanted to go ahead, to keep abreast of the spirit of the times and of the town, and enlarge the house. Pastor Tucker thought the small room was injuring his voice and a large room would be easier to speak in. Mole hills grew into mountains, until finally there was a division. May 1, 1859, forty-one were dismissed by letter to form a new church. At the same meeting ten were received for baptism, and at the communion service next day it is recorded that a larger number were present than ever before.

The work of enlarging the church was undertaken and completed in September, 1858. By this addition the seating capacity of the church was nearly doubled.

We find the first meeting of a choir in a resolution passed on February 13, 1859, to the effect "that the church have choir singing and employ someone to play the melodeon." The first leader of the choir was Jos. Bristol. On the first Sunday in April, 1859, Elder Tucker closed his pastorate and for some time the

church was pastorless. Then we have in rapid succession the names of Eastes, Daniels, Johnson, Green and Northorp. These pastorates were short, but we cannot tell as to the degree of sweetness. September 1, 1864, Rev. W. W. Moore was settled upon a salary of $550 and a donation. (Oh the bliss of those donations. What joy the preachers' children are deprived of in this day. Santa Claus and Christmas are nowhere!)

In regard to the forty-one who were dismissed, they held a number of meetings at the residence of Timothy Walker, in the northeast corner of the square, and a few days after their dismissal some fifteen of them effected an organization. Many names among the fifteen are familiar to many of us: Kingsberry, Leach, Moulton, Horton, Bates, Ferris, Drake, Clark. S. A. Kingsberry, brother of our late Deacon Kingsberry, became pastor of the new church. During the summer of 1859 the Cherry street church building was erected at a cost of $2,500.

This building still stands on the southeast corner of Cherry and South streets and is now occupied by our colored Baptist brethren. Mr. Kingsberry was greatly beloved and his preaching thoroughly enjoyed; but when the rebellion broke out in 1861 he resigned and went into the army as chaplain.

Rev. Isaac Fargo was next called to the pastorate and remained with the church until through his wise efforts the two churches were reunited in November, 1864. So the Cherry Street church had but these two pastors, Kingsberry and Fargo. While both have passed to the great beyond, yet their lives still live, for they were ideal men and have left to us a blessed memory.

From the very start of his pastorate, which began June, 1862, Mr. Fargo felt that it was a mistake to have two churches and so directed his efforts toward a union. The winter following his settlement the church enjoyed a gracious revival, some fifty uniting. The time was opportune for carrying out his earnest desire, for all hearts were united in their great anxiety for the nation's safety. There came a time in the early part of 1863, which was the darkest time in our civil war, that congress set apart a day of fasting and prayer for the success of our armies. At Mr. Fargo's suggestion the Cherry Street church invited the First church to unite with them in this solemn observance. The meeting, which took place in the old First church and was led by Mr. Fargo, lasted three hours. And as they prayed together in the great common cause their hearts were drawn closer and the very next day steps toward a union were taken. In his unselfish interest Mr. Fargo resigned, not wishing in any way to stand in the way of a union that should be genuine and equal. I cannot go into full details, but only say that through this good pastor's efforts the union was consummated. There was only one hitch in the progress of affairs, and that nearly proved fatal. Before the first steps toward a union had been taken Rev. Moore had been called to the First church, and when he came advocated the maintenance of the two churches, and for several weeks the union was postponed. But he saw his mistake and negotiations were reopened and brought to a harmonious close November 6, 1864. On the first Sabbath in November the union was celebrated in the First Baptist church. Mr. Moore officiated. The next evening Mr. Fargo presided at the business meeting. As Brother Fargo had accepted a call elsewhere, Brother Moore was settled as pastor over the church. J. P. Bates was chosen clerk. The deacons were C. Leach, Jr., and E. Ray from the Cherry Street church; Jno. Purdy and C. A. Hinckley from the First church.

The building and lot on Broad street were sold to the city and passed into the hands of the board of education, and to-day upon that site stands our beautiful high school building. In the transaction the church received the present lot. In May, 1865, W. D. Clark was called as pastor and began his labors in June. Now all the energies of both pastor and people were turned toward the erection of a new church. The Cherry Street church soon became too small to hold the congregation and it was decided to use Caledonia hall, the leading public hall of the city at that time. In the winter of 1866 a great revival swept over the city; the churches united and the pastors, shoulder to shoulder, carried forward the work without help, preaching in turn every night. There was Dr. Beecher, Dr. Perkins, Dr. Duffield and others, including the pastor. And the Christian people went by twos into all the homes and carried the message. It was the greatest revival up to that time in the history of the church, and at one time the hand of fellowship was given to 75.

The great revival did not detract, but rather added zest to the plans for building a new house, and in 1866 plans were agreed upon by the church and the new house of worship begun. When completed it was a beautiful structure and stood for many years at the head of church architecture in this city. It cost $30,000, a sum very much larger than was expected, and entailed upon the church a debt which was not lifted for some years.

Pastor Clark closed his labors here January 12, 1868, and left the church larger and stronger than ever. Many of the most influential members the church has had came in during his pastorate. The congregations were the largest thus far in the history of the church.

In February, 1868, J. H. Griffith accepted the pastorate of the church, and on April 9, 1868, the edifice was dedicated, the pastor preaching the sermon. It was a very impressive sermon and is still remembered by many. Rev. I. Fargo preached in the evening. It was a great day for the church and marked a great advancement of the Baptist interest in this city. A new house of worship, a strong pastor and a strong church membership all foretold the progress which was made during the pastorate of this really eminent preacher and pastor.

The amount subscribed on the day of dedication was sufficient to pay all claims, had the pledges all been paid, but they were not. With arrearages on current expenses each year and 10 per cent interest paid on borrowed money, the church found itself greatly burdened. When Dr. Wm. M. Haigh was settled as pastor, October, 1873, the church was in a financial strait. But by a most heroic effort of pastor and people the burden of indebtedness was lifted. Too much praise cannot be given Wm. M. Haigh for his wise leadership and business administration of affairs during those years. At the close of his pastorate, August, 1877, the debt with accumulated interest was all paid but about $2,000, and it had taken nearly $14,000 to accomplish this. At that time the church had 340 members.

W. H. H. Templeton was the next pastor, and following him Rev. J. W. T. Booth, who served the church from March, 1878, until September, 1880. He was a preacher of much ability and has filled a number of important pulpits in the east since his removal from Galesburg.

There are those whom we love to honor, and as I come to name the next pastor, I am sure that a thrill of gratitude and love will fill many hearts. O.

A. Williams came to the church April, 1881, and remained its pastor till November 1, 1886. We would write over this pastorate in large letters: "Spiritual enlargement." Dr. Williams won for himself by his kind, friendly, Christian spirit the confidence and affection of the whole community.

During his pastorate 180 were baptized, and the membership reached the highest point in its history, 437.

After Mr. Williams left, the church was without a pastor about one and a half years, but work did not stop, "the Baptists go right on just the same, whether they have a pastor or not."

J. B. Woodland came to the pastorate in May, 1888, from Nova Scotia. This was his first pastorate in the United States. He was a man of deep sympathy and an eloquent preacher. Thirty were baptized during his pastorate, which closed November 1, 1889.

Our next pastor, O. W. Van Osdel, came to us in January, 1890. His pastorate was the longest in the history of the church, extending over nearly six years. The most of you know how much of success and adversity, heartache and rejoicing were crowded into those six years. During the first year came the purchase of our pipe organ. It was made possible by an offer made by our late sister, Mary C. Ferris, to give a generous sum toward its purchase. It was a fine instrument, and was dedicated in November, 1891. Our present instrument was purchased to take its place, and stands as a memorial of one who for more than fifty years was a faithful member and worker in this church. During the year of 1892, the church building was thoroughly repaired, outside and in, and preparations were about completed for a great missionary conference, which was to be held in the church, when, without a moment's warning, the flames burst forth and soon our beautiful church, doubly dear to us because of its memories, lay in ashes at our feet. Will we ever forget the sight, as the fire crept higher and higher until that tall spire was enveloped in flames that seemed to scorch our very heart strings. The fire occurred on Monday at 5:45, December 19, 1892. That same evening a meeting was held at the home of S. H. McOmber, and it was fine to see the undaunted spirit of courage and pluck that was shown by the pastor and those men, the officers of the church.

Before the embers had died out they were planning for this new church, which was to rise from the ashes of the old. Nothing stopped. The Sunday services were held in the circuit court room, and prayer meeting in Miss Strong's kindergarten school building. The cornerstone of the new house was laid June 15th, and the first service, a prayer meeting, held December 6th, and the formal opening January 21, 1894.

The total cost of the building and furniture was $33,834, of which amount $9,209 remained unpaid at the time of opening. What joy it was again to have a church home. Following the opening came a series of meetings in which many were brought to Christ. At the close of the meetings 115 members were received at one communion service.

September 29, 1895, Pastor Van Osdel resigned, after these six years of earnest, faithful work. For five months after Dr. Van Osdel left, the church was without a pastor, but we were simply waiting, quietly and patiently, for the man we wanted, keeping in mind the adage, "all things come to him that

waits." And our patience was amply rewarded, for on March 20, 1896, Dr. W. H. Geistweit accepted a call to the pastorate of this church. Soon our house was filled to overflowing. The Sabbath evening congregations taxed the seating capacity of our large house to its utmost. Our mid-week meetings were large and filled with a lively, blessed enthusiasm. Never was a pastor better loved, and never did a pastor more earnestly strive to lead his people to higher ideals of Christian living. But I am dealing with very recent history. During this pastorate we celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the church. But we were to keep our pastor only three years; during which time about 100 were received into the church, seventy by Baptism. Then Chicago, ever ready to take the best, reached out her hand and he was gone. We accepted his resignation because he told us to.

We did not wait long for our next pastor. On March 8, 1899, by a unanimous vote, Dr. T. G. Soares was called to the pastorate. He came to us on the first Sunday in April, as did his predecessor. He found the church laboring over the debt question, and soon after his coming the debt was bonded, thus reducing the interest considerably. The mission school, now called Cameron chapel, was some of the fruitage resulting from this pastor's earnest labors. But we were not to enjoy in peace for long our scholarly preacher, of whom the church had become very fond and proud. Once more that rapacious city stretched forth her hand, and our pastor was no more, for he had been called up to Chicago. He had been with us three years, and during that time, one hundred were added to the church.

July 12, 1902, Rev. J. Y. Aitchison was called to be our pastor. The $9,000 debt on the church building hung heavy over our heads, and the pastor's Scotch blood rebelled. He made up his mind it must be lifted. One morning we awakened to the fact that the thing was done; it seemed to us almost in a night, but in reality it had taken twelve weeks of steady, untiring work, performed by one man, and he preached to us two sermons every Sunday and kept up his many other pastoral duties. Will we ever cease to wonder how it was accomplished? Pledges to the amount of $11,283.36 were secured, $9,450 for bonds and accrued interest, $1,833.36 for repairs and floating debt. And the pledges were paid without one cent shrinkage. Now we were ready to dedicate our church. Jubilee services were held January 17-21, 1904, in recognition of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the church edifice, and the liquidation of the debt. And all along through these years souls have been saved and added to the church, 532 have been received into the membership of the church, 349 by baptism; 244 of this number have united with us (176 of these by baptism) since October 1, 1907, as the fruitage of the great Sunday meetings.

Within the last fifteen years the church has lost many of its old and tried members. Deacons Lewis and Kingsberry, Wyrum, Wiswell, Deacon Benner and wife, Charles Waste and C. G. Selleck.

Pastor Aitchison resigned in December, 1909, to become the joint secretary of American Baptist Foreign and Home Missionary societies. His pastorate of over seven years will always be remembered as one of the memorable epochs in our history. It was a period of growth materially, as well as spiritually, the membership rising to the 900 mark.

January, 1910, the church called Rev. Frank E. R. Miller, of Grand Forks,



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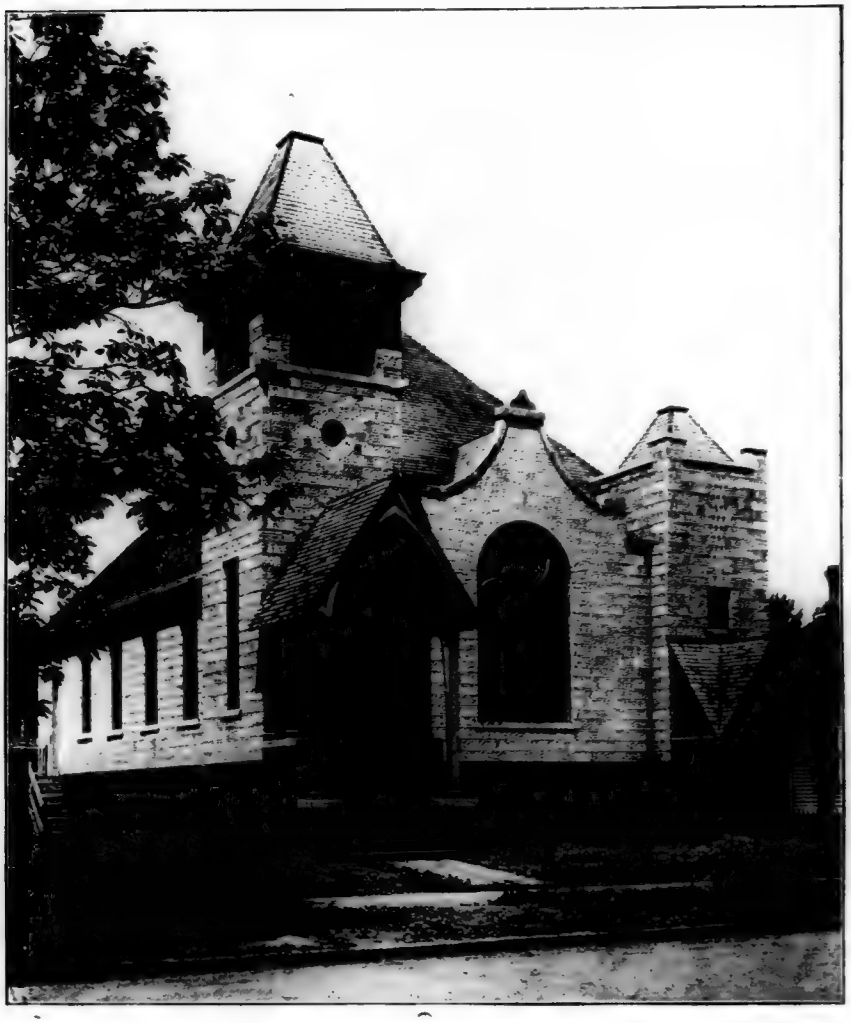
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North Dakota, to the pastorate. He came March 1, 1910, and still serves the church with eminent satisfaction and success. He is a preacher of unusual ability, showing in every sermon, in every prayer meeting and in all other services, that painstaking care in preparation which characterizes the trained and skilled workman. He is, moreover, a gospel preacher and has already had the privilege of welcoming into the church membership a large number of confessors.

THE ONTARIO BAPTIST CHURCH

By Mrs. B. F. Colwell

October, 1836, Isaac M. Wetmore came from Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York, and settled on a farm in Ontario, Knox county, Illinois. He brought his church letter and put it in the nearest Baptist church, which was at Knoxville, Illinois.

Soon after Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Robbins came from the east and they united with the church at Knoxville.

March 9th, 1844, a Baptist church was organized in Henderson, Knox county, and as it was much nearer Ontario Isaac M. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Robbins and Abram S. Clearwater united with it. Rev. A. Gross was the pastor.

April 29, 1854, a Baptist church was organized at Ontario, Knox county, Illinois, with the following members: Isaac M. Wetmore, Abram S. Clearwater, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Robbins, Asher H. Wetmore, Miss Cornelia Wetmore (Crane), Miss Olive T. Wetmore (Cone), Miss Cynthia Robbins (Shaw), Mr. T. Scott Cone, Mr. Newton Robbins, Mr. Jackson Rodgers, Mr. George E. Boostrom, Mr. Oliver Ide, R. S. Johnson, pastor. I. S. Wetmore elected deacon, and remained during his life.

This church has always been self-supporting. After their organization in 1854 they bought out those who had assisted them in building a union house in 1852, at a great sacrifice to some of the members. In 1874 they erected a good eight-room parsonage. They always gave very liberally to missions. They had many good pastors—John Wilder, Silas Tucker, D. D., C. C. Moore, J. B. Conyers, B. F. Colwell, Isaac Fargo, A. R. Godwin, Wm. H. Dickman, C. L. Flanders and others. Their influence has circled the globe, and eternity alone can reveal the good that little church accomplished.

February 20, 1858, a number were dismissed from the Ontario Baptist church to help organize a Baptist church in Oneida, with John Wilder as pastor, who supplied both churches for several years. He was followed by Silas Tucker, D. D., J. B. Conyers, B. F. Colwell and others. They built a good house of worship, had a large congregation and flourishing Sunday school. The building was destroyed by a cyclone. The people were discouraged and never rebuilt. Pitt H. and Penn E. Moore were baptized into this church. Pitt has spent thirty-two years in Nowgong, Assam, India. He has translated the New Testament, Psalms, hymns, schoolbooks and many other helpful books into the Assamese language and has a large school connected with the mission. Penn E. Moore has been laboring in India twenty years. He is at Kampar, India. He has been greatly afflicted, but his whole heart is in the work. He has one son in this

country. His mother's last message to him was, to "always make known the Lord Jesus." Mathew Samuelson organized a church at Stromsburg, Nebraska, which was a flourishing church according to last accounts. Peter Gipson organized and practically supported a church in Altona. Many have gone west and are carrying on the good work—one as a Sunday school missionary in California.

After many deaths and removals the few left did not feel able to sustain a pastor. The parsonage was sold and moved to Wataga June 22, 1911. Mrs. Margaret Clearwater bought the church building and land. One thousand dollars ($1,000) was deposited with the Peoria Baptist association, to be held in trust for Ontario should they be able to build again, the rest of the money going to Galesburg to help in Baptist mission work. Thus those historic buildings have passed away, but the sweet memory of that church will live in the hearts of many while life lasts.

The first Sunday school in Ontario was organized in 1836 in the log cabin of Isaac M. Wetmore and removed to the schoolhouse, when one was built, and afterward to the church, where Mr. Wetmore was superintendent for many years.

Many very amusing anecdotes could be related in regard to the class of people who attended this school. They could not understand why anyone would teach without remuneration, so when the Whitesboro church sent a Sunday school library they were very much frightened and were sure they would have to pay.

April 4th, 1873, the ladies of the Baptist church in Ontario organized a home and foreign missionary society and appointed Mrs. Emily Moore president, C. A. Wetmore secretary. At their twenty-fifth anniversary they reported having sent two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars to the missionaries, besides clothing, etc. At the present time three members are supporting three native teachers in India.

Isaac M. Wetmore circulated the first temperance pledge in Ontario and met more opposition on election day than we do now, for the candidates furnished "free whiskey in barrels and drank from dippers," threatening to burn out all who would not drink. Isaac M. Wetmore also kept an underground station, where the Galesburg people brought fugitives during the night and he took them to Andover in the morning.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN KNOX COUNTY

By Rev. Bernard Roe, O. C.

The Catholic church is a union of all those who believe in Christ and are bound together under one head, who is called the Pope. The very word "catholic" implies universality, and, therefore, the Catholic church must extend throughout all ages and her aim is to reach every portion of the world, according to the command of Christ to His apostles, "Go ye and teach all nations." The bond of union in the Catholic church is very close and strong. Each separate congregation is united under its pastor, the various pastors are united under the bishop of the diocese, and all of the bishops of the whole Catholic world



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are united under their common head, the bishop of Rome. The bishop of Rome, who is the successor of St. Peter, and who is regarded as the vicar of Christ on earth, is the supreme authority, and from him descends authority to the individual bishop and through them to the priests.

There are two great divisions in the Catholic church that are called the "church teaching" and the "church taught." The "church teaching" means those who have authority, from Christ, to teach, and these are the bishops, with the pope at their head. The "church taught" means the whole congregation of the faithful, including the priests and lower clergy. While the priests are often regarded as teachers, they are not really the authority for teaching, but their office is to learn and study better the teaching of the church and then to make it known and explain it to the people and urge them to the belief and practice.

The main principle of government, in the Catholic church, is authority. This is based on the Holy Scriptures, for Christ said to his Apostles, and, consequently, to the teaching authorities of the church, "He that heareth you, heareth me—He that despiseth you, despiseth me." Again, in another passage of the Holy Scriptures, "If he will not hear the church, let him be to you as a heathen and a publican." Once more Christ said to his Apostles, and therefore to the church, "All authority given me in heaven and on earth,"—"as the Father hath sent me, I also send you." He said to them again, "Go ye and teach all nations." The authority then, for the teaching power in the church of God, is derived from Christ. Therefore, all Catholics know that in obeying her teaching, that is the bishop's and their head, the bishop of Rome, they are obeying Christ, who gave them power and authority.

THE TEACHING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The teachings of the Catholic church are contained in the Apostles' creed and the ten commandments. All other, is only a development, or an explanation of these fundamentals. The Catholic church teaches the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, namely, that God is one in nature (that is, in His essence), and three in person. She teaches us that, to God the Father, the first person of the blessed trinity, is attributed the work of creation and the preserving and maintaining of the universe, and, therefore, that our own existence, as human creatures, is specially dependent on the Eternal Father. She teaches again, that God the Son, the second person of the blessed trinity, is the Redeemer and Savior of the human race. In other words, that it is only by the merits of Christ's passion and death that men can be saved. Again, she tells us that it is the work of the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Holy Trinity, to apply, to the souls of men, these same merits of Christ; and we call this action of the Holy Ghost by the name of grace, which means the help that God gives men to do good or to avoid evil.

The work of the Holy Ghost is carried on, in the Catholic church, chiefly by what is called the sacramental system. The very word "sacrament" means the making holy of something which before was neither good nor bad. A sacrament is an outward or visible sign, which is instituted by Christ and conveys grace to the soul. There are seven of these sacraments and each has its own peculiar effect, and they correspond to the chief events in the natural life.

As we come into this world by birth, so we are born to the spiritual life, by baptism. Christ's words are, "Unless a man be born again of water and of the Holy Ghost, he can not enter into the Kingdom of God." Later on, the child needs strengthening and in the church, the soul is strengthened and receives courage to fight the battles of life, by the sacrament of confirmation. The child too, as well as the grown man, needs food and drink, and for the soul we have the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, which is the body and blood of Christ, given us as our spiritual food and drink, to nourish, to strengthen, and to give vigor and health to the soul. In the course of time, the body often falls ill and medicine is necessary, and often the presence of the doctor. The soul too falls ill, by sin, and we need spiritual remedies to restore God's favor, which means health to the soul, and we have the spiritual medicine in the sacrament of penance. The time comes when one must die, and here again the Catholic church helps us, with the sacrament of extreme unction, where the priest anoints with oil and prays over the sick one. The other two sacraments are what we call social matrimony to make holy the bond of union between man and woman, for the propagation of the human race, and the sacrament of holy order, for the continuance of the ministry in the church.

THE WORSHIP OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

The word "worship" has a very broad meaning. It signifies, in its origin, the worthship, or rather recognizing or acknowledging the worthship of a thing. Consequently, in old English usage, the word "worship" is applied to the old London guilds and to the office of the mayor, but when applied in religion, it means essentially acknowledging the worth of God, that is, that God is the supreme, absolute, personal being to whom we belong and owe all that we have. We can apply the word, also, to God's chosen creatures, who are already in heaven, the angels and saints, and acknowledge their worth as creatures of God, yet specially honored by Him.

The essential act of Catholic worship is the holy mass. The mass means a renewal of the offering which Christ made of Himself, when He died upon the cross. It is by Christ's command that the mass is offered, for on the night before he suffered, he took bread into his hands and said, "This is my body." He took wine in the chalice and said, "This is my blood," and after that He said, to his Apostles, "Do this for a memory of me." And St. Paul tells us, speaking of this same thing, "As often as ye do these things, ye shall show forth the death of the Lord until He come." The Catholic teaching, then, is that the instant the words of consecration are pronounced, by a bishop or priest who has received his authority from the Apostles, in that same moment, the bread and wine are changed into the body and blood of Christ, and Christ, our Lord, our God, is truly and substantially present on the altar, and verily there is an infinite sacrifice. For in this action, our Lord puts aside his Godhead, or hides his Godhead, and takes the form, not simply of man, but of man's food and drink. God humbles Himself,—"makes Himself a nothing," in the Pauline expression. Now, the Catholic church offers this sacrifice to God as an act of worship, and because it is the act of Christ, therefore, it is infinite, consequently,



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it is an infinite act of worship. All Catholics, who possibly can, are commanded to assist at this sacrifice of the mass on all Sundays and holy days. There are other acts of worship of God in the Catholic church, such as "the divine office" —specially Vespers, "Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament," and other services, but the benefit that is to be derived from them depends principally on the devotion of those who assist, whereas, the mass is God's own act and, therefore, necessarily holy and good.

As to the so-called worship of the angels and saints, it means an acknowledgment of their worth as the special friends of God in heaven, who, consequently, can plead with Him for us, and who know what we are doing, since Christ has told us "The angels in heaven rejoice over a sinner doing penance." We then honor the angels and saints, and pray to them. But there is an infinite difference between the worship of the saints and the worship of the all holy God. He is the Creator, they are creatures.

As regards practical life. All Catholics are bound to be observers of the Ten Commandments, excepting, that by authority of the Catholic church, probably by the direction of Christ, Himself, the Sabbath day was changed to the Sunday, as the day set aside for the worship of God. The commandments of the church are little more than an amplification of some of the commandments. As regards the Ten Commandments, some concern the natural law and others are a positive law. As to the natural law, there can be no excuse and no exemption. As regards the positive law, it requires a very grave reason to justify exemption. For instance, the keeping holy the Sabbath day,—a justification for the non-observance of the Sabbath day would be necessary work.

The aim of the Catholic church is to show men the way to heaven and help them to enter in; this is the work that her divine Master came down upon the earth to do. God, Himself, will not force anyone—what He does is to help. Such being the aim of the Catholic church, she makes use of all the means that she can. She takes the human race for what it is, with its strong inclination for good and its perverse turns to evil, and she endeavors to strengthen the good and root out the evil. Man has three great powers, free will, understanding and feeling. With the last of these, the church has little, or nothing directly in command. Her chief object is to train the soul, that is, the intellectual powers and the will. She trains the intellectual, by giving knowledge, the knowledge of the truth. She influences the will power, by endeavoring to show the beauty and the charm of the things of good, to manifest, as much as she can, the infinite, boundless love of God. The means that the Catholic church makes use of are physical, intellectual and moral. Under the heading of physical would come our church buildings, schools, hospitals, public institutions for charitable works. The intellectual means would be instruction and education. The moral means would be the worship of God, the sacramental system, sermons, exhortations and, not least, good example.

HOW HAVE THESE WORKS BEEN CARRIED ON IN KNOX COUNTY?

At the present day there are four principal centers of Catholicism. Of these, of course, the chief is Galesburg; St. Augustine comes next, then Wataga and Williamsfield. The origin of Catholicity, in Galesburg, is a strong contrast with

that of St. Augustine. The original agreement of the founders of Galesburg township forbids the selling of ground for the building of any church or institution other than Presbyterian. We Catholics cannot complain of this, because the original founders were an essentially Presbyterian fellowship, and they wished to keep away all religious strife. Yet in the course of a few years the Catholic church made its way, even into this Protestant center. St. Augustine, on the other hand, was quite a Catholic foundation. The Mattinglys and several other Catholic families, from Kentucky, came in 1837 and joined other Catholic families, chiefly farmers from Ohio. They formed an agricultural colony and built the Church of St. Augustine, taking the name from Austin, or Augustine, Mattingly. The town grew up around and took its name from the church.

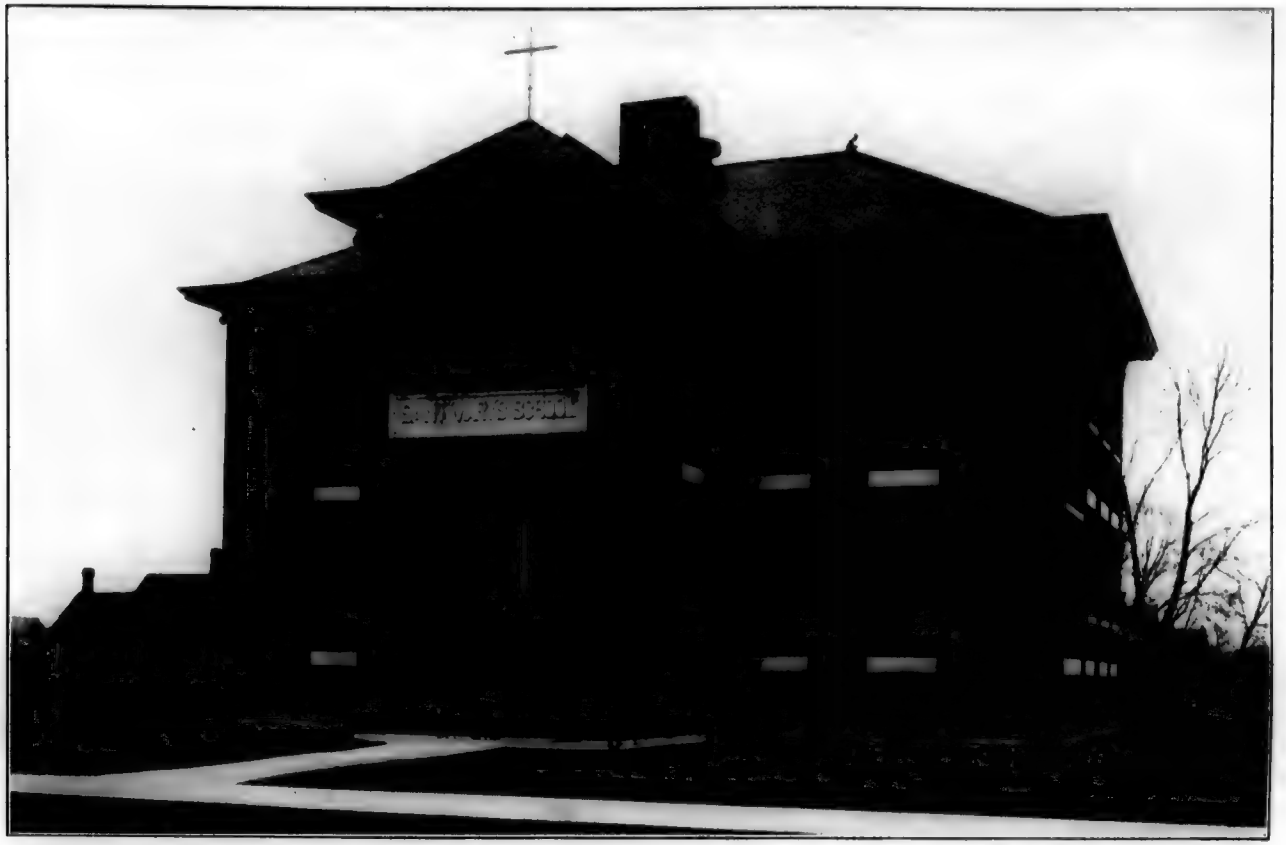
To return to Galesburg, in the '40s, various Irish families, among them the Grimes and the O'Connors, settled in the Spoon River valley. A decade later many of them moved to Galesburg and joined forty or fifty Catholic families, who came here from New Lebanon, Columbus county, New York, and from Pittsfield, Massachusetts. This was in the years '55, '56 and '57. They found grievous difficulties to contend with in the exercise of their religion, for there was no church and at first not even a pastor. They were compelled to go as far as St. Augustine for all religious worship and even to carry hither their dead. Father John Fitnam was the first pastor, from 1856 to 1857, and was succeeded by Father O'Neil. Father O'Neil made the first attempt at building a Catholic church outside the then city limits. For a while previous to this mass had been celebrated over Mooney's blacksmith shop, on the site of the present kindergarten school. Father O'Neil laid plans for the building of a frame church on a site on the south side of East Second street, between South Kellogg and Seminary streets. The building was already well advanced, when the cyclone of 1858 struck and utterly destroyed it.

In those days prejudice was so strong against Catholicism that a public thanksgiving was celebrated in some of the churches for this so-called act of God.

But, nothing daunted, the Catholic body set to work once more and purchased a site on South Academy street, near the Burlington railway crossing, and they built the present St. Patrick's church in the year 1863. Most of the credit for this is due to Father O'Neil, who, however, was sent elsewhere before he could complete the work. Father James Powers succeeded him on July 5, 1863, but staid only a short while, and he was replaced by Father Maurice Howard in 1864. Father Howard added the church tower and the bell.

During the pastorate of Father Howard, Michael O'Neil started a subscription and bought a Catholic burial ground on the south side of Lake George, now known as Old St. Mary's cemetery. Father Howard labored for the Catholic people of the district for about thirteen years, and it must, at times, have taxed even his utmost powers, for the district of Galesburg then extended from Oneida on the north to Maquon and Table Grove on the south. On August 16, 1877, Father Howard resigned the pastorate of Galesburg, as he was unwilling to assume the responsibility of building schools.

Father Joseph Costa, O. C., succeeded Father Howard, and to him, aided by a hearty co-operation of the Catholic body, is due, in a great part, all the credit for the present fine buildings and the good social standing of Catholics in this



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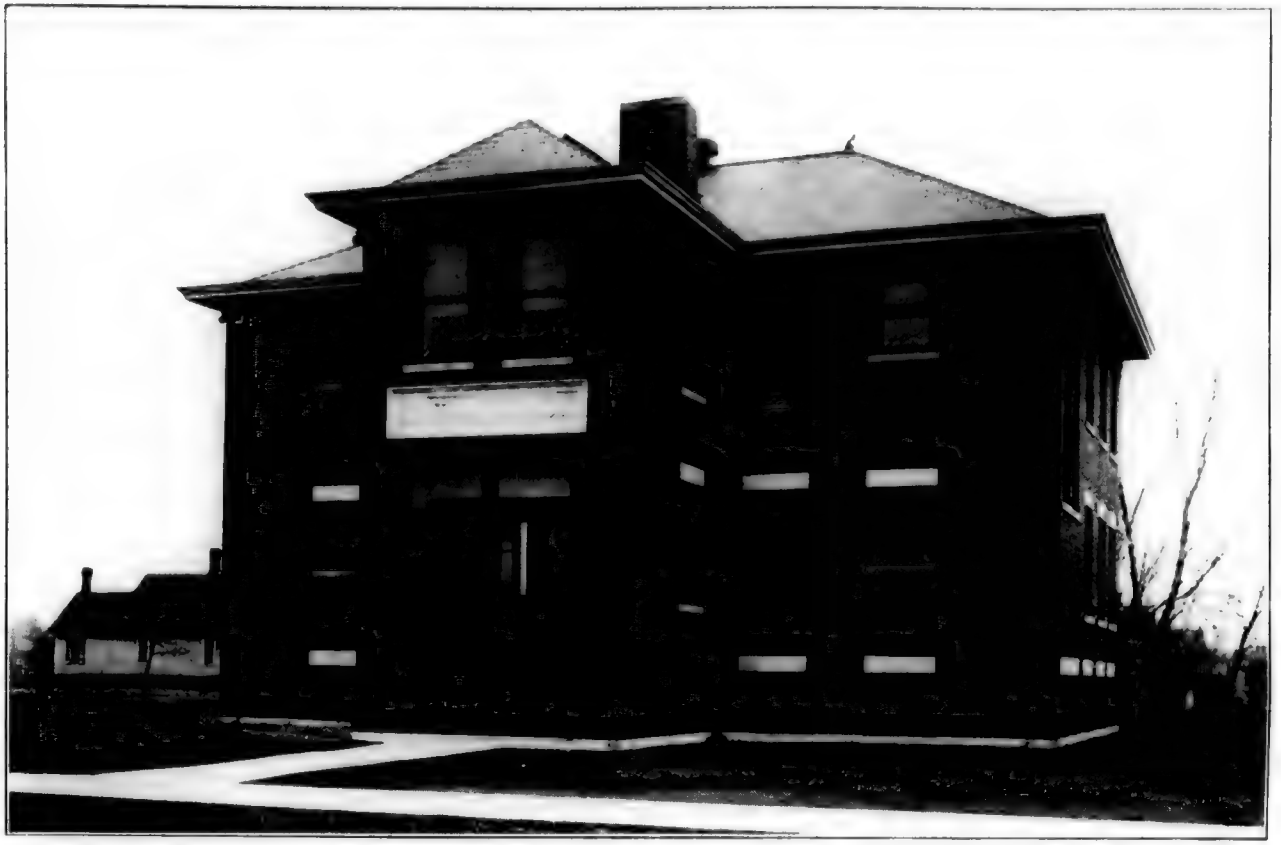
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city. Immediately on his arrival Father Costa grasped the urgency of building a Catholic school that should be on an equal footing with any educational institution in the city. (A sketch of the life of Father Costa may be read elsewhere in the biographical volume of this history.) During his first year he built St. Joseph's academy and the following year the adjoining convent, which was opened in 1879, at a total cost of nearly $30,000, the money being raised by very generous donations, chiefly from the workingmen. A few years later he purchased a house on the site of the present St. Mary's school and opened it as a primary school for smaller children, who could not safely cross the C., B. & Q. tracks. St. Joseph's academy and St. Mary's school were both placed under the care of the Sisters of Providence from St. Mary in the Woods, Indiana, and one can hardly say enough to praise their indefatigible zeal and labor for the advancement in secular and religious education of their pupils. Self-sacrifice and constant vigilance have been the keynotes of their work. At the present day there are about 250 pupils at the academy and between seventy and eighty at St. Mary's school.

Father Costa's greatest work was undertaken a few years later, when, on account of the developments of the railway, many Irish and other Catholic workmen came to the town and so filled up the little church at St. Patrick's that it became imperative to build another church, and Father Costa determined on something that should be a credit to the Catholic body. Through the agency of Mr. Michael English he purchased a site on the corner of South Prairie and West South streets, and there he built the present church of Corpus Christi, at a cost of between $45,000 and $50,000. This was in the year 1883, when the church was solemnly opened and blessed by Rev. Bishop Spalding. Three years later he built the present rectory on the adjoining property. There is little need to say that the raising of these great sums of money involved much labor, but the people were generous, and all threw themselves into the work with heart and soul and there was thorough co-operation between congregation and pastor.

But Father Costa's labors were not yet over. Looking around, he saw the need of an educational institution for the Catholic boys and young men of the neighborhood, but now he found that the congregation could scarcely support the burden of a new edifice, and he applied to his own superiors for aid. He bought a site on Tompkins and Prairie and plans were drawn in the hope of fulfilling a long cherished desire—a college for Catholic boys. In the years '93 and '94 the building was put up at a cost of between $40,000 and $50,000, most of which was paid by Father Costa and the superiors of the Order of Charity. The institution has this year been incorporated under charter as Corpus Christi college. The first president of Corpus Christi college was Father Ernest Hawley, who had but recently come from Europe. At first the pupils were very few, numbering only 25 at the end of the first academic year. Since then the college has steadily gone on, increasing in numbers and efficiency. Father Costa himself later took the presidency of the college, but in 1902 he handed it over to Father George Doubleday, the present much respected incumbent. During the past few years the average number of pupils (all over twelve years) has been about one hundred. Many of the past students are now in the front rank of the clerical, medical and legal professions or the great railroads, on the farms and in the main walks of national public life.

But even now Father Costa was not fully satisfied with the educational resources of the parish. There was a growing need in the seventh ward of more stable school accommodation for the children, and he soon set about planning for the building of the present St. Mary's school, which was erected in the year 1905 at a cost of about $20,000.

In the year 1887 Bishop Spalding divided the parishes of Corpus Christi and St. Patrick's. Father Costa was left parish priest of Corpus Christi and dean of the district, and Father Louis Selva, his nephew, was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's. He was succeeded a few years later by Father Doubleday, who later became president of Corpus Christi college and in 1898 resigned St. Patrick's in favor of Father F. Baines, who has since then held the pastorate.

The next work done by the Catholic body in the city, was the purchase of St. Mary's hospital. In 1908, the sisters of St. Francis, from Peoria, came and took possession and since then they have exercised one of the excellent works of charity, nursing and tending, with indefatigable care, the sick and the poor. The praise and thanks of many in Galesburg will go out to these sisters for the attendance and loving care of those whom misfortune, accident and sickness have brought nigh unto death.

But Father Costa, though in the "sere and yellow leaf," is still full of energy and many plans. He sees the need, and all are with him, of a Catholic hall where the different Catholic organizations may home; and, at the present moment, a vigorous attempt is being made to raise the necessary funds.

It was one of the glories of Father Costa, and of his congregation, that no debts are left on these splendid buildings, save a comparatively small one on St. Mary's school. The Catholics are still a small body in the town, numbering at most some 3,000, but a great work has been begun and, with the blessing of God, will go on and increase. The Catholic church is ever striving to attain her ends and, consequently, she can never rest satisfied. Priests and people must be ever on the onward march and ready for all dangers in the battle of life.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ST. AUGUSTINE

The parish of St. Augustine is one of the most interesting, and possibly the oldest, in the diocese of Peoria. It was founded within the boundary of what was then Fulton county. Later on, church and town passed on wheels into Knox county. As the very name itself applies, St. Augustine is a Catholic foundation. As far back as 1836, and '37, a Catholic colony was formed and John Gallett and G. McElroy came from Ohio, and the Mattinglys and many other Canadian-Irish, who had long settled near the home of Bishop Spalding, came from Kentucky. They built a little church for themselves, in 1844, dedicating it to St. Augustine, and the township sprang up around and took its name from the church. Father St. Cyr was the first priest to serve the district. from 1837 to '39, but he and Fathers Conway and Doyle, who succeeded him, had no residence there. Various priests came, with more or less regularity, now from LaSalle, like Father Raho, or Father Brady from Kickapoo. The first resident priest was Father James Halpin, who took charge in 1873.

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sion of Father Allbrecht. A few years afterwards, Father Larmer removed it from Fulton county, across the border to its present site in Knox county. This was on account of the C., B. & Q. railway being compelled, by the circumstances of the ground, to place their depot so far north of the old town. When the town came to the depot, the church was bound to follow.

Since the time of Father Halpin, many priests have held the pastorate. Father Maurice Howard, on leaving Galesburg, was at St. Augustine from 1876 to 1878. Father P. J. O'Reilly, now Bishop O'Reilly, succeeded him and remained until 1881. From 1881 to 1884, Father Fallihee was pastor. Father Dunn, from 1884 to 1887, and Father Scheuren from 1887 to 1893. Father Kniery was there from 1894 to 1897, and he was followed by Father Kelly, who, in his turn, was succeeded by Father Markey, the present parish priest. The original priest's house was built by Father Halpin about 1874 or '75, but a very unfortunate accident happened in 1911, when a fire broke out and the house was utterly destroyed. This year, 1912, by the self-sacrificing generosity of the people, Father Markey has been enabled to build up a substantial and handsome brick residence.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WATAGA

The increase in the Catholic population of Knox county is due, chiefly, to the railway development. When the railways were built, in the sixties, great numbers of American-Irish laborers came to the district and settled, for the most part, in the neighborhood of Galesburg. After a while, many of these took to farming. They either rented, or by dint of great economy, were enabled to purchase their lands. Little by little, they and their families spread over the county, but for the most part, they formed little colonies, such as at Wataga, Williamsfield, Maquon, Abingdon, Soperville, Rio and Saluda. Wataga and Williamsfield were the most notable of these centers. At first, all came within the limits of the Galesburg parish, as well as a large district extending into adjoining counties. When the increase of numbers came, Bishop Spalding cut off some portions of the district and among them, Wataga, which was assigned to Galva and Williamsfield, which now belongs to the parish of Elmwood. Also Abingdon, which is within the limits of St. Augustine parish.

About seven or eight years ago, the Catholic body around Wataga built a little church for themselves and this church was solemnly blessed by Father Costa, rural dean of the district. This chapel is served from Galva, every two weeks.

Williamsfield and Abingdon are other small centers of Catholic activity within the county limits, but, as yet, they have no chapel of their own, but have mass regularly every month, celebrated in a private dwelling, or a rented building.

During recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the number of Catholics, due, no doubt, to natural increase, but also to a very considerable extent, to the political persecutions and, consequent insecurity of life and property of southeastern Europe. Many Slavs have come from southern Austria and, at the time of writing, there is a considerable immigration of Albanians, who, suffering under Turkish misrule, have abandoned their country and, with

wives and children, are seeking a home under the flag of liberty. The advent of these foreigners presents a new problem for the Catholic church. These men, for the most part well educated and accustomed to ease and comforts of life, find themselves here in a new home land, without knowing the language, without experience, and many of them in poverty, robbed, as they were, by the Turkish soldiery. They are all Catholics and the church must do her best to provide for them. The greatest difficulty is the language, but they need also help and advice as to their employment and the forming of their homes.

THE JEWS AND THEIR RELIGION

By Max J. Mack

The ancient Hebrews, during the many years they lived in peace under the rule of their own kings, were shepherds and agriculturists. They were a peaceful, God-fearing people, brave in the defense of their country and martyrs to their religious belief. Finally, defeated and driven from their own country into other lands, they were always subjected to persecution, and due from centuries long expulsion from the soil and from their original agricultural pursuits, they have become, more than others, city-dwelling folks. They were forced into other occupations; they became the merchants and money lenders of the world, and their descendants of the present century are still largely engaged in business undertakings. They entered into the professions; they drifted into literature, science and music, becoming proficient and then prominent in whatever field they entered. Today, in Europe and America, Jews are amongst the leading men in the professional and business world, in art, science, literature and music, and thousands are garment makers and mechanics—and there are many Jewish artisans.

It is the hope of the American philanthropist that the Jews will again become tillers of the soil to a larger degree, and every effort is being made to turn some of the thousands of Jewish emigrants that yearly come to America away from the large cities on to the farm of the west and the northwest.

It is perhaps not generally known, but is a fact just the same, that in length of residence and participation in every struggle for the welfare of the country, the Jews of America equal that of any other religious denomination. The Jew in the United States is American to the core. In 1654, thirty-four years after the Mayflower landed the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the St. Caterina arrived at New Amsterdam (the present New York) with twenty-three Jews on board. In 1682 the Jews of New Amsterdam rented a house for religious service, although undoubtedly they met for worship before that.

In all the wars of the country Jews have taken prominent and honorable part. Beginning with the revolutionary struggle, Jews have fought on all the battlefields where patriots gave their lives that their country might live. There were nine Jews amongst the signers to the now important resolutions of 1765, the first step which eventually led to the war of the revolution.

In the records of the revolutionary army, incomplete as they are, are the names of twenty-seven Jewish officers. One Jew, Haym Solomon, rendered invaluable financial services to the government during the darkest days of the revolutionary war, he being the chief individual reliance of Robert Morris, superintendent of finance; Solomon loaned the government $200,000, an immense sum of money in those days.

Forty-three Jews are recorded in the war of 1812; fifty-seven are recorded in the Mexican war. In the civil war 7,500 Jews fought in the northern and southern armies, a larger number in proportion to the number of Jews who were then in the United States, about 150,000, than was furnished by any other religious denomination. For the Spanish-American war 2,451 Jews enlisted in the army and forty-two in the navy; thirty-two were officers.

I wish that I had the space to write in detail concerning the settlement, history and services of the Jews in all states of the Union. In the cabinet, in the United States senate, our house of representatives, in the diplomatic service, in state legislature, on the bench, in federal, state and municipal offices, hundreds of Jews have served and are serving the federal government, its states and cities. They are prepared to make all sacrifices for their country either in war or peace and constantly strive for the perpetuation of good government, whilst being loyal to the faith and race tradition.

The term "Jewish nationality" is a misnomer. They are racial, but not national. There is no Jewish nation on the face of the earth, and therefore no person of Jewish nationality. The word "Jewish" applies purely to a religious belief. The principles and doctrines upon which the whole system of the Jewish religion is founded may be reduced to the following articles:

1st. That there exists one God, the undivided and indivisible Creator and ruler of the universe, in whom is centered the essence of all power and wisdom and goodness.

2nd. That the omnipotent creator rules the universe exclusively by His own dominion, and that no mediator intervenes between Him and His creatures.

3rd. That the writings of Moses and the prophets who succeeded him were written by divine authority and inspiration, and that these only constitute the holy testament, and these only are the rule and guide for our religious conduct.

4th. That the human soul—the essence of our being—is spiritual and immortal like the Almighty God who gave it.

5th. That our soul, after being by death separated from our body, will receive its reward or punishment at the hands of the Creator in accordance with our acts and conduct in the present life. The doctrine we hold in regard to future reward and punishment is that the recompense of the soul will be of a purely spiritual nature; that it will have its reward in enjoying eternal life and bliss in the immediate presence of God, who is the source of life and happiness, and its punishment in the opposite.

The chief duties required of its disciples by the Jewish religion are:

1st. To reverence and worship God, to obey His will and to be thankful for His goodness.

2nd. To be just and charitable toward our fellow-beings; to promote their morals and welfare and to do to them as we wish them to do to us.

3rd. To improve our mind and understanding; to acquire knowledge and so

conduct our lives and actions as to promote our own perfection and happiness and at the same time that of our fellow-creatures.

Two thousand years of trials, tribulations and humiliations for the sake of his religion has taught the Jew tolerance and respect for all other religions, therefore you never hear of his trying to proselyte anyone. The prejudice against Jews in this country, in our city and county, if there be any, is caused by wrong impressions and gross misrepresentations of their characteristics. Instead of taking the thousands of Jews famous in the world of finance, letters, business, music, diplomacy and statesmanship as the standard, the Jew is usually judged and wrongfully judged by the lowest of his race.

The Jewish people who have resided in Galesburg during the past sixty years were mostly engaged in business enterprises. There is one who is at present and has been for a number of years a locomotive engineer in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. It is Harry Glickson, well liked by all his fellow-employes; and there have been a few others who were railroad employes and mechanics, but as a rule they are and have been merchants, and for that reason a history of the Jews of Galesburg will be a mere sketch of business men, lacking in interesting or exciting details.

The Jewish people of Galesburg, like those of other communities, are public-spirited, patriotic and law-abiding. They always favor public improvements; are liberal contributors to public enterprise, never turn down a worthy charity and never refuse help to the deserving poor, especially the poor of their own people. Indeed, a Jew in need of help never goes to any but a co-religionist for assistance, and he is never refused help.

Although always few in number, the Jewish people of Galesburg have a church organization of their own wherever possible. Forty years ago they had a congregation with their own rabbi, but this was given up after a few years. Five years ago the present congregation "Sons of Judah" was organized, Louis Nirdlinger being its first president, and he held the office up to the time of his death. The congregation holds its services in the Universalist church on Sunday evenings (but not regularly), and they are conducted by Rabbi Chas. S. Levi of Peoria, assisted by a splendid choir.

The Jews have a cemetery of their own, it being a beautiful place only a few rods south of Linwood cemetery.

The Jewish women have an organization known as the "Ladies' Aid society," partly social, but mostly charitable, its principal aim and object being to aid destitute Jewish people, either living here or transient.

The first Jewish citizen of Knox county was Abraham Jacobi, who came to Knoxville from Peoria in 1850 and moved from there to Galesburg in 1855, engaging in the clothing business on the north side of the square. He retired from business in 1890, his son Albert taking over his interest in the firm of Jacobi and Mack. Mr. A. Jacobi died November 24th, 1909. Mr. Jacobi has four sons living, members of the firm of Jacobi Bros. and Mack—Harry A., Fred D. and Albert G. Jacobi, residing in Galesburg, while one son, Nathan, lives in Tracy, Minn. Solomon Spear came to Galesburg at an early day and first started in the dry goods business, but afterward conducted a hat and fur business, retail, but later became a jobber of hats, caps and gloves in Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. Spear secured a half interest in the management of the Illinois hotel, retaining the same until a year ago.

The Mayer brothers, Henry and Abraham, engaged in Galesburg first in the clothing business. Henry Mayer afterwards became a manufacturer and retailer of cigars, until the time of his death. His three sons are now in the hotel business in Chicago.

Max J. Mack came to Galesburg from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1875, was in business for himself one year, and in 1876 formed a partnership with his father-in-law, A. Jacobi. In 1895 the present firm of Jacobi Bros. and Mack was organized.

Solomon Frolich came to Galesburg in 1879 and engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business with Henry Gardt. In 1883 Louis Nirdlinger moved to Galesburg from Winchester, Illinois, and became a partner in the firm. Mr. Nirdlinger died November 28, 1910, and his son, Sidney, took his interest in the firm of Frolich & Nirdlinger.

Harry A. Jacobi came from Tracy, Minnesota, in 1895. Henry Herman, in 1899; I. Bondi and H. G. Bondi of Bondi Bros. Co., and I. H. Hexter in 1897. Mr. Hexter died June 22, 1911. L. Bernstein came in 1895; J. J. Winkler, the optician, in 1897; Jos. Gross of the Gross Mfg. Co., in 1898.

Charles Gumbiner originally came to Galesburg in 1876, but left after remaining a few years. He returned in 1893. The three Bowman brothers came in 1906. D. C. Halper, in 1897; M. Stamm, in 1902; B. Michaelson, in 1900; Charles Schimmel and Mr. Freedman, in 1910, and Block and Sax, in 1912.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN KNOX COUNTY

By the Rev. Charles W. Leffingwell, D.D.

The Episcopal church was not largely represented among the pioneers of Illinois, and very few churchmen settled in Knox county. Some of them, as in other parts of the state, were Church of England people, who remained steadfast in their traditional faith and worship, though for a long time they were without pastors and churches. Bishop Philander Chase, the first bishop of Illinois (1835 to 1852), passed through Knox county in 1836, holding services and looking up members of his scattered flock. His long journeys over the great diocese of Illinois were made by boat on the rivers and in his old family carriage (which he called "the ark") across the prairies. He met with many accidents in his travels, and being a very heavy man, his ribs were frequently broken. It is said that nearly every rib in his body suffered in that way, and that some were broken twice. The story is told that on one of his visitations (it might have been in Knox county), when the tavern keeper's son was about to go out with notices that the bishop would preach, the landlord inquired: "What denomination shall I tell the people you belong to?" "Tell them," said the bishop, "that I belong to the church which translated the Bible." The lad rushed out, ringing a bell and shouting, "The man who translated the Bible will preach at the schoolhouse tonight!"

Bishop Whitehouse succeeded Bishop Chase, and after him Bishop McLaren had the oversight of all Illinois, for a time. In 1877, the great diocese was

divided into three, named Chicago, Quincy and Springfield, Knox county being in the Quincy diocese. Bishop Alexander Burgess was the first bishop of Quincy (1878-1901); Bishop Taylor succeeded, his episcopate being very short; Bishop Fawcett became bishop of Quincy, in 1904. These were all good and strong men, and their helpful influence was felt throughout the community.

The first parish organized in the county was St. John's, Knoxville, 1843. The first vestry, elected September 9th, at the house of Wm. Lighton, was John G. Sanborn and Elisha Hummastun, wardens, and John Johnston, Darius A. Beckwith and James Knox. Names of others appear in the records of the parish as active in the work of the early days, Wm. Hester, H. N. Keightley, Wm. N. Phillips, P. H. Sanford, John Babbington.

The Rev. Dudley Chase, son of Bishop Chase, was the first minister in charge of St. John's parish, Knoxville, coming from Jubilee college in Peoria county, to officiate on Sundays. His first baptism is recorded under date of September 7, 1844; Hester Francis, daughter of John and Ann Johnston, born October 20, 1843.

Upon the organization of Grace church, Galesburg (1859), its rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Smithett, took charge of the parish in Knoxville. The Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, followed Mr. Smithett as missionary in charge. Under his administration St. John's church was built, though unfortunately with a large debt for the small parish to carry.

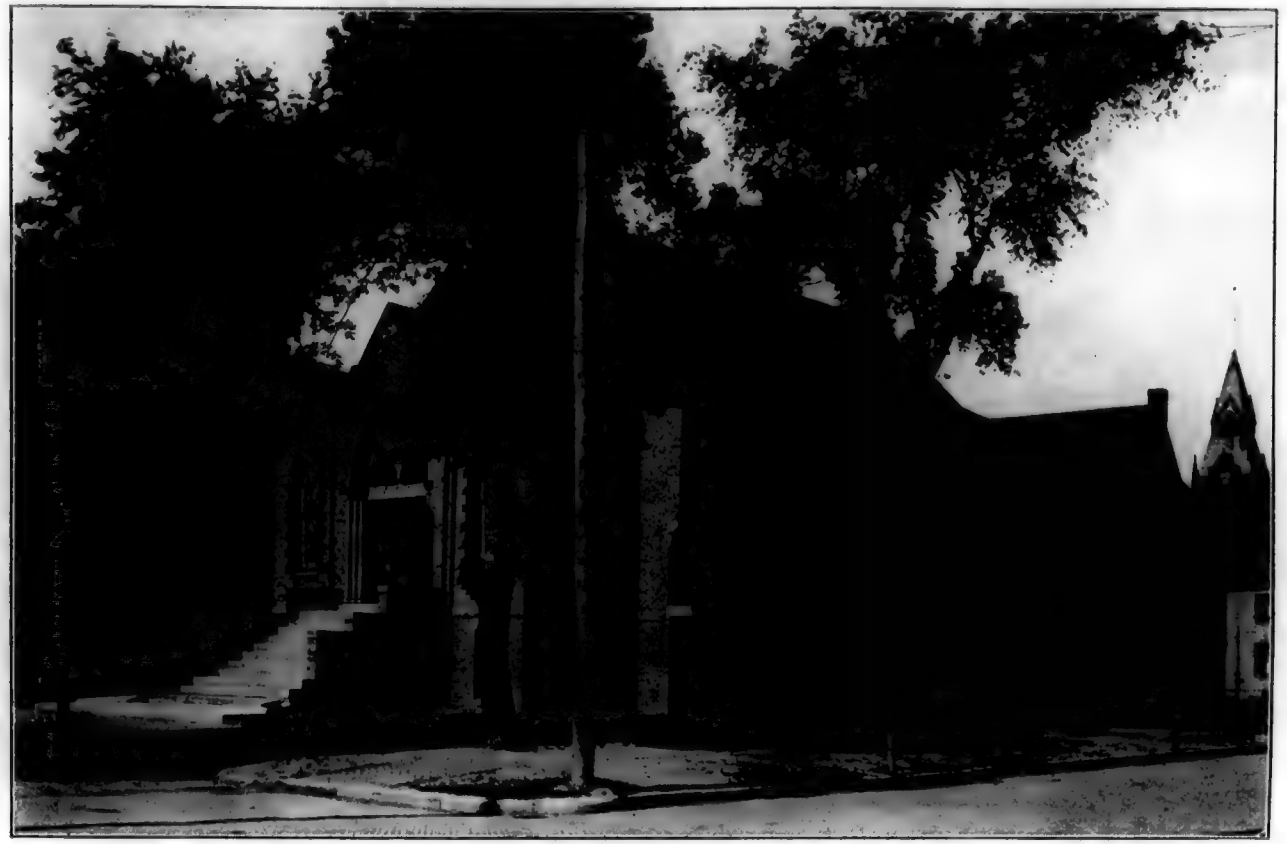
Upon the establishment of St. Mary's school in Knoxville the rector of the school became rector of the parish, and the school attended Sunday services in the parish church. The Rev. E. H. Rudd was for some years rector of St. John's, and for many years was chaplain and instructor in St. Mary's school.

Grace church, Galesburg, was organized as a parish in 1859, having for some years been served as a mission. At a meeting held in the office of Sidney Myers, September 28th, articles of association were signed by the following: J. R. Gordon, S. Gordon, H. D. Brackett, Josias Grant, G. Bement, A. McDowell, Wm. L. Ransom, G. C. Lamphere, Lin P. Gowdey, Wm. N. Phillips, O. J. Flagg, G. Tee, Thomas B. Martin, B. Nettleton, Wm. Merwin Ransom, D. C. Brown, W. J. DeLancey, L. R. Brown, Sydney Myers, Elisha Field.

It was under Bishop Whitehouse that the parish was admitted into union with the diocese of Illinois. The Rev. Wm. T. Smithett presided at the meeting of organization and afterwards became rector of the parish. Under his energetic leadership a church was soon built and opened for worship, Christmas, 1860. The first vestry was elected October 24, 1859, consisting of: Sydney Myers and Wm. N. Phillips, wardens; Wm. M. Ransom, Harry T. Smith, Josias Grant, Geo. W. Woods, D. C. Brown, D. Bronson, Lucius Chapman, Timothy Nash.

In June, 1862, a resolution of thanks was adopted by the vestry, to the rector "for his untiring efforts to place the parish free from debt, as well as for his uniform devotion to all the duties of his office."

The Rev. L. N. Freeman succeeded Mr. Smithett, early in 1863, remaining only a year, to be followed by the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, in April, 1864. Mr. Cracraft's course was somewhat eccentric (to say the least), from an Episcopal point of view, and he soon got the parish divided and himself into trouble with the bishop of the diocese. Some who disapproved of his "preaching politics" and shutting up his own church to preach elsewhere, withdrew from the parish,



GRACE CHURCH

Located at the corner of Prairie and Tompkins Streets. Erected in 1860. Remodeled in 1900. Value, $18,000.

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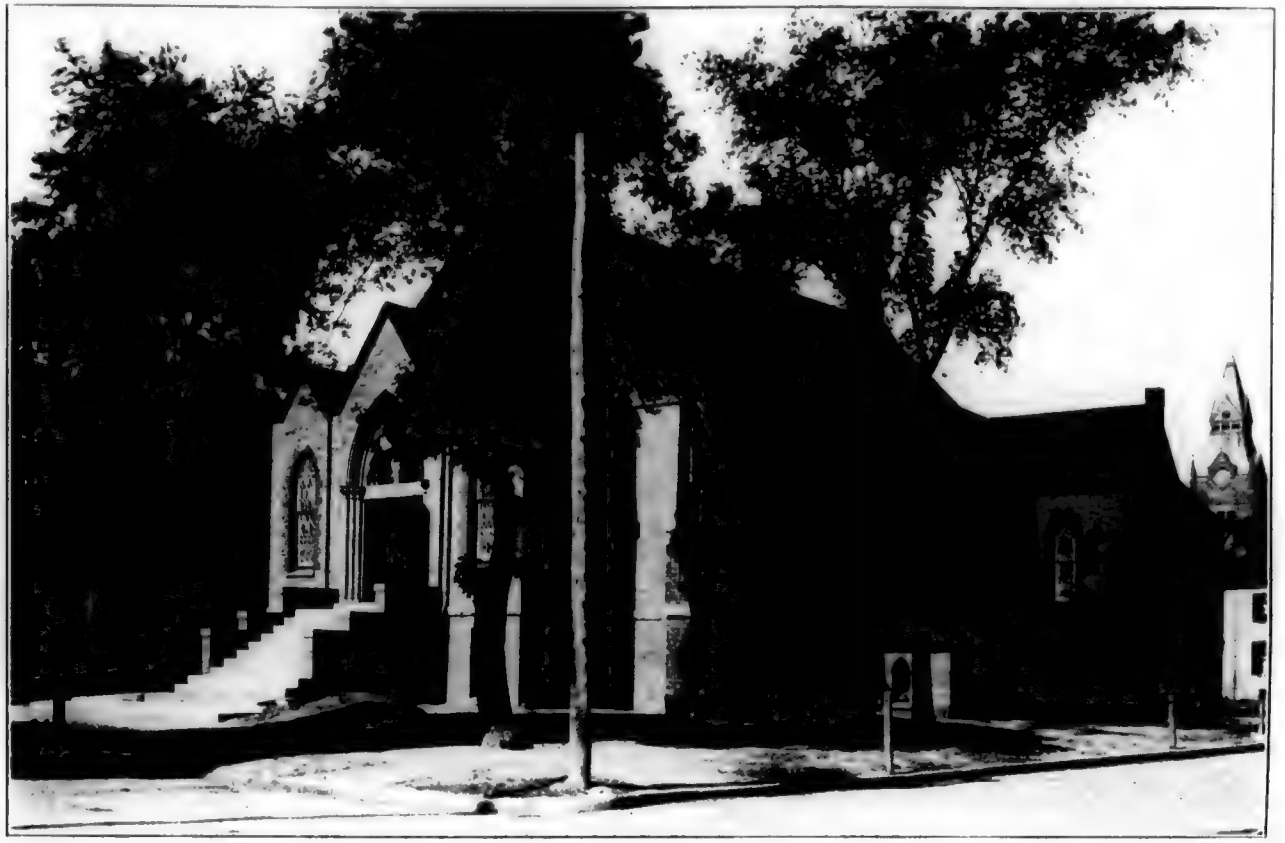
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while others became violent partisans in his support. The excitement of controversy found expression in the Chicago papers and in sundry pamphlets which were widely circulated. The bishop ordered the church closed, and the senior warden, Thomas B. Martin, who at this writing is still senior warden, put a padlock and a notice on the door. These were removed by order of the vestry, and Mr. Martin was threatened with prosecution in the civil courts. Mr. Cracraft was inhibited by the bishop and the parish was suspended by the convention of the diocese.

Though the contumacious rector and his friends made a brave struggle, they soon "began to feel the halter draw." In a year the pew rents had fallen off so much that, on November 18, 1865, Mr. Cracraft was constrained to make a proposition to remain in charge for what he could get after paying all expenses of the church, including the elements for the holy communion. In July, 1866, he withdrew, and all parties seem to have become convinced that an Episcopal church, at war with the bishop and diocese, could not prosper. Respectful overtures were made for reinstatement, "and they lived together happy ever after."

The Rev. C. A. Bruce was the next pastor, his rectorship lasting about a year. The Rev. F. W. Boyd followed, with another brief rectorship. In 1868, Mr. C. W. Leffingwell, who had opened St. Mary's school, Knoxville, was supplying Sunday services. The Rev. W. Thompson was pastor, 1869-1871, and the Rev. Stephen T. Allen from 1871 to 1877. His successors were: The Rev. G. H. Higgins, 1877-1880; the Rev. C. J. Shrimpton, 1881-1887; the Rev. John Wilkinson, 1888-1890; the Rev. C. R. Hodge, 1891-1893; the Rev. W. B. Guion, 1894-1895; the Rev. W. H. Benham, 1896-1898; the Rev. E. F. Gee, 1899-1902; the Rev. B. E. Diggs, 1904-1906; the Rev. J. M. Mason, 1907-1910; the Rev. Arthur S. Peck, 1911.

Among the Galesburg families not heretofore mentioned that have been helpful in sustaining Grace church, should be noted those of David Greenleaf and Col. Clark E. Carr. Thomas B. Martin was first elected vestryman in 1864, and during most of the time since, to the date of this writing, has held the office and performed efficiently the duties of senior warden.

St. John's church, Galesburg, was organized in 1893, and soon after was admitted to union with the Synod of Quincy. It is a Swedish congregation, and by license of the bishop the liturgy and ritual of the old church of Sweden are, for the most part, used. The present pastor (1912), the Rev. John E. Almfeldt, during his brief term, has succeeded in getting a lot and a new church, and has greatly strengthened the work. There is also a Swedish mission at Woodhull.

Perhaps more important and far-reaching than parochial work, in Knox county, has been the influence of the Episcopal church in building and maintaining educational institutions. Some account of St. Mary's, St. Alban's and St. Martha's schools is given elsewhere in this volume.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN KNOX COUNTY

By Rev. Carl J. Bengston

The Lutheran church is the oldest Protestant church, being the first to spring from the reformation. It is also the largest of the Protestant churches. It is the principal church in Germany, the state church in Sweden, Norway and Denmark and is comparatively strong in the Baltic provinces of Russia. In America it is divided into four general organizations, the general synod, the general council, the synodical conference and the united synod south and several independent synods, and it ranks third in membership, being outnumbered only by the Methodists and the Baptists.

It is commonly known as the *Evangelical Lutheran church.* The word "evangelical" had "its origin in the stress laid upon the preaching of the gospel by Luther and his co-laborers over against the errors, the legalism and the fables of Rome," and was not intended to express any marks of distinction from the other Protestant churches as is sometimes erroneously stated and believed. The word "Lutheran" was taken from the founder of the church, the great hero of the reformation, Martin Luther. Both names were first applied to the followers of Luther, in a sneering way, by the Catholic priests of the day and were afterwards adopted by the church as its historic name.

The reformation dates from the 31st of October, 1517, when Luther published his ninety-five theses by nailing them to the door of the old Castle church in Wittenberg. While primarily directed against the sale of indulgences, authorized by the pope, these theses contained the fundamental truths upon which the Lutheran church is based. Luther denied that the church possessed an infinite fund of spiritual treasures in the merits, i. e., the sufferings and sacrifices of Christ, the saints and all the redeemed, that it could at will dispense, if it chose, for cash. He contended that God alone could forgive sins and that man was justified by faith alone through the meritorious work of Christ. The effect of these theses was tremendous. No greater defiance had ever before been hurled against the Church of Rome. All Europe awoke as out of a long and troublous sleep. Men's attention everywhere was directed as never before to the sins that were daily committed under the guise of religion. The result was greater even than Luther could have realized, and he very soon found that he could not retrace his steps, but must go on, under the guidance and in the strength of God, until he had finished his work that unfolded itself to him step by step and the reformation was accomplished.

THE AUGSBURG CONFESSION

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

Like all orthodox churches, the Lutheran church has three ecumenical creeds, the apostolic, the nicene and the athanasian. Besides these it has its own distinct confession, known as the Augsburg Confession, from the fact that it was submitted by the different Lutheran churches in Germany to the Emperor Charles the Fifth at the diet of Augsburg on June 25, 1530, as a summary of their re-

ligious belief. Some of the general bodies constituting the Lutheran church subscribe to the Augsburg confession only. Others subscribe to it with this addition, "being understood in accordance with the further developments of these doctrines as contained in the other symbolical books of the Lutheran church." These "other symbolical books" are the Apology for the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalcald Articles, Luther's Smaller and Larger Catechism and the Formula of Concord. Space will not permit giving a history of these books, nor even of the Augsburg Confession. It is sufficient to say of the latter that it was written by Philip Melanchthon, the scholar of the reformation, and carefully revised by Luther. As to its contents, it was based partly on what is known as the Marburg-Schwalbach articles, written by Luther in the autumn of the previous year, and partly on the Targan articles, written largely by Melanchthon and submitted to the Elector John in March, 1530. The Augsburg Confession contains twenty-eight articles, of which the first twenty-one treat of the doctrines of the church and the other seven of abuses that had crept into the Roman church.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN SWEDEN

As we are concerned in this article mainly with the Swedish branch of the Lutheran church, it might be well to mention briefly the introduction and establishment of Lutheranism in Sweden. At the time of the reformation the Church of Rome was supreme in Europe. The Latin and the Germanic races were all Catholic. Sweden had been a Catholic country for more than five centuries. But the dawn of the new era, the revival of learning, had reached the countries of the far north. Young men began, as never before, to flock to the universities of the continent to study. In 1516 we find one of these young men from Sweden, Olavus Petri, at the university of Wittenberg, where Luther was one of the principal teachers. This young man was, no doubt, in Wittenberg in 1517 and must have read the ninety-five theses of Luther. He must also have been a most willing witness to the tremendous results of the publication of these theses, and we are safe in saying that he undoubtedly listened to some of the discussions that followed. This young man possessed some of the characteristics of his great teacher, and, like Luther, though in a less pronounced degree, he had experienced in his own heart the birth of the reformation.

In 1519 Olavus Petri returned to Sweden. The Bible was now his light and he was filled with the blessed assurance that his sins were forgiven. His first field of activity was the city of Strengnoes, where he was first clerk to the bishop, then principal of the cloister school, and then consecrated a deacon. Here he immediately began to give lectures on portions of the holy scriptures to the canons and choristers under his care. Many of the young men were soon won over to the new faith, and one elderly man of great influence, the learned Laurentius Andreae, was so powerfully impressed by the truth of God that he openly defended the young and eloquent Olavus Petri against those who opposed him.

These were stirring days, politically, in Sweden. King Christian of Denmark had invaded the country with a powerful army, intending to bring it under his sway and in order to insure himself of ultimate success in this undertaking he had secured certain commissions from the pope. He was everywhere successful and in a remarkably short time had conquered the whole country. But

it was to be only for a short time. Drunk with the glory of his conquest, he wreaked such bloody vengeance on those who had opposed him, especially among the nobility, that the whole country soon arose in revolt. A wave of patriotism arose in the north and rolled on toward the south, increasing in magnitude as it went. It centered around one man, the young and fearless Gustavus Vasa, who at the head of his Dalecarlians pushed south, and did not stop until he had driven King Christian and his army out of the kingdom.

While at Strengnoes, Gustavus Vasa first came in contact with the two men who had openly espoused the reformation. He appears to have been greatly impressed with their ability and also with the truth that they preached, for when he had become established at Stockholm as King of Sweden he immediately called them there and made Andreae his chancellor and Petri at once clerk of the city and preacher of the court church. He apparently was determined, from the first, to make the Lutheran church the church of his kingdom. And by judicious movements, as well as by the great personal power he wielded, he succeeded four years later, at the diet of Vesteraas in 1527, in having all the legal barriers removed for the formal introduction of the reformation everywhere in Sweden. There naturally was some opposition to the change among the people and especially among the Dalecarlians, but the leaders of the new movement understood the Swedish mind and gradually overcame every obstacle. One powerful aid in their work was the translation into Swedish of the New Testament, in 1526, and of the whole Bible, in 1541.

For more than half a century, the Catholic church made persistent but unsuccessful efforts to check the growth of Lutheranism in Sweden. But towards the close of the century, great dangers threatened the church. King John, who had been influenced by Calvinism and had sought to infuse it into the church, had died and the heir to the throne, King Sigismund of Poland, was a bigoted Catholic. For this reason it became necessary for the leaders of the church to take such steps as would safeguard it against any efforts of the king to supplant it. During the interim Duke Charles, temporary head of the realm, called a church council at Upsala, in 1593, to settle once for all whether or not the Lutheran church should be the church of Sweden. At this council, composed largely of the state senators and some 400 clergymen from different parts of the realm, and a few influential business men, and sitting from the 3rd to the 19th of March, the three ecumenical creeds were first adopted. And then, on March 5th, the Augsburg Confession, as subscribed to by the Lutherans in Germany, was unanimously adopted as the common faith of the people of the kingdom. It was also decided that the king should be bound by oath, before he could be crowned, to respect the religious faith of his subjects.

It seems almost incredible that the Lutheran church of Sweden could have been able to establish itself and to exist for 70 years in these strenuous times without setting forth in any confessional document the principles that had brought about the change. But the explanation must be sought mainly in the fact that in Sweden the reformation really began from the throne and gradually worked its way down through the mass of the people. The change from the old to the new had been so gradual that few noticed it, and the champions of the reformation were never required, by the temporal ruler, to give public account of their faith, as had been the case in Germany. And when the estates of

the realm did decide to adopt Lutheranism as a common faith, after having been confessed by the people for more than half a century, this was done because of dangers to their faith that they had just passed through and because of still greater dangers that were threatening.

WHAT IS LUTHERANISM?

What are the teachings of the Lutheran church? It will not be possible to give a full answer to this question here. Only in a broad sense can the tenets of our church be stated. Two basic principles underlie the Lutheran church, both being especially emphasized by Luther. The first is called the "formal principle," and is expressed thus, "The sacred scriptures are the word of God and the only infallible rule for man's faith and life." To this view of the scriptures alone having a normative value Luther came, as you might say, by slow stages. He had been too well schooled in the doctrines and the power of his church to reject her authority hastily. But he naturally must come to the position where he could not concede that either pope or church council had any authority over and above the word of God. Neither are infallible. But the word of God is. The second principle is called the "material principle," and is thus expressed, "Man is justified before God by faith alone in Christ Jesus, and not by any works of his own." It was this view of his own salvation that caused Luther to make his first break with the Roman church.

According to the Lutheran view, speaking broadly, "there is an intimate union of the supernatural with the natural, of the inner with the outer, of the divine with the human, in such a way that the former is present and active in, with and by the latter, and that the latter is a God-given organ and form of existence, in the present world, of the former. With regard to the person of the Redeemer the Lutheran church acknowledges with the greatest emphasis and earnestness the divine mystery in the incarnation (John 1, 14) of the Son of God, and maintains in unqualified faith the incarnate as the one in whom the divine and the human are absolutely united in a mutual interpenetration. She emphasizes the objective redemption in Christ as well as the subjective appropriation by faith of the divine grace of salvation. The Lutheran church acknowledges that the church of Christ in this world has both an invisible and a visible form. At the same time, that she gives to God alone the glory for the conversion and salvation of men, she does not deny that through the workings of the grace of God in conversion the human will is set free to voluntarily appropriate and make use of the gifts of the saving grace of God. She refuses to know anything whatever of words without the spirit, or of spirit without the word, but holds that the two are organically united; and in the sacrament of the altar, she neither allows the heavenly gift to supplant the visible elements, nor yet the latter to supplant the former, but possesses and acknowledges the invisible sacramental gift and the visible element in the most beautiful union.

This view is characteristic also of the Lutheran church in her relation to human life in general. She holds that the Christian is placed in the world by God to be his servant, and that all the human relations are to be hallowed by faith and love. This view is also fundamental for the Lutheran order of church

service, and determines her relation to art. In the world of nature, that is to say, faith sees everywhere visible types and similes of the invisible glory that shall be revealed for the first time on the day of our Lord Jesus Christ. For this reason, art and poetry receive here their right recognition, not as objects for idolization as in the church of Rome, but in their temporal significance, until further, as typical expressions, in advance of the glory of the coming world, where spirit and corporeality transformed will fuse into one essence. "Ullman."

WHAT INFLUENCES BROUGHT THE LUTHERANS TO KNOX COUNTY?

The earliest exodus of Swedes to America was in the 17th century, when, in 1637, a number of them settled along the Delaware river. This was a crown colony of Sweden, augmented from time to time by new colonists until the Swedes gradually occupied all the lands along the Delaware from the ocean to the neighborhood where Trenton, New Jersey, now stands. The country was wrested from their control by the Dutch, in 1655, but the colonies continued to exist. Being Lutherans, these sturdy people from the north founded their churches wherever they settled. They brought their pastors with them or sent for them after they had arrived. But because they were not properly united into any organic body, or synod, nor received the spiritual care and attention that they needed from the mother church of Sweden, these historic Swedish Lutheran churches on the Delaware were gradually absorbed by the Episcopal church in the first half of the 19th century. That they did not affiliate, as might have been expected, with the German Lutheran churches must have depended upon historic reasons as well as, possibly, on the failure of the Germans to properly approach the Swedes in the matter of church affiliation.

The next more general and much more important exodus of Swedes to America began in the fourth decade of the last century, and has continued more or less steadily to the present day. If the cause of the first exodus had been an effort on the part of the Swedish government to found colonies in the new world in order to extend its power, the cause of the second exodus has been rather a desire and a hope on the part of the individual emigrants to better their physical conditions. Great prospects and possibilities were pictured to them by a few individuals who had come still earlier and found the country rich in resources for the benefit of those who could and would brave the hardships and dangers of frontier life. To this should possibly be added as a second cause, though not so marked, a spirit of unrest, brought on largely by the arrogance and oppression of the privileged classes, the aristocracy that had become also the plutocracy, who had failed to show a proper appreciation of the peasantry, forgetting that the proper development and the actual prosperity of a country depend largely on a contented and happy peasantry. In some instances, religious intolerance enters also as a part cause for the emigration, as was the case with Eric Jansson and his followers who settled in and around what is now Bishop Hill.

These early settlers came in large parties, consisting of relatives and friends, often large enough to charter a whole sailing vessel for the voyage. One such party, the first settled along Pine lake in Wisconsin, in 1841, another, the second, settled along the Skunk river in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1845. One party,

coming mostly from the northern part of Sweden and bringing with them their pastor in the person of the Rev. L. P. Esbjorn, the learned pioneer Swedish Lutheran preacher and educator in America in the nineteenth century, settled in Henry county, Illinois, in 1849. Other parties followed and settled in southwestern New York and northeastern Pennsylvania. And still others pushed north and settled in Minnesota. The Swedish Lutherans who settled in Knox county came mostly from the southern part of Sweden in 1850 and the following years and settled around Galesburg and Knoxville, Wataga and Altona.

For three years Rev. Esbjorn was the only spiritual adviser of the Lutherans in this part of the state. He ministered faithfully to the scattered flocks in Henry, Knox, Bureau and Rock Island counties, organizing churches in Andover and Moline, in 1850, and in Galesburg in 1851. The church in Galesburg was the first Lutheran church to be organized in Knox county. The following year it received its first settled pastor in the Rev. T. N. Hasselquist, who arrived in the fall of the year with his wife and servant and about sixty of his relatives and friends and immediately entered upon his duties as pastor of his people. Rev. Hasselquist proved himself to be an unusually gifted organizer and leader. Both he and his wife were highly educated, Mrs. Hasselquist speaking readily French and German and English in addition to her own language. Both were devout and earnest Christians and understood thoroughly their people. They had come in order to devote their life to the Swedish Lutheran cause in America, and though they had known only comfort and ease at home they were prepared to share joyfully with their people the privations and hardships connected with frontier life. Yet it must also be said to the credit of these early Lutheran settlers that they gladly shared what little they had of this world's goods with their pastors.

The Lutherans scattered over the county, and churches were organized in Knoxville, in 1853; in Wataga, in 1856; in Altona, in 1859, and at Soperville, in 1870. In 1906 Trinity English Lutheran church of Galesburg was organized to meet the needs of an ever increasing number of those Lutherans who more readily understand the English language.

These early Lutheran pioneers in Illinois, with others who settled east and west and north, were the founders of the Swedish Lutheran church of America, known as the Augustana synod, and organized in June, 1860, in Clinton, Wisconsin. This synod numbered, in 1910, 625 ministers, 1,145 congregations with 172,239 communicants and a total membership of 261,713.

TO WHAT EXTENT CAN THE LUTHERANS BE SAID TO HAVE REALIZED THEIR HOPES IN ORGANIZING THEIR CHURCH IN KNOX COUNTY

It has already been made clear that a large majority of the Swedes who first settled in Knox county were Lutherans. But they not only were Lutherans, they desired most earnestly to remain Lutherans. Primarily they had come from their distant homes to America in the hope of here bettering their temporal conditions and not because of any religious reason. But at the same time, as a Christian people, they brought their Bibles and other devotional books with them. They were, as a rule, a pious people with deep religious convictions. It is but natural that they should desire to worship their God in their own language and

according to the usages of their Lutheran church. At the same time they were desirous of spiritually caring for the growing number of their countrymen who continued to come after them. And it is not presuming too much to say that they wished to plant the Lutheran church so deep in Knox county that it would continue to live and grow and be a blessing to their descendants from generation to generation. Those who believe that the descendants of the Lutherans are not imbued with the spirit of loyalty to their church or have not strong religious convictions but will remain Lutherans only so long as they speak their foreign language will find themselves greatly mistaken.

Granting then that these were their hopes and aspirations in founding their church in this county, we can say that they have more than realized them. For more than half a century the Lutheran church has been a blessing to thousands of the citizens of the county. Its influence for good in the different localities can hardly be estimated. It is stronger to-day than ever before, and it is continuing to grow. As the Swedish population in the county increased and it became necessary for some to leave in order that there should be more room for others, hundreds of families migrated to different parts of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and other states, where they formed the nucleus of thrifty settlements and strong Lutheran churches. The difficulties of the Lutherans have indeed been many and at times almost disheartening, but they have persevered. God has prospered them greatly in material things out of the abundance of the land, and He has also richly blessed them spiritually. The church is now in its transition period, when the language question is most vexatious, but once safely through this period, when leakage in membership because of the language is greatest, greater things are in store for her, if only her members remain loyal to their God and the principles of the reformation and take an ever increasing interest in those things that work for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the community in which they live.

THE FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF GALESBURG

This church was organized August 24, 1851, by the Rev. L. P. Esbjorn, who had preached regularly in Galesburg since his arrival in Andover in 1849. The membership was then only forty adult persons. Its first settled pastor was the Rev. T. N. Hasselquist, who arrived from Sweden October 28, 1852. The first church had been built in 1850, but for some reason it had passed out of the hands of the Lutherans and was bought back by them in 1852, from the Methodists. This church building was afterwards enlarged, but soon became entirely too small and inadequate for the steadily growing congregation. The present church was erected in 1869. The pipe organ was built in 1877, completed April 12, 1878, the parsonage in 1878 and the Luther hall as it now is, in 1885, thoroughly remodeled in 1901. The Elim chapel on Arnold and Summit streets, 1903. Rev. T. N. Hasselquist served as pastor of the church for eleven years, when he, in 1863, was called to still greater usefulness as professor of theology in Augustana seminary and subsequently as president of the institution. He was succeeded as pastor in Galesburg by the Rev. A. W. Dahlsten. Other pastors who have served the church are Rev. N. Th. Winquist, 1869-1873; Rev. S. P. A. Lindahl, 1873-1885; Rev. C. A. Backman, 1885-1888; Rev. C. J. E. Haterius,



FIRST SWEDISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH

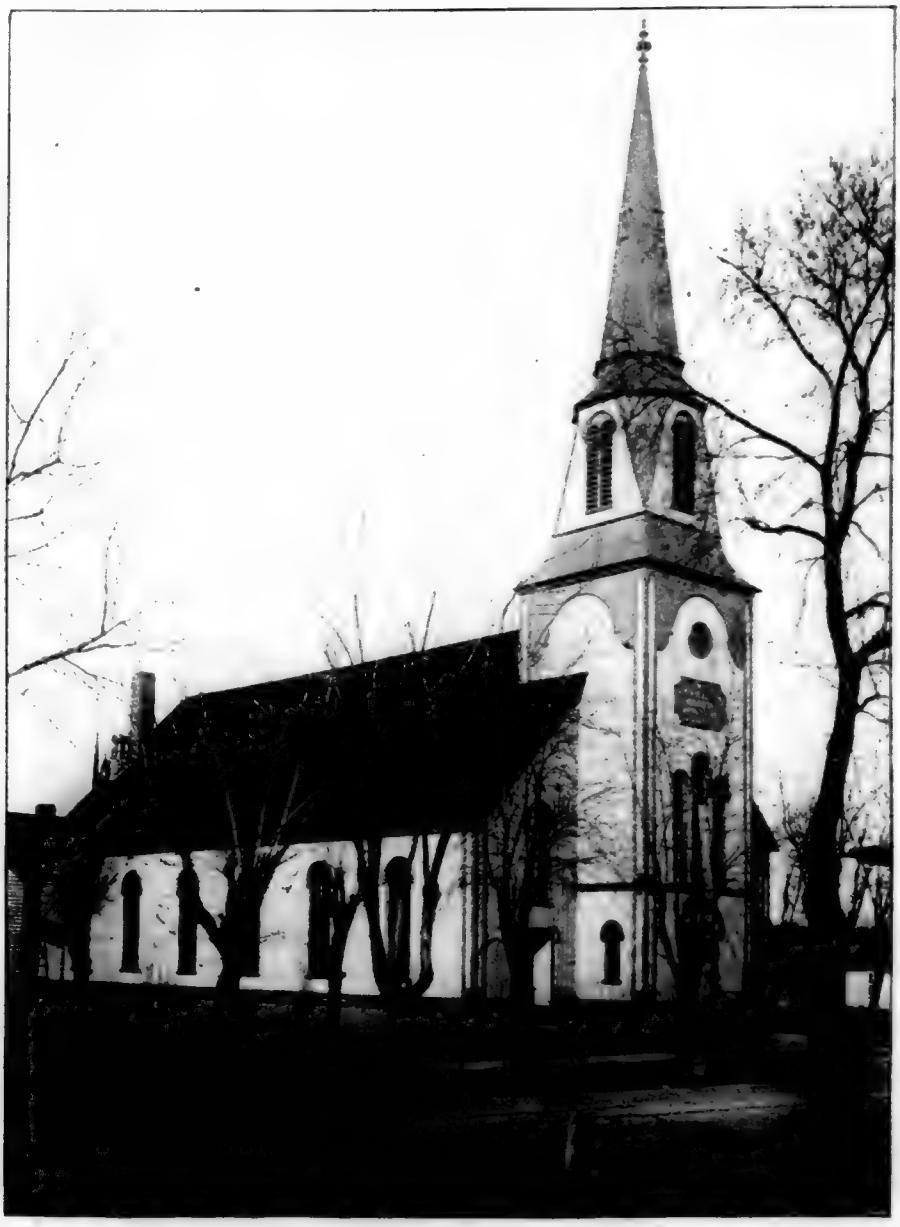
Located on the corner of North Seminary and Waters Streets. Erected in 1869. Remodeled in 1891, and in 1899. Value, $20,000.

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FIRST SWEDISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH

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1889-1898; Rev. Peter Peterson, 1898-1904, the present pastor, Rev. F. A. Johnson since March 31, 1905. The Sunday school has an enrollment of ninety teachers and seven hundred scholars. Other organizations within the church are the Mission and Tract society, since 1885, with a membership (1910) of 213; the Luther league, since 1898, with 91 members; the Martha society (1891), the Society of Loyal Helpers (1899), with 60 members; the Men's league (1900), with 157 members; the Dorcas society (1903), with 80 members. The church has a splendid choir, an orchestra and a male chorus. It numbered, in 1910, 1,446 communicants and a total membership of 2,010 souls. It is the strongest church of the city and is in a flourishing condition.

THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF KNOXVILLE

The first Lutherans to settle in and around Knoxville came about the year 1849. More arrived in 1850, 1851 and 1852, and a large number in 1853. When Rev. T. N. Hasselquist arrived in October, 1852, it was his first intention to settle in Knoxville. For that purpose twenty acres of land upon which stood a log cabin was purchased for $200 by John Johnson, Swan Randon and John Truedson. But because of its location to the south of the city, Rev. Hasselquist found the distance to Galesburg too great and consequently to make the latter city his home, and the property in Knoxville was afterwards sold. Immediately upon his arrival Rev. Hasselquist began gathering signatures of such as desired to organize a Lutheran church, but an organization was not effected until March 21, 1853. Who and how many the charter members were it is not possible to state, as the earliest records of the church have been lost.

In 1854, a lot was purchased on W. South street, and the same year a church was built, largely from material that had been donated. This church was dedicated December 2, 1855. An addition to this church was built in 1872, and another in 1879. In the year 1910, it was decided to erect a new modern church and a lot was purchased on the corner of South and Timber streets, and a brick structure erected at a cost of $14,000. It was dedicated April 14, 1912.

The first parsonage was purchased in 1869, and after being enlarged later served its purpose until 1901, when it was sold and a new one built at a cost of $3,000.

The church has been served by the following pastors, T. N. Hasselquist, 1853-1863; S. G. Larson, 1863-1869; A. G. Setterdahl, 1869-1874; C. Walleen, 1874-1877; J. F. Borg, 1877-1879; H. P. Quist, 1879-1886; A. Norrbom, 1887-1890; P. A. Cederstam, 1891-1895; H. P. Ottoson, 1897-1906; O. G. Berg, 1907-1910; O. W. Ferm, 1910-1911; Carl J. Bengston, 1911.

The congregation numbers (1912) 190 adult members and has a total membership of 300. It has a Sunday school with an enrollment of 75, an active ladies' aid society and Luther league and men's league. The language used is largely English, this language being used exclusively in the Sunday school and the Luther league and in all Sunday evening services. The Swedish is still used at the Sunday morning services.

THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ALTONA

As the records of the organization of this church have been lost, it is not possible to state with certainty the date of its organization. Persons living, who were present at the organization, state that it took place in 1854. So much is certain that the church was organized some time between 1854 and 1859. The lot upon which the present church was erected, in 1864, was purchased in 1859. In 1869 a parsonage was built, and in 1869 a tower was added to the church building. Rev. T. N. Hasselquist served the church as pastor, in addition to his other duties, until 1860. The other pastors have been Rev. F. O. Duvell (or Dowell), 1860-1861; Rev. S. G. Larson, 1864-1866; Rev. P. M. Sannquist, 1866-1871; Rev. A. Lindholm, 1871-1880; Rev. L. G. Abrahamson, 1880-1886; Rev. S. P. A. Lindahl, 1886-1890; Rev. J. G. Dahlberg, 1891-1899, and the present pastor, Rev. Erl Anderson, since 1899. The church numbers 300 communicants and has a total membership of 432.

THE SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF WATAGA, ILLINOIS

By Rev. Carl J. Bengton

This congregation is generally conceded to have been organized in 1853, the same year that the church at Knoxville was organized, although the earliest statistics of the synod make 1856 the year of organization. The exact date of organization is not known as the earliest records appear to have been lost. It is almost certain that the church was organized by Rev. T. N. Hasselquist, who at that time had charge of almost all the church work among the Lutherans in Knox county.

Wataga was not, until last year, an independent charge. In 1861, Wataga was added to Altona, and served for two years by the Rev. J. F. O. Duvell. For eleven years, or until 1873, the church was a part of the Knoxville charge, then it was added to the Altona charge for one year and after that to the Henderson Grove charge for one year. After this again it was a part of the Knoxville charge for three years, or until 1879, and then of the Altona charge for six years, or until 1885. In 1886, Wataga was again added to the Henderson Grove charge, remaining in this connection three years, and then it was a part of the Galva charge for five years, or until 1903. From the first of the year 1904, until 1910, Wataga was a part of the Knoxville charge. In 1911, it became an independent pastorate and received its first settled pastor July 17 of that year, in the Rev. Jas. Hultberg.

It is not definitely known when the first church building was erected, but it was struck by lightning, in 1875, and burned to the ground. The present church was built the same year and dedicated February 2, 1876. Later an addition was built to the church, which is used as a Luther hall by the young people and at social gatherings.

The church has at present 150 communicant members and 50 children, in all 200 souls. The Sunday school numbers in all 50 members. It has an active ladies' aid society and a Luther league.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS

The facts concerning the organization of this church and the causes that led up to the same are of such importance that they should be mentioned more in detail, to enable one to get a true conception of the work. Galesburg, as has already been stated, is one of the pioneer fields of the Lutheran Augustana synod. The First Swedish Lutheran church was organized in 1851, nine years before the organization of the synod. As time advanced, the English question became more and more urgent within the First church. Many of the young people did not learn the Swedish language, others married into families of other nationalities, and as a result, it became necessary not only to give instruction in English in the Sunday school and catechetical classes, but also to have full English services at regular intervals and to use the English at the meetings of the young people and other societies. But in a city the size of Galesburg and in a church as large as the First Lutheran, this arrangement could, in the end, satisfy neither those who desired the Swedish nor those who clamored for English.

Two ideas were held forth as a solution of the question; one that the congregation should gradually resolve itself into an English speaking church and a new Swedish congregation be organized, and the other that a new English speaking congregation be organized. This latter idea became the prevailing one and resulted in the organization of an English Lutheran church. Already, in 1890, an effort had been made to organize such a congregation, but nothing came of it, and it was not until 1906, that definite steps were taken to organize an English Lutheran church in Galesburg. During the summer of that year, the synod of northern Illinois, a branch of the general synod of the Lutheran Church of America, sent its field secretary to Galesburg with the view of organizing an English church. It now became urgent, if anything was to be done by the Augustana synod, that it be done at once. The executive committee of the Illinois conference was therefore communicated with, the field secretary of the synod of northern Illinois was withdrawn, and steps taken by the Swedish congregation to organize an English church without delay. At a meeting of the congregation, held September 24th, the following very liberal resolutions were passed:

Resolved:

1. "That the congregation will gladly welcome an English Lutheran church in Galesburg, organized in all respects in accordance with the word of God and the constitution and by-laws of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod.

2. "That the congregation will leave it to the freedom of each individual member to join such church, if he or she so desires.

3. "That the congregation invoke God's richest blessing upon such English work.

4. "That the congregation petition the executive board of the Illinois conference to call a pastor to have charge of the English work, after consultation with the joint board and with such persons as shall designate their desire to join the new church.

5. "That the congregation grant, as far as practicable, the newly organized church, the privilege of using the church edifice and Luther hall for services, Sunday school and other meetings until a new church building has been erected.

6. "That the congregation shall pay half of the salary of the new pastor for the first year, beginning at the time he enters upon his duties.

7. "That the congregation declare its willingness to give assistance, according to its means, to the English work during the coming years, to such an extent as the congregation may deem it necessary and wise.

8. "That the newly organized church be granted the privilege of soliciting donations from members of the congregation for the purpose of procuring church property.

9. "That the congregation shall return to the exclusive use of the Swedish language as soon as that may be done, and thereby promote the true interest of the whole church work, the Swedish as well as the English."

Steps were immediately taken to organize the new church. Mr. E. G. Knock of the Theological seminary at Rock Island, Illinois, was called by the executive board of the conference to take temporary charge of the work. He met general encouragement in his labors, and on Monday evening, December 3, 1906, a called meeting was held in Luther hall for the purpose of organization. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Knock. Rev. F. A. Johnsson, pastor of the First Swedish Lutheran church, was elected chairman and Mr. Elem Lavin, secretary, and the work of organizing carried through. One hundred and nine persons present at this meeting pledged themselves as members, and sixty-two additional pledges of persons not present were in hand, making a total of one hundred and seventy-one members on the day of organization. By a resolution all those who joined before January 1, 1907, would be considered charter members. By January 1st fifty-one additional persons had joined, making the total number of charter members of Trinity Lutheran church two hundred and twenty-two. To these should be added thirty children, making the total two hundred and fifty-two souls.

The following were elected deacons: Messrs. D. B. Swanson, Elem N. Lavin and W. A. Morehead, and the following trustees, Messrs. D. L. Peterson, L. D. Johnson, P. F. Swanson, C. A. Swanson and A. E. Steinfeldt. Mr. Elem Lavin was elected superintendent of the Sunday school and Mr. W. A. Morehead assistant superintendent. At the annual meeting, January 2, 1907, the number of deacons was increased to six and the following additional ones elected: Messrs. R. G. Gill, Elmer Moburg and F. E. Ferguson.

The good will and intentions of the First Lutheran church were shown at the organization of Trinity Sunday school on the first Sunday of January, 1907, when about 250 members of the First church Sunday school were transferred with books and other necessary literature to Trinity Sunday school, which met in Luther hall. All of these had signified their desire of receiving instruction in English and had also received the consent of their parents to join the English Sunday school. In the number was also contained a large percentage of teaching force in the Swedish Sunday school.

Trinity's first call for a pastor was extended to Rev. C. E. Haffsten of Rock Island, but since he declined to accept, a call was extended on January 29, 1907,



TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

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Mr. F. O. Hanson of the Theological seminary, who accepted the call and entered upon his pastorate immediately after his ordination to the ministry, preaching his first sermon on June 29, 1907.

In June, 1907, the church purchased what was then known as the St. John's Episcopal church and immediately began operations to complete it, as it had hitherto been in an unfinished state. The work progressed rapidly, and on December 10 the first meeting in the nature of a prayer meeting was held in the basement. The entire church was ready for occupancy in May, 1908, and on Sunday, May 17, the congregation formally moved into its own temple of worship. All services had hitherto been held in Luther hall of the First church. The total expense for the purchase and remodeling and furnishing of the church had been $24,000. To meet this $8,000 were subscribed among the members and friends of the church the first year. Since that time more money has been subscribed and paid in, so that the present indebtedness on the church amounts only to about $10,000.

Within the church are the following organizations, the Euodia society, consisting of all the members of the church and of a social nature exclusively; the Ladies' Aid society, organized early in 1907, very active and successful; the Young Ladies' auxiliary, organized shortly after the Ladies' Aid, and being just what the name suggests, viz., an auxiliary to this society; the Luther league, organized in November, 1907, and holding devotional meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30.

Trinity congregation now (1911) numbers 640 communicant members and 207, a total of 847 souls. This marvelous growth in four years abundantly proves that the Swedish Lutherans in the older Swedish centers are rapidly becoming Americanized and that the English language will have to be used as the medium for religious instruction more than hitherto.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

By H. W. Kowert

About the year 1859 or '60 the Rev. Selle, a minister of the German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri and pastor of a congregation of that denomination in Rock Island, made a missionary tour of this part of Illinois and found on this tour the German people of Lutheran faith who had settled in Galesburg.

This new field was turned over to the Rev. Paulus Heid, minister of the same denomination and pastor at Peoria. Rev. Heid was more able to take this charge under his care than the Rev. Selle. The railroad from Peoria to Galesburg had just been built, while Rev. Selle was forced to come here by team.

Rev. Heid then came to Galesburg every four weeks and conducted divine services in a hall on West Main street; also gave instruction to the children.

A congregation was soon organized. The name which the congregation assumed was: *"The German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation of the unaltered Augsburg confession."*

No definite statement as to the date or manner of organization can be made. The earliest records on hand, which are minutes of meetings held on October 28 and November 23, 1861, and the organization paper filed for record in the Circuit court of Knox county, testify mainly that the congregation, which had been previously organized and had assumed the name given above, did meet on the 28th day of October, 1861, and choose for their trustees: John Bässler, for two years; Leonhard Dennhoefer, for one year; Friedrich Axen, also for one year. Nor can a complete or correct list of the charter members be given. But so far as can be learned from the early records and personal recollection of two members still living the following may be mentioned: Jacob Sauter, Leonhard Dennhoefer, John Bässler, Friederick Axen, George Sutter, Friederich Hindricks, Wm. Geisler, Simon Mühlberger, John Weis, John Oberhäuser. Of these Jacob Sauter and Leonhard Dennhoefer are still living and members of the congregation.

After the organization, steps were at once taken to buy a suitable site for church purposes. The trustees served as buying and building committee.

The congregation decided to buy a corner lot on Seminary and Berrien streets, and authorized their trustees to give out the contract for building the church, which was to be 36 feet long, 34 feet broad and 14 feet high.

The above mentioned lot was not bought, but instead a lot on the corner of Brooks and Chambers streets. The church, however, was not erected on this lot, as will be explained later.

Rev. Heid continued serving the congregation about once a month until the early part of 1863, when the congregation succeeded in calling as their pastor the Rev. G. Gruber. It deserves to be noted that the members conducted a reading service on those Sundays on which Rev. Heid could not be here, one of the trustees reading a sermon from a Lutheran postil.

The congregation having now its own minister, who conducted services every Sunday and instructed these children during the week, the life and interest in church affairs began to grow and the desire to have their own church home became stronger. And when the Universalist congregation offered to sell to our congregation their church property on Tompkins, near Seminary, the offer was readily accepted and the lots on Brooks and Chambers streets sold to help pay for this property. This was in the summer of 1863.

As the church was in an L shape and larger than the congregation needed, the rear part, which was the newer, was separated from the front part, moved and remodeled to serve as parsonage and school.

Rev. Gruber was pastor of the congregation from 1863-1868, in which year he accepted a call to Warsaw, Illinois.

Of the following years, 1868-1874, there is hardly any record. The minister called to succeed Rev. Gruber was Rev. Boeber, after whom, according to recollections of members, came Rev. Rausch and Rev. Klein. The history of the congregation in these years can be learned from the minutes of the meeting, which was held on the first Sunday after New Year, 1875. Rev. C. Lotz, member of the Iowa synod, was then pastor of the congregation, coming here in October, 1874.

From the minutes of this meeting, we learn that the congregation, in the years 1868-1874, had departed from their original confessional and doctrinal

position and had also assumed a new name. The confessional and doctrinal position which was held in these years was that of the "German Evangelical Synod of North America."

The congregation, therefore, passed the following resolutions, *in this meeting:* To assume the original name, and, whereas, the original constitution had disappeared, to draw up a new constitution in harmony with the original confessional and doctrinal position. This constitution was adopted February, 1875.

When Rev. Lotz left, in 1880, the congregation called a minister from the Wisconsin synod, the Rev. Genisige. He, however, was compelled, on account of sickness, to resign after a few months. Rev. H. Bendler, from the same synod, was his successor. During his ministry, the present church of the congregation was built. The new church cost about $3,600, the ladies' society furnishing the pulpit, altar and benches. The church was dedicated August 11, 1882.

When Rev. Bendler, in 1883, accepted a call to Burlington, Wisconsin, Rev. Traut, of Peoria, was asked to serve the congregation and help them towards getting another minister. After three months the Rev. Bergen, of the Missouri synod, was called. He was pastor from 1883 to 1885.

After his departure, the congregation was without a minister of their own for 16 years. The minister from the Kewanee Lutheran church preached here only every third Sunday. Ministers who thus served the congregation were Rev. O. L. Hohenstein, 1885-1891; Rev. D. Lochner, 1891-1894; Rev. A. E. Reincke, 1894-1900; Rev. H. E. Jacobs, five months, when he succeeded in having the congregation again call a minister of their own. Rev. H. Schmidt was called and was pastor from 1901 to 1909. When he left, Rev. H. W. Kowert was called as pastor.

CHRISTIANS OR DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

By Chester E. Conner

Ranking fourth among the so-called Protestant bodies of the Anglo-Saxon race in America is a people calling themselves "Christians or Disciples of Christ," and designating their congregations "Christian churches, or Churches of Christ."

The people wearing the above and other scriptural designations constitute a movement within the church. They do not claim to be "the church," but only a portion of it or a movement on the part of some of its membership; but being a portion, it does not follow that they are a sect or denomination. They think of themselves as "Christians only, but not the only Christians."

This movement had its origin about one hundred years ago. It sprang from the people somewhat simultaneously in different sections of America, and from diverse denominations, receiving its strong initial impulse from the preachers and scattered members of the various churches on the frontiers of America. Led by such able ministers of the gospel as Thomas and Alexander Campbell, of the Seceeder Presbyterian church in western Pennsylvania; Walter Scott, a

prominent Baptist evangelist, in Ohio; and Barton W. Stone, of the regular Presbyterian church in Kentucky, they sought for common ground upon which all Christians could stand united and work together to extend the kingdom of God among the perils of pioneer life. This they found by ceasing to recognize as binding human names and creeds and by maintaining the faith, ordinances, names and ideals of the New Testament church.

The growth of this movement has been marvelous. Since the beginning of the Protestant reformation no religious body has continued through the years to grow so rapidly. The first church to stand forth as Christian only was at Brush Run, Pennsylvania, in 1811, with but a handful of members. Now there are 11,280 churches with 1,375,000 members, comprising a fellowship that ranks sixth among all the Christian bodies of the new world. There are about 116,000 members in the state of Illinois, and 1,900 in Knox county. These people accept the Bible, and especially the New Testament, as the only authoritative religious guide book. They cannot be accused of a private road in religion or of asking men to accept some alleged new revelation, for their appeal is "the word of God liveth and abideth forever."

They accept Jesus as the Christ, the son of God, the Savior of the world, as their only creed. They have laid aside all humanly devised statements of faith, all the historic and authoritative creeds of the church as being unauthorized, unnecessary, and as tending toward schisms or the perpetuation of those now existing. On Him the church is builded, and "he that hath the Son hath life." Recognizing Christ as the living head of the church, His word is their only law in religious matters. While they hold large conventions each year their sessions are always deliberative, never legislative. Each person is, under the divine will, keeper of his own conscience. It is remarkable that among these people there has never been a heresy trial, the ministry exercising the utmost freedom in preaching and teaching and in the order and form of religious exercises and worship. Notwithstanding this fact, their services are always dignified and marked with extreme simplicity.

These people preach and practice the calling of scriptural things by scriptural names. These names do not differentiate them from other Christians, but, on the contrary, tend to break down all barriers between believers. They believe that all denominational names help to perpetuate divisions in the church and that these must all be abandoned before that unity for which our Master prayed and His Apostles labored shall be brought to pass.

From the beginning of this movement the plea has been for the union of all believers, that the world might thereby more speedily and more surely have the truth. They believe this matter to be of gravest concern to the church, as it undoubtedly was to the Master when he prayed the Father that it might be so, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel of John. The Disciples of Christ maintain a commission on Christian union, and through its activity in behalf of this great plea believers of all communions are being brought face to face with the necessity for union if the un-Christian world is to be reached with the gospel message. Out of a conference of this commission recently had with the Christian Unity Foundation, of New York city, an Episcopal organization, the foundation prepared a remarkable and valuable pamphlet entitled, "The Disciples of Christ—A Brief Statement of Their Doctrine and Status in the



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Located on North West Street, near Ferris Street. Erected in 1892. Value, $15,000. Society organized, 1872.

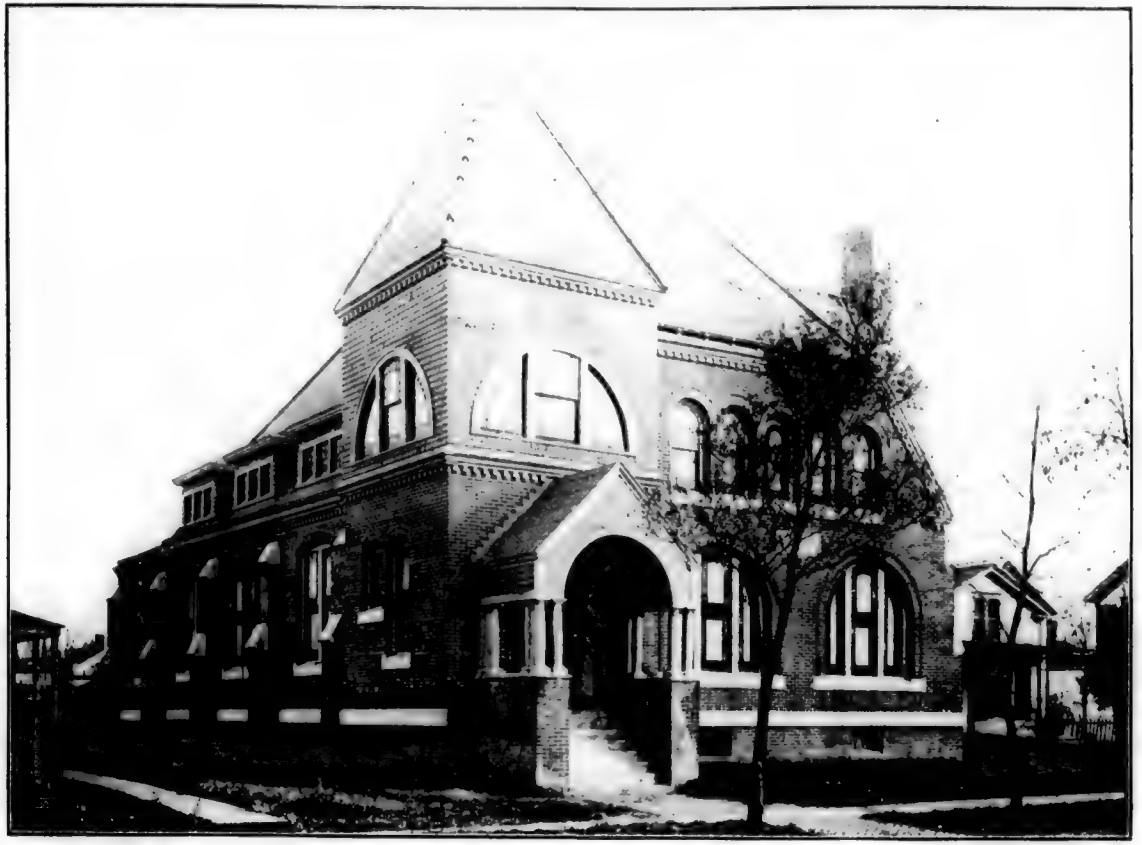
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United States," and at their own expense distributed it throughout the country, which is perhaps the first time in the history of divided christendom that one communion has prepared a friendly statement regarding another communion and distributed it at its own expense. Copies of the pamphlet may be had by addressing the Christian Unity foundation, 143 E. Thirty-seventh street, New York City. Preparations are being made for a world conference on faith and order, to be held six or eight years hence in this country or Europe. Already eighteen communions have consented to be represented and have appointed their commissions. Never have conditions been so ripe for the union of the divided house of God as in these times, and every disciple of Christ in all parts of the world hails it with delight, for Christ's conquest of the world depends upon the union of His forces. The work of the Disciples of Christ for Christian union may be more fully known by addressing the Commission on Christian Union, F. W. Burnham, secretary, Springfield, Illinois.

These people are actively engaged in missions both at home and abroad, maintaining the most remote mission station in all the world at Batang, on the border of Tibet. Their mission at Bolenge, Africa, is remarkable for its evangelistic activity. Each nine members support the tenth in evangelistic work. There were, at the close of 1911, nine hundred and nine members in this congregation, of whom one hundred and two were supported as evangelists. The membership and the number of evangelists have greatly increased since the publication of the 1911 report. The Christian missionaries in China have, during the current revolution, had great influence with the dignitaries of both the revolutionists and the dynasty, and have thus brought the work of the disciples in that land into prominence. The First Christian Church of Galesburg is one of a large and rapidly increasing number of congregations which supports its own missionary on the foreign field. Mrs. W. R. Hunt, stationed at Chuchow, China, is their representative. The practicability of Christian union is being demonstrated in foreign mission work, where denominational differences are forgotten in zeal for the salvation of the heathen world. It is significant of the early conquest of the home land that men are forgetting their differences of opinion and discovering their oneness of faith. The general missionary boards of the Disciples of Christ, located at Cincinnati, Ohio, direct missionary activities in America, the territorial provinces, India, Japan, China, Africa, Philippine Islands, England, Cuba, Turkey, Scandinavia, Australia, Hawaii and Tibet, and have numerous hospitals, colleges and universities with excellent faculties and equipment for the carrying on of their great work. The Disciples of Christ are also very active in evangelism and education, and along all lines of moral and social reform. One of the most promising agencies of the church is of recent origin, the brotherhood, which now has national and state organizations, and many local chapters. There are two prominent local brotherhoods in this county, one in the Galesburg Christian church and the other in the church at Knoxville. The beloved pastor of the Galesburg church is the honored president of the Illinois State Brotherhood of the Disciples of Christ. Mr. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, Missouri, is the president of the general movement, and E. E. Elliott and J. K. Shellenberger are secretaries, with headquarters at Kansas City. The brotherhood publishes a monthly magazine called "Christian Men," which is regarded by men of several communions as the very best periodical literature of its kind.

It was first issued January 1, 1909, and is now being sent regularly to about twenty thousand subscribers.

It has been impossible for the writer to prepare at this time a statement of the history of the disciples of Christ in this state and county. Rev. B. J. Radford, of Eureka, Illinois, is now engaged in the preparation of a work of this kind which will, when completed, be of great interest and value.

It is sufficient here to state that among the very first settlers in Knox county were some who stood identified with the doctrine and plea of the disciples. One of the very first congregations of worshipers in the county was a Christian church at Henderson. The date of its organization is not known. Mr. E. B. Reynolds, who resides at 67 Blaine avenue, Galesburg, Illinois, states that according to his best recollection this congregation was organized about 1838 or 1839. Judge C. H. Nelson, who has known the history of Henderson from his childhood, and still resides there, writes: "In regard to the organization of the Christian church at this place, I have no data previous to the year 1843. I well remember that there was an organization of this church as far back as the year mentioned. Services were held then and for some years afterward in the schoolhouses by itinerate preachers, among whom were John E. Murphy, Smith Wallace and John E. Martin. At that time Morran Baker was an active member of the church. About the year 1850, the church succeeded in building a brick chapel in the village. The work seemed to move rather slowly up to 1853, and about this time Rev. Ziba Brown held a revival which resulted in many conversions and additions to the membership, among whom were many of the prominent families of the community. Rev. Jas. Gaston came to the church in the spring of 1854, and continued to be its minister for nine years, during which time several revivals were held and the church increased in membership and in influence in the community. After Rev. Gaston's ministry came to an end, the work rapidly went down, and with the exception of two years, 1895 and 1896, regular services have not since been maintained." Others have given their opinions as to the time when the Henderson church organized, and are pretty well agreed that it was between 1837 and 1839.

Other congregations flourished in the very early times at French Grove, in the eastern part of the county, about which nothing definite can now be learned; at Walnut Grove, which was near Altona, and was one of the strong churches of the county in the days before the railroad was built through this section; and also at Knoxville there was a small congregation consisting of about twelve people, among whom were Elder Jacob Gum, who performed ministerial duties; Doctor Hansford and wife; John Karns, who for a long time was a tailor and clothing merchant in Knoxville; and John Eads, who was very active in religious work. The Knoxville organization was first formed about the same time as the work at Henderson, but was not maintained longer than about ten years. Union church was built during the summer of 1850, about five miles east and one mile north of Galesburg. The congregation organized in December of that year. These people never had a resident pastor. In addition to those who ministered at Henderson, the following ministered at Union: Milton Dodge, Jordan Dodge, Robert Wallace, Patrick H. Murphy, Henry Murphy, James Butler and many others of some prominence. Mr. E. B. Reynolds was very active in the work at Union.

Anthony Rhodes was here ordained to the christian ministry, March 10, 1869, Rev. Smith Wallace being in charge of the ordination service. The name of Mr. John Spooner is also prominently mentioned in connection with Union church. About the year 1869, Rev. J. H. Garrison held a revival meeting in Knoxville which resulted in the organization of a church, and the members at Union transferred their membership to Knoxville, thus ending the organized work at Union. The Knoxville church has continued to grow and is now one of the splendid groups of disciples in this county. Flourishing congregations are also to be found at Abingdon, Galesburg, Hermon and St. Augustine, and at East Galesburg (Randall P. O.) the First Christian church of Galesburg maintains a mission. All of these congregations, with the exception of the Galesburg church, are established in commodious and conveniently arranged meeting houses, and this congregation has purchased a most excellent lot situated at the corner of Broad and North streets, and is now raising funds with which to build a large, modern plant on that site.

The disciples met in very early times in Galesburg sometimes in the public hall and more often in a dwelling, and later on regular meetings were held in the office of Dr. J. B. Vivion. Elder Haley was one of the first preachers to present the plea of the disciples in this city. The disciples did not organize, however, until in 1871. The meeting at which this organization was effected was held in Dr. Vivion's office. About this time a meeting house was purchased from the Swedish M. E. church, and immediately thereafter Knowles Shaw, the noted evangelist and gospel singer, was engaged for a revival meeting. Some strength was added to the movement through the revival and the cause of the disciples was now fairly launched in this city. The congregation was incorporated April 11, 1872, the certificate of incorporation being filed July 31, 1872, and Henry M. Bruner, Maximilian Shelton and John B. Scheitlan were named as trustees. The corporate name adopted at this time was "The Christian Church of Galesburg." Until 1878 the congregation continued to meet on east Ferris street (the building stood on the north side of Ferris midway between Kellogg and Seminary streets), and during that year the house was moved to West Tompkins street between Broad and Cedar. Here the disciples met until 1892, when they moved into the building which they now occupy on North West street. This building was dedicated by Rev. F. M. Rains, March 6, 1892, during the ministry of Rev. G. J. Ellis. On December 31, 1911, the corporate name of this congregation was changed to "The First Christian Church of Galesburg," and the following were elected and now serve as trustees: Roy Patty, C. E. Conner, R. C. Rice, W. D. Godfrey and Dr. E. D. Wing. Alfred Peterson, church clerk, reported a membership of eight hundred seventy-two persons at the beginning of 1912.

During the past three or four years the Galesburg church has made very rapid progress. It has undertaken large tasks and assumed heavy responsibilities which have deeply impressed the community with the magnitude of their faith and the earnestness of their zeal. In May, 1911, they entered upon a great revival effort under the leadership of Chas. Reign Scoville and his talented company, consisting in all of eight persons. On Tuesday, May 16th, in preparation for the meetings, a monster tabernacle was erected on the Foley lot, corner of North Broad and Waters streets. The labor was donated by about one hundred and seventy members and friends, and the building was practically com-

pleted by the hour set for the dedicatory service, and Rev. J. Fred Jones of Bloomington, Illinois, formally set the building apart for religious services that same evening. The ladies of the church served hot dinner free to all who labored on the building. It was a great day in the history of religious activity in this county and in this part of the state. Another huge task was accomplished in preparation for the meetings when these people made a thorough and systematic canvass of the city, getting a complete religious census and distributing announcements and literature. The revival continued four weeks and was attended by multitudes of people, many of whom were converted to the Christian faith and caused to lead better lives. Five hundred and thirty-eight persons made public confession of their faith in Christ. From the first night of invitation until the close of the meetings each night the people witnessed the baptism of penitent believers.

Many godly men have served the Christian churches of Knox county through the past years, and the influence of their lives still leads the way to higher and nobler endeavor. Rev. James A. Barnett came to the Galesburg church November 1, 1907, and he has proven to be a faithful minister, a capable leader and a tireless worker. The progress of the work in this city and county during the the past years, and the influence of their lives still leads the way to higher and his great faith in the plea of the disciples of Christ.

C. E. CONNER.

Galesburg, Illinois, March 21, 1912.

Much of the foregoing is taken from the 1912 year book of the Disciples of Christ, and acknowledgments are also due the friends who assisted me in the preparation of local history.—C. E. C.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

BY REV. E. FOWLER

Among the religious organizations of the last hundred years in this country, none are more interesting in their rise and development, nor more aggressive in their activities today, than the church of the United Brethren in Christ. The events that led to the establishing of the church had their beginning before the war of the revolution. It is a little difficult to mark an exact date as the beginning of the church. It was not founded as a result of any schism, or broken off from any other organization as a result of any unpleasant relation or any mere matter of church government. The men who formed it came from different denominations and did not, for years, have any thought of forming a new denomination.

Philip William Otterbein came to this country from Germany as a missionary in the German Reformed church in 1752. He was quite spiritual in his make up and preached a clear positive doctrine. The churches of that period were, in many instances, cold and formal and many persons were members in name only. Under the preaching of Otterbein, some were stirred to activity while in other cases opposition was met with. There were ministers in other churches that

were having the same experiences, and these ministers, because of their common experience, came together, from time to time, for counsel and encouragement. In 1766, a great meeting was held in Isaac Long's barn in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. At this meeting, Otterbein and Rev. Martin Boehm met for the first time. Boehm was a minister in the Mennonite church and preached the sermon on this occasion. He preached with such unction and power, that when he had finished and was about to sit down, the great Otterbein clasped him in his arms and exclaimed, "We are brethren!" This exclamation probably gave rise to the name, though the formal organization was not made for some years afterward. Such meetings were continued at different times but not till September of 1800 was the name United Brethren in Christ taken and bishops elected.

The United Brethren in Christ is Arminian in doctrine, and the government in many respects is the counterpart of the American republic. There is a fortunate balancing of power between the laity and the ministry, so that neither can act independently of the other. The government is vested primarily in the general conference which meets every four years and is composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen. The bishops and other general officers are elected by the general conference for a term of four years. The presiding elders are elected by their respective conferences annually. There are local and quarterly conference preachers, who have no charge, but preach as they have opportunity. The churches are supplied with pastors on the itinerant plan.

The German language was used exclusively, for the first forty or fifty years. The long delay of the church in adopting the English as its principal tongue operated greatly against its growth, the German population always constituting but a small fraction of the whole. The German speaking people, too, were less progressive than their English neighbors, and this conservatism militated against the growth of the church. There was a constant tendency, just as we find it now with languages other than the English, to drift over into the English. The children of the German families were steadily breaking away from their moorings and finding homes in the English speaking churches. The Methodist Episcopal church from its close resemblance to the United Brethren in doctrine, polity, and general church life, and from the intimate association of the ministers and people of the two denominations, naturally profited at our expense. When once the transition from the German to the English became pronounced, the increase began to grow rapidly. For years, the question of fraternal orders was a troublous question, the church refusing to admit to membership any one who was a member of any secret order. As the number of orders multiplied and their membership grew, this became a serious question, and in many places, the churches experienced difficulties because of this question. This finally resulted in a division in the denomination, in 1889, when the general conference revised the constitution in this respect. Since that time there has been two branches of the church known as "liberals" and "radicals." Both branches are represented in Knox county.

The liberal branch has experienced a good growth, the last few years, now having a membership of about 300,000.

The denomination has evidently had an imporant place in moulding religious sentiment throughout the country all these years. The following is what the church has and still stands for, briefly told:

First—For a positive Christian experience. The "new birth" has been emphasized all these years as necessary to the christian life. The church stands for a positive christian experience as opposed to a mere ritualistic or formal service. We believe in the power of Godliness to save from sin.

Second—The United Brethren church has always maintained a liberal and fraternal spirit toward other denominations. Not only have we welcomed to all our regular and sacramental services members from other churches, but have always stood ready to join in any movement that had for its purpose the extension of God's kingdom. In fact, we have been so liberal in practice, that it has hindered our denominational growth. Emphasizing the need of a definite christian experience rather than the necessity of church membership, our church has been a great feeder for other churches. The Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, and in fact, every evangelical church have profited at our expense. Not only members in their pews, but ministers filling their pulpits, who were born in United Brethren homes, and converted at United Brethren altars, and educated in United Brethren schools.

Third—The church has always stood for loyalty to the government. When our national life was dominated by the slave spirit and when some of the other churches in humility were down on their knees in submission to that spirit, our church, though operating mostly in the border states of Maryland and Virginia, stood firmly against it. During the civil war, the church was thoroughly loyal to the old flag and according to statistics sent more of her sons to the front than any other church body of equal size.

We have always stood uncompromisingly opposed to the liquor traffic. It is now comparatively an easy thing to stand against this traffic, but it was not always so. The time was when it was not popular to forbid church members from making and using strong drink. But the United Brethren church has always maintained such position.

Fourth—The church stands for christian education. We believe that the spiritual and mental training should go hand in hand. We now have ten institutions for higher education. In addition to these, we have one of the best equipped publishing plants in the United States that is sending out our books and periodicals to all parts of the world.

Fifth—We are a missionary church. We have two missionary societies; the home and the foreign. The one is active in planting our church in the cities and in carrying the gospel to the frontier settlements. The foreign society maintains missions in Africa, China, Japan, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

In the year 1835, Rev. Joshua Dunham was appointed presiding elder for the state of Illinois. At that time, there was but one circuit of the church in the state and that a mission. The fertile and almost boundless prairies presented an irresistible attraction to immigration, and with the pioneer settler came the pioneer minister. Mr. Dunham was soon joined by Rev. Josiah Davis and Rev. John Hoobler. Others soon followed and in a few years there were many preaching places established in different parts of the state. The circuits were large and the appointments were widely separated and the ministers were required to be absent from their homes for weeks together, but by their faithful work the church was established in many parts of the state. These were plain men, but stalwart in

character, mighty in faith, inflexible in purpose, and rich in achievement. They rode on horseback, or sometimes went on foot, far away from home and loved ones, hundreds of miles across the great prairies then new and unsubdued, but now throbbing with great life.

Preaching points were established in the homes of the people, in school houses, and when the weather would permit, in the open air. It was perhaps in the latter part of the '30s, or early part of the '40s that some of these pioneer preachers reached Knox county. Unfortunately the records of those early days were not carefully kept and it is difficult to gather exact data for local history.

The earlier preaching points established in the county were at the Condra school house in Henderson township and the Washington school house in Rio township. An organization was effected at the Condra school house at an early date and in all probability was the oldest of the denomination in the county. Some of the earlier members of this organization were Ira Lane, Abraham Cubbage and family, John Cubbage and family, Mrs. Wm. Condra, Wm. Watters and wife, Isaac Waters and wife, Gideon Pitman and wife. Some of the earlier ministers were Barney Wagner, M. Ambrose, Joshua Dunham, George Weaver, a Mr. Condon, Oscar Smith, Isaac Kretsinger, Jacob Kenoyer, Andy Wimsett (familiarly known everywhere as "Uncle Andy"), D. F. Baer, and F. J. Dunn. The last named is still living (1912) and has his home in Knoxville and at the ripe age of 93, still maintains an active interest in the church and community, and preaches occasionally, as he has opportunity.

For years the congregation worshiped in the neighborhood school house but such was the growth of the congregation, that a brick church was built about the year 1858. This building was dedicated by Rev. Andy Wimsett and the meeting was then continued as a revival for a period of some four or five weeks and there were a number of conversions resulted. This building served as a place of worship for a number of years, and in later years, two congregations resulted from this one. An organization was formed in Henderson in the early '70s, where services have been regularly maintained down to the present time. Also about the same time, that the Henderson organization was made, an organization was effected and a building erected at what was known as Maple Grove across the county line.

In 1857, Samuel Calkins and family moved from Indiana and settled in Haw Creek township, and he being a member of the United Brethren church soon induced some of the United Brethren ministers to establish a preaching point at the Hazel Green school house. Appointments were also established at the Nevit school house, and a little later at the Miles school house, in Persifer township.

An organization was soon perfected at the Hazel Green school house, some of the earlier members being Samuel Calkins and wife, B. F. Conner and wife, Miles Steward and wife, Mrs. L. Andrews, Tobias Wells, Jonathan Harshbarger and others. B. F. Conner, who was a local preacher, was the first class leader. It is related that in the early history of the church, a great revival was held under the ministry of Rev. Wm. Hankins and that there were some sixty or more conversions. People came from some distance to attend, and at times there was much shouting over the salvation of souls. It is related, that on one particular evening, some recent converts began singing on their way to meeting, and from

singing to shouting and in this way came into the house. This minister had already begun the services and was reading, when they entered, some singing, and some shouting, and the minister had to stop his reading and give all time for shouting.

Uncle Andy Wimsett was one of the great revivalists of the times and held meetings in various parts of the county, and always with a goodly number of converts added to the church. It is related of him that at one time, when holding a meeting in a school house, where they were disturbed by some of the boys on their way home from services by hallooing and shouting, and other disturbances, that one evening when the boys had been especially noisy the evening before, that when Uncle Andy was praying, he said, "And now, Lord, those boys—you know them, those that go hallooing and shouting about like Indians" (here naming several tribes of Indians), and finally closed by saying, "Now, Lord, make their hearts as soft as their heads."

This Hazel Green appointment was maintained for a number of years and finally resulted in the organization of a church in Gilson, where a building was erected and dedicated in 1866. Soon after it was dedicated, a session of the Northern Illinois Annual Conference was held in this building. This appointment has maintained services down to the present time.

Other churches that grew out of these earlier appointments were Persifer and Mound churches in Persifer township, and the Union church in Haw Creek township, all of which were erected in the '70s. All of these are maintaining regular services, excepting the Mound church, which has been discontinued for the last few years. In the early '90s, soon after the decision of the denomination over the question of secret orders, a number of the members belonging to the Mound class withdrew from that organization and formed the Appleton United Brethren church, this being the only representative of the "radical" branch in the county.

In the year 1860, four or five farmers of different denominations desired to open a Sunday school, and organized one to meet each Sunday in a little log school house, near where the South Grove United Brethren church in Chestnut township now stands. Mr. John Spurlock, a Christian of sterling quality, was chosen as superintendent. After about a year of successful Sunday school work, two brothers by the name of Ross, both United Brethren preachers, came and Rev. D. J. B. Ross held a big revival meeting in the grove that surrounds the present church building. Many were converted and in 1862 the class had reached such a size that the school house could not accommodate them and arrangements were made to build a church. The ground, about one-half acre, was donated by Mr. George Drum and the church erected and dedicated soon after. Mr. John Spurlock was the father of two sons, both preachers, and there are also two grandsons that are preachers.

The last organization in the county is that of the church in the city of Galesburg. In the fall of 1906, Rev. E. Fowler was appointed by the presiding elder, Rev. V. W. Overton, to open up work in the city of Galesburg. He, with his family, moved to the city in December, 1906. The first services were held in the Woman's Association rooms, No. 347 E. Main street, on Sunday, February 3, 1907. The following week the pastor, together with Rev. J. E. Shannon, evangelist of Marion, Indiana, began a series of meetings at the



UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

Located on the corner of Knox and Day Streets. Society organized March, 1908. Building erected 1908. Value, $15,000.



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Located on the corner of South Prairie and Tompkins Streets. Erected in 1895. Value, $30,000. Society organized 1855.

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This Hazel Green appointment was maintained for a number of years and finally resulted in the organization of a church in Gilson, where a building was erected and dedicated in 1866. Soon after it was dedicated, a session of the Northern Illinois Annual Conference was held in this building. This appointment has maintained services down to the present time.

Other churches that grew out of these earlier appointments were Persifer and Mound churches in Persifer township, and the Union church in Haw Creek township, all of which were erected in the '70s. All of these are maintaining regular services, excepting the Mound church, which has been discontinued for the last few years. In the early '90s, soon after the decision of the denomination over the question of secret orders, a number of the members belonging to the Mound class withdrew from that organization and formed the Appleton United Brethren church, this being the only representative of the "radical" branch in the county.

In the year 1860, four or five farmers of different denominations desired to open a Sunday school, and organized one to meet each Sunday in a little log school house, near where the South Grove United Brethren church in Chestnut township now stands. Mr. John Spurlock, a Christian of sterling quality, was chosen as superintendent. After about a year of successful Sunday school work, two brothers by the name of Ross, both United Brethren preachers, came and Rev. D. J. B. Ross held a big revival meeting in the grove that surrounds the present church building. Many were converted and in 1862 the class had reached such a size that the school house could not accommodate them and arrangements were made to build a church. The ground, about one-half acre, was donated by Mr. George Drum and the church erected and dedicated soon after. Mr. John Spurlock was the father of two sons, both preachers, and there are also two grandsons that are preachers.

The last organization in the county is that of the church in the city of Galesburg. In the fall of 1906, Rev. E. Fowler was appointed by the presiding elder, Rev. V. W. Overton, to open up work in the city of Galesburg. He, with his family, moved to the city in December, 1906. The first services were held in the Woman's Association rooms, No. 347 E. Main street, on Sunday, February 3, 1907. The following week the pastor, together with Rev. J. E. Shannon, evangelist of Marion, Indiana, began a series of meetings at the



UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

Located on the corner of Knox and Day Streets. Society organized March, 1908. Building erected 1908. Value, $15,000.



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Located on the corner of South Prairie and Tompkins Streets. Erected in 1895. Value, $30,000. Society organized, 1855.

above-named rooms. After one week, the meetings were transferred to what was then known as the Knox Street Congregational church. Here a three weeks' meeting resulted in the conversion of some thirty persons and arrangements were made to organize the church. Bishop C. M. Mathews, of Chicago, was secured for Sunday, March 24, 1907, to make the organization. The day was a bright, beautiful spring day and good congregations were out, both morning and evening. In the morning the bishop's subject was "The Song of Immortality." I John 3:2. After the sermon, the pastor read the names of thirty-seven persons who had given their names for membership. These were called forward and addressed by the bishop as to their duties as Christians and members of the church, after which he and the pastor extended the hand of fellowship. At the evening session, fifteen more were received into the church, making a charter membership of fifty-two. Wm. Larson was elected as the first class leader and James Sumner as Sunday School superintendent. Arrangements were soon afterward made for the transfer of the property to the United Brethren. This building continued as the place of worship until January 29, 1908, when it was destroyed by fire. This was replaced by a substantial brick building, which was completed and dedicated January 31, 1909.

Ministers preaching, at the present time (1912), in the county, are Rev. Mary Murrell, Henderson; Rev. B. L. Towsley, Gilson; Rev. W. L. Turney, South Grove; and Rev. E. Fowler, Galesburg. Rev. S. Garman is the presiding elder.

HISTORY OF UNIVERSALISM IN THE COUNTY OF KNOX

By Mary Claycomb Grubb

The great distinctive thought in Universalism, that which marks most strongly its difference from other religious doctrines, is the belief in the final "harmony of all souls with God." This belief, not a new one, but old as Christianity itself, is founded on the same Holy Scriptures which other Christians accept, but on a different interpretation of them. We believe that the Bible teaches Universalism. (We quote from "The History of Universalism, by L. B. Fisher, D. D., and by doing so acknowledge the assistance this work has been in the preparation of this article.) "When we say that the Bible is a Universalist book, we mean that Universalism is the logic of the Bible." The Bible shows "a God absolutely on the side of mankind." It shows that "the movement of the whole moral power of the universe is toward a racial redemption" and that "God will have all men to be saved." If God succeeds, then Universalism is the result, and the Bible reveals a successful God. The plan of this article does not permit of argument or proofs, but only of a general statement of the growth and development of this beautiful faith. It was held by many of the early Christians and it was not until 544 that a local council condemned Universalism as heresy. Although there were those who still believed this cheering doctrine, even then, there was no open avowal of it or any attempt to organize a Universalist church. After this date the first breaking away, openly, from

the generally accepted teachings of the Christians was toward the eighteenth century, and practically all the difference at that time was the avowal that punishment is not endless, but that all will finally be saved. The first Universalists believed in a lost race, an offended God, the need of redemption, but they also believed that Jesus died for all and therefore all will be saved.

John Murray, the pioneer of Universalism in America, was a very good calvinist in every point save this one, the final salvation of all mankind, a belief to which he had become converted by hearing the London preacher, James Relly. He came to America in 1770, but we must here omit the story of his meeting Thomas Potter on the shores of New Jersey, where he was prevailed upon to preach his doctrine, then new to most of the inhabitants of this country, and the further story of his work in teaching and preaching, along with other believers in this faith, for many years after. Hosea Ballou, the father of the present day Universalism, represents the second stage in the growth of this doctrine. He advanced a new theology which claimed the unity and supremacy of God instead of the trinity, that the atonement was not the reconciling of God to man, but of man to God, the putting at-one-ment of a rebellious child with a loving Father. God does not need to be changed, but man needs to be reconciled to his law. Hosea Ballou believed in a God who is "an absolute sovereign of infinite love and wisdom."

To be sure, there were all along differences in opinions on some points, some believing that there is no punishment after death and others that there is, and so on, but new light was beginning to shine upon the gloomy religion which then held most of the Christians. A better understanding of the Scriptures, new versions, progress in knowledge, have only helped to establish and develop these new views and modern Universalism is the outgrowth of these later interpretations of the Scriptures.

The creed of the Universalist of today, if he may be said to have a creed, is expressed in three statements adopted at the convention held at Winchester, N. H., in 1803, and known as the Winchester Profession of Belief.

These statements are as follows:

I. We believe that Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

II. We believe that there is one God whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

III. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works for these things are good and profitable unto men."

These three articles remained our only official statement of belief until 1899. Previous to that date, however, there was much discussion of this creed and many attempts at creed doctoring. The convention held at Boston in 1899 adopted an amendment to the constitution endorsing the Winchester Profession but adding thereto the following conditions of fellowship:

"First, the acceptance of the essential principles of the Universalist faith, to-wit:

I. The universal fatherhood of God.
II. The Spiritual authority and leadership of His Son, Jesus Christ;
III. The trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God;
IV. The certainty of just retribution for sin;
V. The final harmony of all souls with God."

"The Winchester Profession is commended as containing these principles, but neither this nor any other precise form of word is required as a condition of fellowship, provided always, that the principles above stated be professed."

"Second, The acknowledgment of the authority of the general convention and assent to its laws."

Universalism has suffered much from ignorance of its teachings and a misunderstanding of its requirements. It is an exacting religion. To be a Universalist and to live Universalism demands that one should not only profess, but do; that he should "love God with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his strength, and with all his mind, and his neighbors as himself." This is not easy to do, all will agree. We believe that there is no escape from the punishment for sin; that he who dies in his sins must pay the full penalty, but we do not believe that this covers an eternity of woe; God will not fail to finally save all his children.

Few professed Universalists live up fully to this beautiful faith, but there are among them many saintly men and women who are fine examples of its influence.

This, a very brief statement of the growth and development of Universalism, has seemed necessary to a full understanding of the rest of the article.

The mere statement of the number of members of this Christian denomination, the enumeration of its churches, its schools, and other property holdings will not give an adequate idea of its progress. This beautiful faith has been like a ray of sunshine in the midst of darkness and its teachings have touched and softened all other religious beliefs until they are permeated with its principles and the ministers in other pulpits, the members of other churches preach and practice them.

In this way we may say that Universalism has made a wonderful growth in not only Knox county but also in America.

Galesburg, Knox county, has always been recognized as the center of Universalism in this part of the state. Here was the first organized society, here was established our school, Lombard college, and from here the influence of this denomination has gone out to other places. Parishes have been maintained for longer or shorter periods in other places in the county, as at Oneida, Yates City and at other points, but none of these have proved permanent organizations, although there are Universalists in all parts of the county. At Abingdon, within the last two years, a parish has been organized and a new church is nearing completion. The promise of a successful effort at that point is good.

I have obtained from a history given by Dr. J. V. N. Standish in 1895, when the congregation left the old church edifice to occupy the present building at the corner of Prairie and Tompkins streets, many of the facts given in this sketch and hereby acknowledge the debt I owe him. The record of the clerk's books have supplied others.

There are two separate organizations in the church here, one known as the

First Universalist Society of Galesburg, the other as the First Universalist church of Galesburg. The first meeting to organize the Society, the older of the two organizations, was held in December, 1854, at the home of Uriah Conger on Mulberry street. This organization was completed in January, 1855, under the pastorate of Rev. William A. Ballou. All of that company, few in number, have passed on to the "great beyond" and we have not even a list of their names, as the first record book was lost.

Jesse Beals was the first clerk and held that office until failing health compelled him to resign. Dr. J. V. N. Standish was chosen as his successor, serving until he resigned in December, 1870. Prof. Isaac A. Parker was then elected clerk and held the office until 1911, a period of forty-one years. Prof. Frank H. Fowler, who for a number of years acted as assistant clerk, is now the official secretary of the parish.

The preamble of the constitution of this society reads as follows: "We, the subscribers, feeling desirous to grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, do hereby form ourselves into a society that we may be helpers to each other, and by our united energies we may better serve the purposes of religion and truth."

The purpose of the organization is stated in Article II, and is this, "The object of this Society shall be the promotion of truth and morality among its members, and also in the world at large. And as the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ tends above all things to inspire the heart with the motives of benevolence and virtue, this Society shall deem it one of its main objects to support the preaching of the gospel and to aid in any other practicable way in spreading the knowledge of it among men."

These statements are clear and simple and may be accepted without question by any believer in our Lord Jesus Christ.

The third article of the constitution affirms that this society adopts as the basis of its religious faith the Winchester profession of belief accepted by the general convention of Universalists.

The officers of the society consist of a moderator, clerk, treasurer, and at present a board of six trustees. The business matters of this church are under the control and management of the society or of its board of trustees. They meet all obligations and expenses, provide the minister to occupy its pulpit, and have the care of the grounds and buildings. The whole number of members at present is represented by two hundred families.

The church was organized in 1857 by Rev. Otis A. Skinner, then president of Lombard college, assisted by Dr. J. V. N. Standish, at whose suggestion this step was taken. Its officers are a moderator, the pastor by a constitutional provision always holding that office, a clerk, and deacons. The first clerk of the church was Dr. J. V. N. Standish, who held the office until 1897, a period of more than forty years.

At its inception, the profession of faith of the church was brief, consisting only of the declaration, "We believe in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, claiming for ourselves and according to others the right to interpret them in the fear of God, and according to the light which He has given us; and we adopt the written word of our Lord and His apostles as our standard of faith and sys-

tem of discipline, and as revealing the great truth of the final reconcilation of all things to God, so that He at last shall be all in all."

This church was first known as an association, but in 1869 it took the name of First Universalist church of Galesburg, Illinois, and at the same time adopted as its creed the Winchester profession of belief. The secular affairs of the church are managed entirely by the society, but its members "consider the church organization the best means of conserving and carrying forward the great interests of religion."

The members at its organization numbered forty-two. Among those earliest members were Samuel Dow, Rev. J. P. Fuller, A. S. Devendorf, J. V. N. Standish, Rev. L. J. Carney, Lorenzo Chapin, W. H. Pettee, Wm. Livingston, Jesse Beals, Mrs. Samuel Dow, Mrs. E. S. Jordon, Mrs. Jesse Beals, L. E. Conger, Uriah Conger and wife, Mrs. L. E. Conger, Mrs. J. L. Clay, O. A. Skinner, Francis Pryne and wife, S. W. Brown, Mrs. Fielding Miles, Joseph Williams, Mrs. Seba Williams, Mrs. W. D. Look, all of them earnest men and women and devoted to the church of their choice. Two are still living, Dr. J. V. N. Standish of Galesburg and Mrs. Pryne who lives with her two daughters, Josephine and Effie, at Waseca, Minnesota.

The ministers who have been called to preside over this people have been men of talent and power. We find among them the gifted orator, the keen theologian, the cultured scholar, the fine writer and deep thinker.

The first pastor was Rev. William S. Ballou whose term of service was about two years.

Rev. Otis A. Skinner officiated as pastor from the fall of 1857 to 1859 and was the first pastor of both society and church.

The next pastor, Rev. A. G. Hibbard, came to us from the Congregationalists and remained also two years.

Rev. H. Slade succeeded him and under his administration the second church building was erected, the congregation previous to that time using at first the old Liberal institute until it was burned in 1855. For a short time thereafter the Swedish Lutheran church was used for Sabbath worship when the society in the fall of 1855 bought a small church belonging to the Second Presbyterian church. This building stood on South street, but was moved to Tompkins street to the block east of Kellogg street. A subscription book was opened for the purpose of raising funds to build the new church in January, 1863, and the building was dedicated in January, 1864, Rev. H. R. Nye, D. D., preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church was prosperous under Mr. Slade's ministration and its people were happy. Rev. William S. Balch succeeded Mr. Slade as pastor in 1865, and served the church for five years.

Rev. W. G. Haskell's pastorate was brief, covering the year from 1870 to 1871 only.

Rev. S. A. Gardner followed Mr. Haskell and was the pastor for a period of four years to be succeeded by Rev. Geo. S. Weaver, two years, then Rev. Charles W. Tomlinson, three years, Rev. Stephen Crane, three years, and then Rev. Edwin J. Chaffee, two years. Rev. George B. Stocking became pastor of the Galesburg church in 1894. At this time it had become evident that the congregation must again enter upon the work of erecting another edifice, and the can-

vass for funds to do this was begun with enthusiasm. In May, 1894, a farewell service was held in the old church and from that date the services were held in the circuit court room until the new building was completed. At this service Dr. Standish read the historical sketch. I quote from this address. "Old church, you have witnessed many and varied scenes. From a small village, as it were, you have seen a beautiful city grow up about you. You have seen halls of learning and courts of justice spring into existence right before you. * * * You have seen those that loved you dearly taken from you. You will never forget a Sanborn, a Knowles, a Conger, a Harrington, a Wester, a Livingstone and many others that once trod these halls. Now the time has come when we must part. We shall leave you without any regrets. * * * The times demand a change. We must keep pace with the march of events. Old churches, old creeds and old forms must stand aside.

"Our brethren of other churches are already in the field and a spirit of liberalism is taking possession of them. In liberal christian thought they are nearly abreast of us and we must not delay but march on. Our creed and our religion demand that we shall lead the van."

The entire cost of the bell, furnishings, lot and building of the old church exceeded $11,000. The new building was dedicated on May 5, 1895, and the services were impressive, the faces of all present showing the joy coming from a good work accomplished. The closing exercise was the singing of a hymn, written by Mrs. Julia A. Carney. The cost of the new building was $27,000 and the pledges received at the dedication were sufficient to cover all indebtedness. In the afternoon the pastors of the different churches of the city brought their greetings to the Universalists and in the evening services were conducted by the Young People's society.

Dr. Stocking continued to serve as pastor until 1902, and was succeeded by Rev. Edson Reifsnider in June 1902, who served this congregation until he resigned to become dean of Ryder Divinity school at Lombard college in 1908. Rev. Albert R. Fiske was called to be the pastor January, 1910, and is just entering upon his third year of service for this parish with a church free from debt, a united congregation and every promise of success for the future.

The pulpit of this church during the intervals between the pastorates has been filled by leading men of the Universalist denomination. We find among them Rev. Chas. P. West, Rev. P. R. Kendall, the first president of Lombard, Rev. Josiah Davis, Rev. J. P. Fuller, Professor Wm. Livingston, Prof. J. C. Lee, Dr. Nehemiah White, Dr. C. Ellwood Nash, and Dr. Lewis B. Fisher, the last three while serving as presidents of Lombard college.

The first deacons of the church were Rev. J. P. Fuller, and Jesse Beals. In 1860, A. S. Devendorf was made deacon in place of Mr. Beals. In 1863 S. D. Colburn and C. Stevens were chosen. In July, 1864, Prof. I. A. Parker was elected in Mr. Stevens' place and is still serving the church in this office, a period of forty-eight years. Albert Webster was elected to the office of deacon in 1881 and served until his death in 1901, when Hiram Myers was chosen to fill this vacancy. Rev. Edson Reifsnider is at present clerk of the church while the pastor, Rev. Albert Fiske, is the moderator. The active membership of the church at present is 275.

The Sunday school was organized in 1855, Hon. Samuel W. Brown being its first superintendent. Dr. Standish succeeded him in 1860, filling the office for nearly twenty years. Others who have served the church in this capacity are Otis Jones, Rev. Eben H. Chapin, William Mecorney, James W. Carney, Hon. T. J. Hale, John W. Grubb, Mrs. C. E. Nash, Dr. E. N. Nash and Edson Reifsnider. The present superintendent is J. S. Adams, and he is bringing the Sunday school up to a high standard.

A Young People's Christian union has been maintained by the young people of the church and of the college and a Junior league has at times been a feature of the work of the church.

The Ladies' Aid society has for many years been an active, efficient organization and has been of great service in the work of the church. It was organized in 1866, under the able direction of Mrs. Dr. Balch. This organization paid $1,500 to the building fund of the new church and since its completion has maintained an organist and choir for the church services, and helped to meet other church expenses, the past year having raised for church expenses the sum of $1,478. Mrs. Chas. A. Webster is now the president, Mrs. Edson Reifsnider, secretary, and Mrs. Howard Knowles, treasurer.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Albert R. Fiske, the church has been open daily for the service to those who might need its help. A very successful Girls club was conducted in its parlors for some months, while in the office of the church for two seasons an employment bureau has been maintained, and here the needy have been helped by gifts of food, clothing, and temporary loans, and employment for those out of work has been found free of cost to the applicant.

This is a step in the line of work which many churches are now seeking, the keynote of which is service to others. The maintenance of the Girls club has recently been undertaken by the civics department of Galesburg Woman's club and will soon be recognized as one of the permanent institutions of Galesburg. A very successful Boys club was conducted in the church for some months, and now it is expected that a parish house will be erected where not only the Boys club but other kinds of social service may find a home. The Universalist church leads in this kind of work in Galesburg.

A feature of church life for this parish under the pastorate of Mr. Fiske is the church Bulletin which is issued monthly. It contains not only such announcements as are of interest to the congregation, but a sermon which is adapted to missionary work for the Universalist church.

For nearly sixty years this church has ministered to its people in this community, teaching the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all men and that all souls will finally be harmonized with God. Its growth cannot be measured by what appears in this history, but the influence it has had in spreading the principles of this beautiful faith to all churches and all peoples in the community.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

By A. C. Gaylord

The Seventh-Day Adventist denomination was developed by the great Advent movement which swept over the world from 1834 to 1844. This movement stirred the world, as the message of the soon coming of Christ was proclaimed in all the leading countries of the earth by men who, without a knowledge of one another's work, went forth to sound the same message.

The basis of this proclamation was the prophetic periods of the eighth and ninth chapters of Daniel and the fourteenth chapter of Revelation, the slogan being, "The hour of His judgment is come." Thousands from all denominations accepted the message and for a time believed in the soon coming of Christ; but not realizing the fulfilment of their hopes so soon as expected most of these abandoned their belief and returned to their former faith.

A few, however, still clung to the idea that there was a great truth in that movement though but dimly comprehended at the time, and these searched the word for further light on the prophecies, the proclamation of which had been attended by such wonderful manifestations of divine power.

They soon discovered that the hour of His judgment is a brief though indefinite period just preceding the second coming of Christ—court week—at which time the cases of all are investigated before judgment is passed. That during this time we are to look for the signs given in the Word of God as tokens of the end, which they believe is near, but do not set any definite time for that event.

As they continued searching the word light was revealed on other points, prominent among which was the fact that the seventh day of the week is still the Sabbath as required by the fourth commandment of the law of God, and that in the last days there is a special call to reform on this point and to return to the Sabbath of the Bible.

These two truths—the belief in the near advent of Christ and the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath—have given them the name of Seventh-day Adventists.

The fundamental idea which has served as the actuating impulse and the creative principle of this movement is loyalty to the plain teachings of the Word of God, rather than to tradition or creed. United with this is the recognition of the fact that God gives light upon the scriptures for the proclamation of special truths due to the world at any special time.

Thus, when the time came for the first advent of Christ, God raised up John the Baptist, charged with a divine message based on the fulfilment of prophecy. This forerunner of our Lord proclaimed to rulers, priests and people the truths they needed to know in order to be ready to receive the Saviour.

Just so, as the great prophetic periods recorded in scripture had either come to a close or were nearing fulfilment and the specific signs marking the last generation were appearing, the providence of God raised up the great second advent movement. This movement is proclaiming to the world the speedy second coming of Christ in power and glory, and with special emphasis urging upon all repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ, and obedience to His Word as a preparation for that event.

Prominent among their points of doctrine are the following:

1. They believe in the deity, divinity, and pre-existence of Christ.

2. In salvation from sin through faith in the merits and atoning work of Christ—"righteousness by faith," the original Protestant doctrine; also that faith without works (obedience) is dead.

3. In conversion or a new birth by the operation of the Spirit of God.

4. In the perpetual obligation to obey the law of God—the ten commandments—but this can be done only by grace, through faith.

5. That man is not by nature immortal, that eternal life is a gift of God given only in Christ.

6. In a literal resurrection from the dead, and that rewards and punishments are bestowed at the close of the judgment.

7. That immersion is the scriptural mode of baptism.

8. In the separation of church and state and in granting to every man freedom to believe or not to believe, to worship or not to worship, according to his own choice. They are especially active in opposing the efforts made to enforce religion by law.

9. They believe in and practice temperance in the strictest sense, and are putting forth earnest efforts in the temperance cause. They use no tea, coffee, tobacco, nor alcoholic drinks. Vegetarianism is advocated and a large proportion of the members practice it.

10. That the best method for the support of the gospel is that which God has established, and have therefore adopted the tithing system for raising means to carry forward their work.

11. That the divine commission to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature is still in full force, and to this work Seventh-day Adventists are devoting their means and their lives.

Seventh-day Adventists have not set aside or modified any of their first principles of faith; but as the Word is searched and new light revealed it is accepted and added to what they already have. One truth never contradicts another but only adds to and strengthens its meaning.

Seventh-day Adventists were not organized as a separate denomination till 1861, when the rapid growth of the movement made such a step necessary.

It was first suggested in 1859 that each state hold an annual meeting in which careful planning of the work should be made. This suggestion really looked forward to the formation of state conference organizations.

During the summer of 1860, the subject was discussed at length in their paper, The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, and in a general meeting of representatives from different states held in Battle Creek, Michigan, October, 1860, there was a candid consideration of the subject and a full and free discussion of legal organization which was gradually perfected.

In October, 1861, the Michigan conference was organized by the election of a chairman, a secretary, and an executive committee of three. By vote of the conference, it was recommended that the believers enter into church organization adopting the following as a church covenant:

"We, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves together as a church, taking the name Seventh-day Adventists, covenanting to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus."

At this conference it was first decided that credentials should be granted to all Seventh-day Adventist ministers in this state who were in good standing and that ministers should carry papers consisting of a certificate of ordination and credentials signed by the chairman and clerk of the conference, which credentials should be renewed annually.

In the month of September, 1862, the Michigan conference held its first session in Monterey, Mich.

Here, for the first time, was presented the idea of receiving churches into conferences, as members were voted into churches. As seventeen churches in the state had already been organized, these were, by vote, taken into the conference and all members of these churches, who were present, were accepted as delegates.

It was at this conference too that the plan was adopted of paying ministers a certain sum per week for services rendered. This plan of organization was unanimously adopted by the other states, and in May, 1863, the general conference held its first session in Battle Creek, Mich. May 21st a constitution was adopted by the general conference and on the same day a constitution was recommended to the state conferences which was soon adopted.

Thus, step by step, as necessity required, order was established in the work. The same principles adopted in the organization up to 1864 were incorporated into the work as it enlarged and extended to other countries and nationalities.

As the movement advanced, the following general organizations were formed, the officers of which were elected at the regular sessions of the general conference:

The General Conference association—a legal body of twenty-one members to hold the title to the property of the various institutions in America and other countries.

The Foreign Mission board—to superintend and extend mission work outside of organized conferences.

The International Tract society—whose province was the distribution of reading matter and correspondence, seeking to open up new missions.

The Religious Liberty Association—its special field being to aid those persecuted for conscience sake and to circulate literature on the principles of religious liberty.

The International Sabbath-school Association—the object of which was the building up and advancement of the Sabbath-school work in all fields.

The Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association—its work relating to the training of physicians and nurses, the conducting of sanitariums, homes for orphans, the aged, etc.

The Young People's Missionary Volunteer society—the purpose of which is to foster the missionary spirit among the young people of the denomination.

In the Seventh-day Adventist denomination just as the members are united in a local church so the local churches are united in local conferences and the local conferences are united in a union conference, consisting of from three to five local conferences; and the union conferences form the general conference.

The General Conference acts only in an advisory way in organized fields but has direct supervision in unorganized territories, mainly now in heathen lands.

The statistical report of 1910 shows a membership of 104,562, with 106 organized conferences, 2,769 church buildings, 74 sanitariums located in different parts of the world devoted to the treatment of the sick and to promote the principles of health and temperance, believing that the true gospel has healing for the body as well as for the soul. In these sanitariums there are employed about 2,000 skilled physicians, surgeons and nurses, who treat their patients without drugs and endeavor to correct improper habits of living and to bring them in harmony with nature's laws.

In these institutions are utilized all the established remedial measures including scientific hydrotherapy, massage and Swedish movements, electrical treatments, sensible dietetics, regulated physical culture, and modern surgery. The assets of these institutions are over $3,368,000.

Aside from the sanitarium work for the benefit of mankind, the denomination is carrying on a complete system of education which combines the training of head, hand and heart, believing that the only true education is a three-fold development. They have 86 colleges and academies and 594 primary schools, with an enrollment of 20,526; assets of over $2,000,000.

Another important feature is the publishing work. They have twenty-eight publishing houses devoted exclusively to the publication of Christian literature, which is issued in 67 languages in the form of 363 bound books, 315 pamphlets, 12,000 tracts, 126 periodicals. This literature is circulated in all parts of the world.

Seventh-day Adventists are a missionary people and are working on the basis of "The gospel to all the world in this generation," believing that when this is accomplished the end will come as stated by Christ in Matt. 24:14.

They are now contributing over $2,000,000 annually for evangelistic work. The per capita for 1910 was $21.27. The per capita for foreign missions from communicants in the United States for 1910 was $6.58, and for the world $5.44. The Sabbath schools are contributing over $2,000 a week for foreign missions.

Of the 57 countries in which missions are sustained by the Protestant missionary societies, throughout the world, Seventh-day Adventists have entered 47. They have also entered a large number of countries not entered by any other Protestant society; so they are now carrying on missionary work in more than 70 countries.

The following statistical report speaks for itself regarding the growth of the movement:

Year.	*Conferences.*	*Institutions.*	*Value.*	*Members*	*Annual Contributions.*	*Per Cent of Gain.*	*Per Capita.*
1865	7	1	$ 38,712.53	4,000	$ 12,000.00	.....	$ 3.00
1875	13	5	282,179.55	8,022	39,618.62	219.15	4.94
1885	28	11	885,382.97	20,547	167,540.43	322.87	8.11
1895	36	29	2,858,725.82	47,680	419,801.65	150.58	8.80
1905	80	126	4,799,419.51	87,311	1,180,917.64	181.31	13.52
1910	106	188	10,633,266.71	104,526	2,223,767.52	88.31	21.27

Notice that the last figures are for five years, instead of ten.

The church of this faith in Galesburg was organized in 1897 in American Hall on East Main street, with a charter membership of 16. The first Seventh-day Adventists in Galesburg were Charles Newberry and wife, of Monmouth boulevard, they having come here from Michigan in the early eighties.

The first sermon preached in Galesburg by a Seventh-day Adventist minister was by Pastor L. D. Santee in 1895, in a tent erected for that purpose at the corner of Allen's avenue and Main street, where he, assisted by Pastor W. D. Curtis, conducted evangelistic services for a number of weeks. All but three or four of the charter members of this church were converted to the faith in this city. They continued to meet in American Hall to the year 1903, when they purchased a lot on Blaine avenue and erected a small church building at a cost of $2,500. This building was dedicated in March, 1904.

In the fifteen years since the organization of this church, two hundred and fifty members have enrolled. Of this number, five have gone out as missionaries to foreign countries: one to Africa, two to Australia, and two to Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Ames, for several years members of this church, went to Mountain Grove, Missouri, and established an orphanage, where they are caring for and educating more than twenty orphans. Another member, Mr. Corbally, went out from here into the ministry, and has raised up a large number of churches in the west. This company also furnished the funds which established a mission at Bulawayo, South Africa.

The church in this city has never had a regular pastor, but services are carried on regularly each week by the lay members, under the direction of a leader or elder chosen from the membership. The late James M. Osborn served the church in this capacity for the past seven years, up to the time of his death, which occurred January 3, 1912.

During the fifteen years this church has existed, they have contributed $16,350 for evangelistic work, aside from building their church and sustaining the local work. They are also putting forth earnest effort in this city to encourage the study of the Bible, and to hold up Christ as the only Redeemer and Saviour of men.

The church in Galesburg is the only one of this denomination in Knox county.

Yours Respectfully,

A. C. GAYLORD.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, AND OF ITS RISE AND GROWTH IN KNOX COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

I have carefully read the following article, and it meets my approval. The facts pertaining to the general history of the church are correct.

HEMAN C. SMITH,
General Historian of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Since the history of no people is complete without it take into account the religious principles that have governed in the lives of its citizens; and since there have been in the past, and are now, those citizens dwelling within Knox county who adhere to the doctrine of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints, we, briefly as may be possible, endeavor to set forth what

those principles are; what the source of inspiration claimed by its founders; and to chronicle some of the more important events in the lives of its leaders.

We have gathered our information from the accredited standard records of this church, and have received the approval and sanction of the general church historian, Heman C. Smith, of Lamoni, Iowa. Therefore, we submit the article as authentic.

Joseph Smith, the man whose name is most familiar in connection with what the world is pleased to call "Mormonism," was born in the town of Sharon, Vermont, December 23rd, 1805.

When but ten years of age, his father moved his family to Palmyra, New York, and four years later to Manchester, a town in the same county. While living at this latter place, Joseph Smith says "there obtained an unusual excitement on the subject of religion. It commenced with the Methodists, but soon became general among all the sects in that region of country; indeed, multitudes united themselves to the different religious parties, which created no small stir and division amongst the people, some crying, 'lo, here!' and some, 'lo, there!'"

Joseph Smith's family were not unaffected by all this excitement. But his mother, sister, and two brothers joined the Presbyterian church. Joseph, himself, thought seriously upon these matters and became inclined to unite with the Methodist church.

But the conflict between the various claimants as to which was the *right church* was so great that he grew uncertain in mind and knew not whom to believe nor what to do. Often he said to himself, "If any of these are right, how shall I know it?"

It was at this juncture that he was reading his Bible, one day, and came to the book of James. He read the 5th verse of the 1st chapter. "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." Thrilled with a strange and new sense of the significance of the statement, and of its application to his present need, he determined to put the matter to the test, and sought God for counsel.

Going apart to a secluded spot in the woods, he knelt in prayer, and poured forth his desires to God. At first, thick darkness seemed to envelop him. This was followed by the appearance of a pillar of light which descended from the Heavens, and the messenger of the Almighty answered his petition. He was instructed to join none of these "sects," for their creeds were an abomination in the sight of God. To quote, the Voice said, "They draw near to me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me; and they teach for doctrine the commandments of men, having a form of godliness but they deny the power thereof."

When he related this remarkable experience to some of the preachers of the neighborhood, his story was greeted with contempt and unbelief. But, notwithstanding this, it excited the most bitter persecution, which grew and multiplied as the days went by.

But Joseph Smith was deeply impressed with the vision, and ceased not to bear testimony to the knowledge received. He continued in the common avocations of life for the next few years, until September 21st, 1823, when there was another visitation from the messenger of God. After describing the personal appearance of his heavenly visitor, Joseph Smith relates the occurrence

thus: "He called me by name, and said unto me that he was a messenger sent from the presence of God to me, and that his name was Nephi. That God had a work for me to do, and that my name should be had for good and evil, among all nations, kindreds, and tongues; or that it should be both good and evil spoken of among all people. He said that there was a book deposited, written upon gold plates, giving an account of the former inhabitants of this continent, and the source from whence they sprang. He also said that the fulness of the everlasting gospel was contained in it, as delivered by the Savior to the ancient inhabitants. Also that there were two stones, in silver bows, and these stones fastened to a breastplate constituted what is called the Urim and Thummim, and the possession and use of these stones was what constituted seers in ancient or former times, and that God had prepared them for the purpose of translating the book. * * *"

Much more instruction was given, and the place where the plates were deposited was so plainly shown, in the vision, that he had no trouble to go directly to the spot the next day. The entire vision was repeated three times, successively.

The day following this remarkable experience, he went to the place shown him in the vision and found the plates with the Urim and Thummim exactly as stated by the messenger. He was not permitted to come into possession of them, however, for four years, or until September 22, 1827, when the work of translating the book began. The work of translation occupied the greater part of the next two years so that the first edition was not issued until 1830. In this work, he was greatly assisted by Oliver Cowdery, who acted as scribe, and by Martin Harris, who assisted with his means. These two, together with David Whitmer, who also aided them, were permitted to examine and bear witness to the divinity of the plates, and the angelic ministration which accompanied their delivery and translation. Their testimony, which remained unretracted and unshaken to the end of their lives, was as follows:

"Be it known unto all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, unto whom this work shall come, that we through the grace of God, the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, have seen the plates which contain this record, which is a record of the people of Nephi; and also of the Lamanites, their brethren; and also of the people of Jared, who came from the tower of which hath been spoken; and we also know that they have been translated by the gift and power of God, for his voice hath declared it unto us; wherefore we know of a surety that the work is true. And we also testify that we have seen the engravings which are upon the plates; and they have been shown unto us by the power of God and not of man. And we declare with words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven and brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates and the engravings thereon; and we know that it is by the grace of God, the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, that we beheld and bear record that these things are true; and it is marvelous in our eyes, nevertheless, the voice of the Lord commanded us that we should bear record of it; wherefore, to be obedient unto the commandments of God we bear testimony of these things. And we know that if we are faithful in Christ, we shall rid our garments of the blood of all men, and be found spotless before the judgment seat of Christ, and shall

dwell with him eternally in the heavens. And the honor be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, which is one God. Amen."

(Signed) OLIVER COWDERY,
DAVID WHITMER,
MARTIN HARRIS.

The Book of Mormon is the record of God's dealings with the inhabitants of the American continent, of the ministry of their priests, and the teachings of their prophets, of the reign of their kings, and the rulers of the land. It covers historically twenty-six centuries, from the dispersion from Babel, 2200 B. C., to the hiding of the records, about 400 A. D.

The book derives its name from the compiler, Mormon, a Nephite prophet and general, who prepared metallic plates, by the instruction of the Lord, and engraved thereon the abridged history of the Nephite and Lamanite nations.

While the translation of the Book of Mormon was being carried on, from 1827 to 1830, another equally important, if not a greater work, was being instituted; and that was the establishment of the Church of Jesus Christ upon the earth. The everlasting Gospel was once again taught among men, in fulfillment of the prophecy uttered by John, the Revelator, upon the Isle of Patmos, recorded in Rev. 14:6. The angel had come; the gospel was preached.

The Church of Jesus Christ was formally organized, agreeable to the laws of the land, April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca county, New York.

Making claim to a *restoration* and not a reformation of the gospel, the organization included the same officers as were mentioned in the "apostolic" church of New Testament history, namely—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, elders, priests, deacons, bishops, etc.

The faith and doctrine included,

(1st) Faith in God and in the Lord Jesus Christ, Heb. 11:6; 1 Pet. 1:21; 1 Tim. 1:10; John 3:16; Mark 11:22.

(2nd) Repentance. (Ceasing to do evil and learning to do well.) Matt. 3:2; Luke 13:8; Ezek. 18:30; Mark 1:5; Acts 2:38.

(3rd) Baptism, by immersion for the remission of sins. Matt. 3:13; Mark 1:4,5; Luke 3:3; John 3:5; Acts 2:38; 22:16; 2:41; 8:12, 37, 38.

(4th) Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, the ordination of the ministry, the healing of the sick, and the blessing of children. Acts 8:17; 13:2, 3; Mark 16:17; Deut. 34:9; 1 Tim. 4:14; 1 Cor. 12:3.

(5th) Resurrection of the body; that the dead in Christ will rise first, and the rest of the dead will not live again until the thousand years are expired. Job 19:25, 26; Dan. 12:2; 1 Cor. 15:42; 1 Thes. 4:16; Rev. 20: 6; Acts 17:31.

(6th) Eternal Judgment, which provides that men shall be judged, rewarded, or punished, according to the degree of good or evil they shall have done. Rev. 20:12; Eccle. 3:17; Matt. 16:27.

Further, the church believes that no man has the right to minister in the ordinances of the church, "except he be called of God as was Aaron" and authoritatively ordained to the office in which he occupies.

Relative to marriage, the church has always taught that the law of God provides for but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman, except in cases of death, or where the contract is broken by transgression. Upon this

matter the Book of Mormon is very explicit, reading, "Wherefore, my brethren, hear me and hearken to the word of the Lord. For there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife, and concubines he shall have none. For, I, the Lord God delighteth in the chastity of women. And whoredoms are an abomination before me, saith the Lord of hosts." Jacob 2:6, 7.

Thus was the church organized in 1830, and such was the doctrine taught then.

Such is the organization, faith and doctrine held *now* by the re-organized church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints which claims to be the successor to the original church.

This claim has been sustained by the decision rendered by Judge L. S. Sherman of the Court of Common Pleas, Lake county, Ohio, in the "Kirtland Temple Suit"; and by Judge John F. Phillipps of the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Missouri, western division, at Kansas City, Missouri, in the celebrated "Temple Lot Case."

From the place of its organization at Fayette, New York, the main body of the church moved westward, settling in Ohio, and there building a temple at Kirtland. This temple is standing today in a good state of preservation, and is visited annually by sightseers from all over the world. From here, emigration carried the greater number to Missouri where large numbers settled in Jackson county with headquarters at Independence, near where Kansas City now stands.

The same spirit of persecution which had very early been manifested by those who opposed the message and mission of Joseph Smith and his associates, followed them here and was much increased by the fact that the Latter Day Saints, without exception, were opposed to slavery. Without entering into the details of those terrible times, when "might" seemed to make "right," we will only state that during the winter of 1838-39, the saints were forcibly driven from their homes and most of them compelled to leave the state. Large numbers crossed the Mississippi river into Illinois and many found a temporary shelter with the kind hearted people of Quincy. Among these were the families of Joseph and Hyrum Smith.

Here, in April, Joseph Smith came, and in May, 1839, they moved on to the little town of Commerce. This place was a village of some half dozen houses situated on the Mississippi river. The land was literally a swampy wilderness, when purchased by the refugees. They were joined by others and the village grew into a thriving town within the next few years.

On April 21, 1840, the name of Commerce was officially changed to Nauvoo. Nauvoo became the headquarters of the church. The erection of another temple was begun.

But they were not allowed to dwell here in peace. Continued and unceasing efforts were made to destroy the lives of the leaders; they were repeatedly charged with crimes of which they were never proven guilty. In the year 1844, Joseph and Hyrum Smith, together with several others, were charged with "riot." Fearing the violence of the mob spirit so prevalent, they crossed the river into Iowa, where they were secure for the time being. But upon receiving assurance from Governor Ford that they would be protected by the state militia, they returned, went to Carthage, and gave themselves into custody.

On June 27, 1844, the jail was surrounded by a mob of from 150 to 200 men (the greater part of the guard had been withdrawn) and Joseph and Hyrum Smith were shot and instantly killed. And as is ever the case, the blood of the martyr but strengthens the cause for which he dies.

It seemed to have been generally conceded that young Joseph Smith, the son of the slain president, should occupy his father's place, but he was only a lad of 12 years of age. What to do until he should reach an age to fit him for the responsibility, was the grave question that confronted the church. In the preceding 14 years since the church was organized at Fayette, in New York, with but six members, there had been a remarkable growth made. Despite all the fierce opposition encountered, they now numbered between 150,000 and 200,000 members. Only about 30,000 of these resided at or near Nauvoo.

In the decade that followed the death of the prophet and president of the church, many would-be leaders arose. The members that were at Nauvoo, were scattered in various directions, some going with one, some with another. They were indeed as sheep without a shepherd.

A portion of these at Nauvoo followed Brigham Young and his associates out across the western plains, and it is largely owing to the conduct of this faction that the name of Latter Day Saint came to be regarded as synonymous with evil.

But the major part of the church remained faithful to the original doctrine and teachings of the prophet and waited for the time when God should raise up faithful men to again unite them under one banner, and that, the unchangeable message of the gospel.

leader. Since the year 1852, the church has been known as the Re-organized

Gradually this was accomplished. In April, 1860, Joseph Smith, son of Joseph Smith, martyred, was formally accepted by the church as its prophet and Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The reason is quite evident.

And from that date until this present writing, the church has made steady progress in membership and in the esteem of all honorable men.

And now we come to the time when these people became identified with the history of Knox county.

Prior to the year of 1860, there had moved into Knox county several families who were members of the church in the days of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. Among these was Zenos H. Gurley, a man very intimately associated with the reorganization of the church; one who was not only an active local preacher, but who also labored for many years under general church conference appointment.

Through his efforts, together with those of others no less zealous, a flourishing branch (congregation) of the church was soon built up and established at Henderson and long known as the "Henderson Grove branch." To the original number, many more names were added by conversions. During the year of 1870, a chapel was built and for many years was the gathering place for not only the resident members, but the quarterly conferences were often held at this place in the years that followed.

Possessed of the "missionary spirit" to an unusual degree, the elders of the Henderson Grove branch were very active in promulgating the doctrine of their church and preached their faith in all the surrounding territory. Since they

went without hire, and their only reward was the joy of sharing with others the consolation of a "heaven-born" faith, we must credit them with sincerity, at least. Laboring in the field, the shop, or at the bench during the day, they would drive or walk for miles at night or on Sunday in order to preach in schoolhouse or church. Such efforts resulted in other branches being established.

At Abingdon, a branch existed for a number of years. They reported but ten or eleven members in 1862, but the next year their report read "membership over forty, with great interest manifested."

About this time, several families belonging to the church were residents of Galesburg. And here, on November 15, 1863, was held a meeting, or council, which was the beginning of the organization of the several branches in northwest Illinois into what is now known as the "Kewanee district."

The following ministry from Knox county attended this meeting, and participated in its deliberations: Zenos H. Gurley, Edwin Stafford, Lorin Page, C. M. Brown, Thos. Allen, W. A. Moore and Eli Atkinson.

At the beginning of the '70s and as a direct result of the labors of Elder M. T. Short, there was a small branch established in the eastern part of the county at Truro.

A similar effort was made at Victoria by other elders and resulted in the work being rooted here in an organized branch composed of some twenty or more members.

At Viola, likewise, a small nucleus was organized. But all three of these congregations made but an indifferent growth, and after an existence extending over some twenty years, they ceased to live. The membership was largely scattered; some of them later being instrumental in establishing the church at Dahinda.

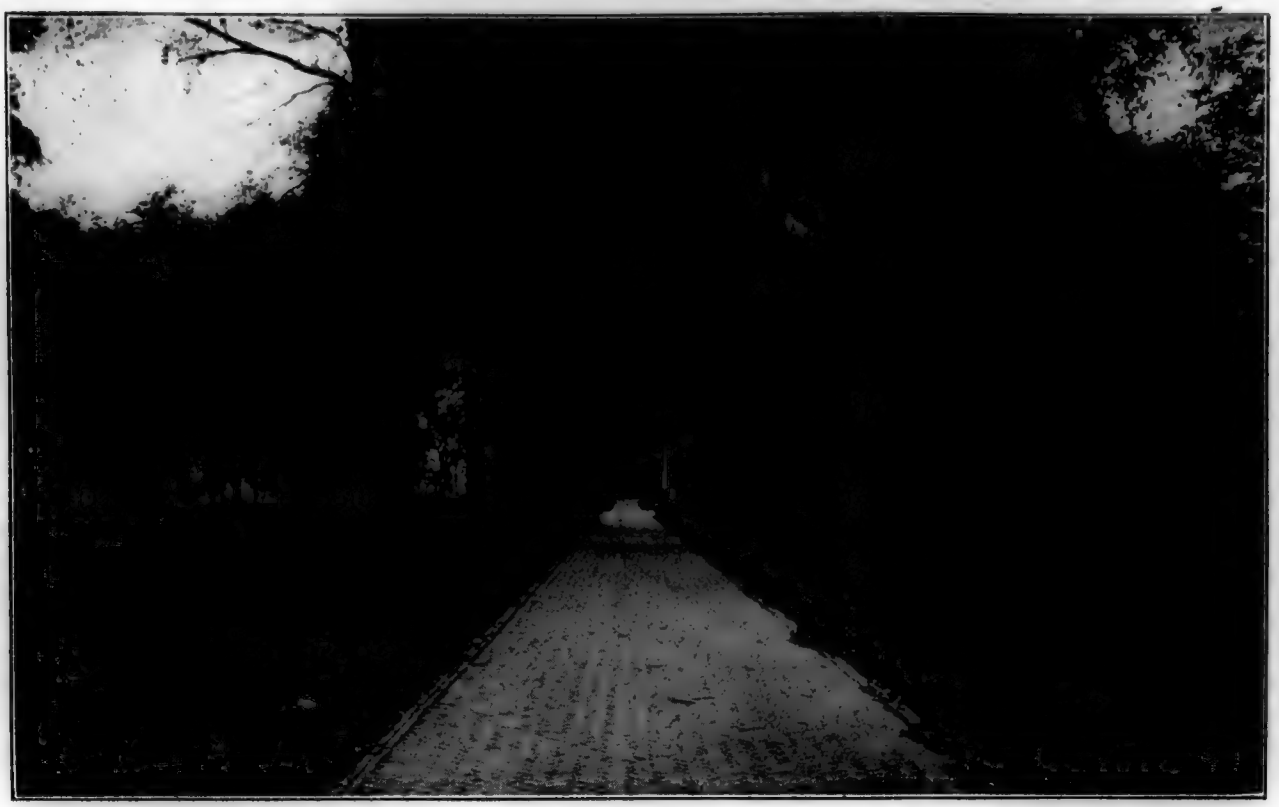
Long ago, death and removals had depleted the numbers at Abingdon, and where there was once a growing congregation, there was no longer any branch.

But Henderson Grove branch lived and grew. They continued to send representatives to the district conferences, and reported to the same until in the early part of 1900. Then this congregation, like the others mentioned, was affected by death and removals. The little chapel was sold, and the scattered membership largely enrolled elsewhere.

But at no time since 1860, has there been a date when the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ has not been represented in Knox county by one or more congregations. The last one to be organized and the only one now extant within the county is the one at Dahinda, Illinois, known as the Dahinda branch.

In 1896, the saints living near Dahinda made an effort to build a chapel for church services at that place. Helped along by favorable friends they succeeded in doing this and the building was ready to occupy in May. It was not dedicated, however, until in June, 1904, when Elder J. W. Wight, missionary-in-charge of the Kewanee district, preached the dedicatory sermon at a session of the district conference.

Beginning with but eleven names, this branch has made a steady growth, and have added to the original number, by baptism, sixty-one names. Additions by letter have swelled this number to over eighty, but death and removals have decreased the list until today there is a membership of about sixty. Some of these members are the descendants of the early-day Latter Day Saints, but a



"ON THE WAY TO KNOX"

Looking South through Standish Park toward Knox College "Old Main," the walk which is made by hundreds of students every morning through the years.

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Looking South through Standish Park toward Knox College "Old Main," the walk which is made by hundreds of students every morning through the years.

large number are those who have been converted and joined the church in recent years.

There is a scattered membership residing at Galesburg, Victoria, Henderson and elsewhere in the county, but only at Dahinda is there a local organization with regularly appointed weekly services. The church here is in charge of the local ministry.

Dahinda branch reports to, and is under the supervision of the Kewanee district, and the district makes report to the general church conferences held annually.

The official headquarters of the church herein described are at Lamoni, Iowa. From the publishing house located at this place, is issued the official paper of the church, "The Saints Herald," together with various other publications, tracts, books, etc.

The aged president and prophet of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints lived at Lamoni for many years until recently, when he moved to Independence, Missouri, where he now resides.

The work of the ministry, or priesthood of the church, may be classed under three general heads, namely, that of the pastoral, the missionary and the financial.

The pastoral or presiding line includes the work of the presidency, high priests, elders, priests, teachers and deacons.

Each local congregation is presided over by an elder, a priest, a teacher or a deacon, sustained by the vote of the branch.

Each district is presided over by a high priest, or an elder sustained by the vote of the district.

The entire church is presided over by a president, assisted by two counsellors. These are appointed by revelation, but are acknowledged or received by the voice of the church.

The missionary line of the priesthood is composed of the twelve apostles, the seventies of elders; also the high priests, elders and priests when laboring in missionary work. The entire missionary work, that is presenting the gospel to those who are not members of the church, is in charge of the twelve apostles. The seventies are sent under their direction and report their labors direct to them.

The finances of the church are in charge of a presiding bishop, assisted by two counsellors, assisted by other bishops. The families of the ministry are sustained from the church treasury, which is supplied by the tithes and offerings paid in by the members. Each member contributes according as he has been prospered, and each family receives according to their needs and requirements.

The books accepted by the church as containing the word of God are the Bible, the book of Mormon, and the doctrine and covenants.

The Latter Day Saints believe in a God that never changes; in a Gospel that never changes, but is the same in all ages of the world, that obedience to the same law will always produce the same effect, and hence the same "gifts and blessings" accompany the obedient believer today as in former times.

They believe in a religion that will enable the individual to develop a character fit to associate with the Divine One. It must prepare man *"to live,"* not especially "to die." That death does not change character; it only changes en-

vironment. Therefore, we believe that obedience to its principles will make men better citizens of the town, county and state.

In conclusion, we say in the words of Jesus (John 7-17), "If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself."

MARY E. GILLIN,
Secretary and Historian, Kewanee District.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN KNOX COUNTY

The Christian Science church was founded in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." The church was organized "to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual). In 1892 the church was reorganized as The First Church of Christ, Scientist, known as The Mother church, in Boston, Massachusetts. The present officers of The Mother church are: President, Judge Clifford P. Smith; clerk, John V. Dittemore; treasurer, Stephen A. Chase; directors, Archibald McLellan, Allison V. Stewart, Stephen A. Chase, John V. Dittemore, Adam H. Dickey.

All Christian Science churches and societies, of which there are now 1,260 in the United States and 135 in foreign countries, are branches of The Mother church. Lesson-sermons compiled from the Bible and "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" are read at the services in Christian Science churches. There are about five thousand Christian Science practitioners regularly devoting their time to the practice of Christian Science mind healing.

Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Quarterly, Der Herold der Christian Science and the Christian Science Monitor (a daily newspaper), all of which are published by the Christian Science Publishing society in Boston.

There is in connection with the Christian Science movement an official board of lectureship designed to furnish the public correct information concerning the fundamental teachings of Christian Science. Lectures given by members of this board are free to the public.

There are in the state of Illinois ninety-two Christian Science churches and societies. All of these churches hold public services and maintain free reading rooms where the public may have access to all authorized publications on the subject of Christian Science.

Christian Science was first introduced in Galesburg about 1886. Services were held at the home of one of the Scientists, and the interest gradually increased until the year 1909, when it seemed best to purchase a church home. Accordingly the Hale property on the corner of South and Cedar streets was purchased and the building remodeled into a large audience room, which accommodates about two hundred. Services are held every Sunday morning at 10:30 and Sunday school at 11:45. Wednesday evening testimonial meetings are held at 8 o'clock. There is also a reading room in the building, which is open

daily except Sundays and legal holidays from 12:30 to 4 p. m. The public is welcome to this reading room, and Christian Science literature may be read or purchased there.

Three former residents of Knox county who are prominently identified with the Christian Science movement are Alfred Farlow and Willis F. Gross of Boston and John H. Wheeler of Kansas City.

GEORGE SHAW COOK.

In nearly every township of this county there are a few members of this church, but Galesburg, having the only branch church within the county, the outside members have to come to Galesburg when they attend church. Members from Knoxville are often visitors at the church in Galesburg.—Editor.

THE IRISH IN KNOX COUNTY

BY MRS. LIZZIE MINEHAN, MARGARET SLATTERY AND ROSE HOBEN

Because of the fact that the story of Ireland's golden age is comparatively unknown, and because of another fact, that the coming into the knowledge of that age is a great source of pleasure to the Irish especially, we have woven some of it into our work on the county, for which liberty we trust that our readers will pardon us.

"To begin wid," Knox county bears the name of an Irishman. It has been estimated that one-fourth of the officers in the Revolutionary war were of Irish birth or parentage. Among that number was General Henry Knox, the distinguished soldier, statesman and confidential friend of the great Washington. In the naming of the many counties of the Military Tract it was planned to do honor to the heroes of the revolution, and thus it came about that these twenty townships of the fairest land in all Illinois have become a lasting monument to the memory of Henry Knox. Stark, Sullivan and Wayne are the names of sister counties that in like manner give lasting testimony to the high per cent of Irish blood that officered the American revolution, while we make but passing reference here to the quantities of that blood which fired the veins of the rank and file of the Colonial army.

You know then that the Irish were here early in colonial history and that as an integral part of the growing population of the eastern states they drifted westward on the tide of a pioneer people and with that people took root where they lodged. You do not know, perhaps, just how the Irish came to be in and of this country and why it was that they left their island home in such myriads during certain decades; the climax of emigration being reached in the unprecedented exodus that took place during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, when Knox county was making its most rapid growth.

In order to make clear the causes of that outward movement, we will touch upon some history known to but few except the most interested.

We introduce this historical sketch with a spotlight picture of the Irish nation in that glorious and now almost forgotten period that lies between the conversion of Ireland to Christianity by St. Patrick in the fifth century and its sub-

jugation by the English in the twelfth. This picture we have adapted from "Ireland's Story," by Johnson and Spencer.

This island was the most potent factor in the refinement of Europe and the civilization of the world. The classics, the arts and the sciences flourished in the Emerald isle when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Roman amphitheater. These Irish apostles, Columba to Scotland and England, Columbanus to the banks of the Rhine, in Switzerland and in Italy, Fursa to Belgium, Virgil to Austria, were among the missionaries who went in companies, taking with them their books, those beautiful manuscripts for which Ireland is justly noted. Excelling in religious and classical learning, they were also skilled in music, painting and carving. This enthusiasm for teaching flowed from a sincere and abundant culture at home. The fame of her schools and universities went abroad and students flocked to Ireland from all the neighboring countries, especially from England, coming thence in fleet loads. From kings and nobles down to the poorest students all were received, cared for and taught free of charge. Where? In Ireland. St. Finian's school at Clonard had 3,000 pupils and the school at Bangor had almost as many. Well might Ireland be called the bridge over the dark ages. The Roman empire fell, swallowed up by the tide of northern savages, Gaul was overrun by the Franks, Spain and Italy by the Lombards, Britain by Angles, Saxons and Danes, Austria was swept by Asiatic nomads, all Europe was submerged by a deluge of heathendom. Ireland was the one exception, the ark of safety for the old wisdom and beauty of the classical days. Ireland was the bridge over the dark ages, and as soon as the flood of heathen invasion ebbed light and hope crossed the bridge and were carried by Irish teachers and preachers to all the new formed countries of Europe.

There are nearly sixteen million Americans here in the United States to-day that can look back with pride upon this brilliant picture of old Ireland's golden past, for to them as Irish-Americans it is a family possession. Many millions of them, however, never take that backward look, because in so doing they must look across the broad and terrible gulf of bitter centuries that yawns between.

The first Irish who came to the United States were the prisoners taken in the Cromwellian wars. They were delivered to the English merchants, who sold them as slaves to the planters of Virginia and the West Indies. In those black days Cromwell paid $25 for the head of a wolf and $50 for the head of a patriot Irishman.

You have heard of the blue laws of Connecticut. For two hundred years they have been obsolete, a joke, a standard space filler, used by the compilers of almanacs. Have you heard of the penal laws? Far from being a joke, they were in force from the days of William and Mary down through two centuries and up to the days of our own fathers, when the history of Knox county begins. These laws lie back of Irish emigration, for they were the means of converting into utter misery the lives of the happiest natured people on earth. They obliterated even the footprints of learning and education and by strangling to an early death every native trade and industry, these same laws converted into a barren, neglected waste the fertile and entrancingly beautiful island home of the Irish race.

The penal laws were directed chiefly at the Catholic population, but caused

just as much suffering among the Presbyterians of the north and the other non-conformists to the English church. Each law struck a two-edged blow, first at the ancient religion of the Irish, second at his ancient thirst for education. "Catholics were strictly forbidden to teach either in private or in public, and parents were forbidden to send their children out of Ireland to be educated. This meant absolute lack of education for Catholics. The eldest son of a Catholic landowner, if he went over to the legal church, could straightway oust his father and take all his possessions. No Catholic could buy land or lease it for a long term. He could not inherit an estate under a will. No renter could make a profit greater than one-third of the rent. Of course he could not sit in parliament. He could not hold civil or military office. Besides this tithes had to be paid to the Anglican clergy, who collected them rigorously. Catholic and Protestant suffered alike." Finally the English parliament passed an act in 1699 prohibiting trade relations between Ireland and all external ports, thus deliberately killing that which had been the subsistence of the masses. Ireland's best single commodity was wool. Like the Irish linen of to-day, Irish wool was then famed all over Europe, finding a large market and bringing high prices. The English merchants, fearing the competition, demanded its complete destruction. Nothing was left the Irish but starvation or immigration. Great numbers of the Presbyterians and non-conformists left at once and found their way to New England, where they straightway gave great impetus to the weaving industries that have since made New England rich as well as famous.

Jonathan Swift, Protestant, a noted writer and dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, who has left us full accounts of the distress of the times, tells us that the poverty and misery caused by the destruction of all these trades brought famine and pestilence in their wake.

During the eighteenth century the peasantry of Ireland, the most wretched in all Europe, were reduced to a state of misery, from which they have not fully recovered to-day. In considering this legislation it must be borne in mind that a similar state of affairs existed in other lands at the same time. Only in Ireland, however, did a small minority try to suppress the religion of a whole nation on whose confiscated land they lived and whose revenues they enjoyed.

What stamps the Irish penal laws as particularly infamous is that they represented not only religious bigotry, oppression and cruelty, all three common enough in those days, but also a broken promise, a violation of the solemn promises of the treaty of Limerick. Under the provisions of that treaty the Irish leaders had consented to end the war and dismissed the army of relief which had already reached Limerick from France.

Relief came from an unexpected quarter. Across the open Atlantic to the westward providence flung wide the doors to the English colonies of the new world and there a young people might work out its destiny and at the same time ward off outside interference. Into that colonial life the Irish entered heart and soul, and when the war for independence gathered and broke there were minute men and Green Mountain boys in plenty whose speech was tinctured with the brogue, who exercised especial zeal in the prompt and efficient delivery of powder and ball to the red-coated ranks of England. That the Irish in America, like the Irish elsewhere, have been a military people goes without saying. From Major Mollie Pitcher on the plains of Monmouth to Bucky

O'Neil at Santiago, from Andrew Jackson at New Orleans to Phil Sheridan of Shenandoah fame, the Irish have been on the firing line.

Some one has said "that an Irishman may get on the wrong side of the fight, but one thing is certain, he will never get on the fence."

"It is a matter of simple truth in American history that the Kellys, Burks and Sheas have been to the front in every generation. They were all in the battle of Lexington, and the same names appear on the death list of the ill-fated Maine."

Beginning with the prisoners of war exported to America in the days of Cromwell and including the Presbyterian weavers who fled to these shores in the seventeenth century, there were always fresh relays of Irish coming to the colonies and later to the United States. These were rapidly absorbed, and in a few decades became difficult of detection among the masses of the population. In contrast with these there was the constant influx of the late arrivals, simplest of the simple and greenest of the green apparently, but every one equipped with a willing hand, a bright, observing eye and an unfailing sense of humor—a three-round ladder that leads to the top of any situation.

Before the famine of 1847 the population of Ireland was nearly nine million. To-day it is less than half that total, having diminished every year in the last half century. No western country has ever suffered a calamity equal to that of the black '47, and as to the events of that year and those immediately following it, question any graybearded Irishman of your acquaintance.

In the earliest county records we find the name of Michael Fraker, the first settler not only in Lynn township, but the first in that entire portion of the county. Major Thomas McKee, hero of the first and second Black Hawk wars, and Hon. Wm. McMurtry, lieutenant governor of Illinois in 1848, were pioneers of Irish extraction, the latter locating in Henderson township in 1829.

The descendants of Francis McDonough are to-day living upon the land just north of the limits of Galesburg that was given to Mr. McDonough by the government for his services in the War of 1812. Mr. McDonough came here from Kentucky in 1854 with the family of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Duffy, to take possession of his allotment of the Military Tract.

At the village of St. Augustine in Indian Point township occurred in 1837 the first grouping of Irish settlers within the county. It has been said that the state of Illinois constituted an important link between the north and the south in the stress of Civil war times, stretching its length for four hundred miles across the very center of the nation. It lay open to two distinct lines of settlement, namely, the Hudson river, Mohawk valley and Great Lakes route and the Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky trail. Over the one came the Yankee, the York stater and the rawer emigrant from the old country; over the other came the drawling tongued, slow moving, courteous southerner, and with him many a pure blooded Irish family, identified for two or more centuries, perhaps, with the American colonies of the southern seaboard. In Illinois these two streams flowed rapidly together and became an important factor in cementing the Union. To Knox county came Irish blood by both channels. The southerner came first.

Up from Beardstown, Kentucky, in the late thirties came the founders of St. Augustine. They traveled on horseback and were headed by one Patrick Clements, a man of wealth and related to the Spaulding family of Maryland.

With him came Henry and Austin Matingly, William and Henderson Hogan, Hamilton O'Man, Joseph, Marcellas and Lawrence McKeirnan, John Gallet, George Tippet, Thomas Livers and Patrick H. Smith. There were men of English and French extraction in this party, but as many of the names given are pure Irish and most of the families seem to be related we give the entire roll.

These men established the Catholic church in St. Augustine, and became important owners of land in Fulton and Knox counties. As to their sterling and kindly qualities, we have the interesting testimony of the venerable Mrs. Mary Barber Roe, of Garfield avenue, Galesburg. Mrs. Roe is herself a native of New York, and came to St. Augustine in 1841. Her mind is bright and active at the advanced age of ninety-seven. Of the pioneers mentioned above, she says, "I tell you those were good people. No matter what church the sick or the needy belonged to, they would take them right in and care for them."

Robert Supple and John Kinella joined the colony in the late '40s.

From Pennsylvania, by way of the Illinois river, came the families of Thomas and Michael Dougherty, in 1854. They were soon followed by about fifteen other families, among them were Patrick O'Pray, Edward, John and Barney Larkins.

After the Northern Cross railroad was built, which soon became the Quincy branch of the Burlington, the colony was greatly augmented.

The following with their families came in the '50s: Nicholas Crow, Thomas and William Burke, James and John Fogerty, John Kearns, Peter Mack, Lawrence Clay and M. Condon.

A group that formed almost immediately after the St. Augustine colony was that of the Presbyterian Irish of Salem township. These sturdy pioneers came from the counties of northern Ireland, and landed most of them at Philadelphia. From 1839 to 1850, they were entering from the government small pieces of land in the township where their descendants now own entensive tracts.

The Mathews, William and John, were emigrants from County Tyrone. The late Robert G. Mathews was a son of John Mathews. For six years R. G. Mathews served on the county board of supervisors and was chairman of that board while the court house was being built. For a term of eighteen years he served the county in the offices of sheriff and deputy sheriff alternately. In that capacity also he rendered valuable service to the county. Charles H. Mathews, father of Mrs. J. Grant Beadle, who at his death, in 1883, was rated as the wealthiest man in Galesburg, was the son of another John Mathews, also an emigrant from County Tyrone.

The Sloans, John and Solomon R., were emigrants from County Antrim and County Derry respectively. The former is known as the Hon. John Sloan, having served on the county board of supervisors from 1869 to 1878, after which he was sent to the state legislature, where he served several terms as democratic representative. His son, Hugh Sloan, has long been a prominent member of the county board.

The McKeighans, Alexander and James, were emigrants from County Antrim. Alexander H. McKeighan is a son of the former and for many years has been proprietor and publisher of the Yates City Banner.

John Wasson was a native of County Fermaugh, and like the others of this

group, became, during his long residence in Salem, a man of wealth and influence.

The office of W. S. Gale, in the year 1851-52, was a meeting place for the directors of the Central Military Tract Railroad Co. These promoters, one Patrick Dunn among them, were using every means to attract the prospective railroad through Galesburg. Their gigantic efforts brought gigantic returns. Their every hope was realized and some things unthought of as well, for at that very time, as we have shown, events across the sea were loosing the unparalleled flood of immigration that swept into the land during the '50s and '60s. The heads of nearly every full blooded Irish family in the county came in by stage or along the new laid rails of the "Q" during those two decades, first perhaps, as roistering, high spirited lads plying the pick and shovel in the construction gangs that pushed the glistening steel into the waiting west, often as raw farm hands and untrained house maids stepping from immigrant trains with scanty bundled belongings. A few years, and they came as better trained artisans, having been apprenticed in the towns of Massachusetts and New York, where they had lingered for a short time before pushing west.

In Columbia county, New York, the Shaker settlements were flourishing in the '50s. Many of the immigrants took the stage at Albany and obtained employment in and about Lebanon. The Tilden family of that place, as well as the Shakers, were large employers; and just over the line in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Barker Brothers, manufacturers of drugs, added many other Irish to their pay roll. There, at Lebanon and at Pittsfield, many a lad and lassie from opposite counties of Ireland met for the first time and either married outright or plighted their troth until they should lay up a little and meet again on the plains of Illinois, for this stop in the Mohawk valley was merely to get their bearings and earn the price of a railroad ticket to the state where it was rumored the Gales, Moshers and Ferrises would pay higher wages and so open the door to larger opportunities.

In Pittsfield was formed the clan of Redingtons, Hobins, Herleys, Clareys, Hewitts, Magners, Mackeys, Browns, Franeys, O'Connells and Haleys. From Lebanon came another group made up of the Nortons, Penderghasts, Maleys, Coffeys, Minihans, Milans, Shays, Nashes, O'Connors, Ryans, Hustons, Carmodys, Flynns, Torticels, Slatterys; as Mrs. Margaret Nash Minihan puts it, "We followed each other like the ducks."

Mr. John Slattery tells of early experience on the Tilden place.

Weeding all day under a blistering New York sun at raw seventeen was far different from leading the life of an idle care-free boy under the caressing skies of Limerick. Worn out by the sickening heat, he lay down to rest a moment between the rows of herbs. He closed his eyes and opened them to behold H. A. Tilden himself peering down at him. The reddest kind of a blush poured up into the boy's hair. At the same instant there flashed into his mind the possible consequences of his breach of duty—disgrace, no work, the dependent brothers and sisters. "I—I'm sick," he faltered. Mr. Tilden cried out "He's sunstruck," lifted the astonished lad carefully to his feet, supported his agitated steps to the house and telling him not to try to talk made him comfortable on a couch. At sundown he was dismissed as being out of danger and as the shamefaced boy

scuttled home to his father's cabin, he vowed a lasting devotion to his kind-hearted employer.

When Samuel J. Tilden was elected by the people to the presidency, in 1876, and lost by one historic vote in the heated contest that followed, there was many a democratic vote polled in Knox county that carried with it an extra measure of good will, because of personal memories of Lebanon and the Tildens.

Many families came to Galesburg from the old country directly, such as the Connertons and Keefes. Mr. Connerton used to twit his pious little wife with having said to him fifty years ago when preparing for their wedding trip, "Tom, I will go any place in the west with you and live on two meals a day if you will settle near a church." "We lived next door to St. Patrick's church, first on one side and then on the other," said Mr. Connerton, "but all these forty-seven years I have noted she likes her three square meals a day." The home of this pioneer couple was rendered sacred to many a Galesburg family as the place where "father and mother" were united in matrimony before the completion of St. Patrick's church.

Most of those mentioned in the preceding groups made permanent homes in Galesburg, while a high percentage took up land at the earliest opportunity and became prominent and permanent farmers in their respective townships.

Henderson creek was a sizable prairie stream. Along its banks stretched heavy patches of timber, and these miniature forests have become historic in Knox county as "Henderson Grove," or briefly, "the grove." (We are indebted to Mrs. Eliza Minehan, of Arthur avenue, and to the family of Mr. Michael Huston for most of our data concerning the Grove colony.)

This timber land was obtainable by the early settlers in fifty acre tracts. The price was low, but mountain high to the penniless. At the cost of heavy and prolonged manual labor, any able bodied man might become a landlord. The Milans, Boylstons, Minehans, Coffeys, Penderghasts, Shays, O'Briens, Powers, Donahues, McGraths, Cofields and Slatterys here obtained their first square foot of land and were well established as tillers of the soil at the outbreak of civil war. In many cases two brothers would take up fifty acres between them, fell the trees and grub out the stumps by their combined efforts. Fuel and building material were to be had for the hacking and splitting. Log houses were quickly rolled up and housekeeping began with the briefest of ceremony. One great advantage of living in the Grove was the diversity of labor obtainable when the farming season ended. Wood could be cut at fifty cents per cord and hauled to Galesburg. Coal mines were being opened here and there along the creek, while Brow's brick yard was rapidly converting timber clay into building material. Blazed trails led from cabin to cabin and each new comer from Lebanon or far off Ireland was given the heartiest of welcomes by each hearthstone where he listened with open mouthed pleasure to the bombastic measures of "the praises of Henderson Grove," as sung in the wailing cadences of a genuine Celtic "Come All Ye." This poetic gem was composed by one Nicholas Lawrence, a roving Irish wood chopper who sat himself down one day on a newly sawed log and made himself the wonder of the community by the careless ease with which he wrote off the rolling stanzes.

THE PRAISES OF HENDERSON GROVE

1857

Air, Bundle and Go.

1

I've traveled the states, and I've ranged them all over,
From Mexico's gulf to Canada's shore.
I was in Nebraska, in Utah and Kansas,
And across the ocean where billows do roll.
I was in Alabama, likewise Louisiana,
And sweet Indiana I often did rove.
But it is my declaration, in all this nation
I saw no place equal to Henderson Grove.

2

The Grove is the healthiest part of creation,
The loveliest place that a mortal can dwell;
It would take some great poet of vast education
And deep appreciation, its praises to tell.
But had I this whole country, its mansions and houses,
I would rather live here in a simple alcove,
The fire of old Bacchus is here to arouse us
Whenever we're drowsy in Henderson Grove.

3

The trees in the Grove are the best in the nation,
They answer each purpose our wants do require,
With walnut and oak we build our habitation,
Good hickory and maple we chop for our fire.
The linns and the elms are tall beyond measure,
They clatter their leaves midst the thunders of Jove.
The Swedes and the Irish are vying with each other
Purchasing farms in Henderson Grove.

4

The birds of the Grove are melodious, charming,
They twitter their notes with beauty and skill,
The blackbirds and thrush in concert each morning,
At night we are charmed by the sweet whip-poor-will,
There are pigeons and prairie hens here beyond number,
Besides the wild partridge and sweet turtle dove,
And game of all kinds to entice the fond hunter
To ramble all day through Henderson Grove.

5

The folks of the Grove are goodhearted and social,
The blessings of freedom they seem to enjoy,

Are honest, industrious and jovial,
No envy or malice their peace to destroy.
No matter what country or county you hail from,
It's here you are treated with kindness and love.
I challenge the state from Galena to Cairo,
To find such good neighbors as live in the Grove.

At Williamsfield the first Irish settler was Patric Grady, who made himself memorable in that section by using as a building material for his house quantities of pebbles from the banks of the Spoon.

Peter Morgan arrived soon after. Peter gave up the seafaring life for that of a farmer. We are told that he crossed the ocean seventeen times.

From Limerick, in 1852, came the Welsh brothers, Richard and Michael, accompanied by James Murphy. They landed at New Orleans on Christmas day of that year. The father of these elder Welshes raised horses for the fox chase in the old country. Owing to this circumstance his sons struck up an acquaintance at first sight with the driver of an especially fine team of horses on the streets of Peoria. The driver was Simpkins of Maquon. As a result of this chance meeting the wanderers located at Williamsfield. The Welsh brothers had had the opportunity of college training at Dublin. Michael, generally known as Squire Welsh, filled many offices of trust during his long life in Elba township. The squire was justly proud of his title and resented from his old associates the familiarity with which some of them addressed him as "Mike." Michael Grimes was riding home from Williamsfield with him one rainy day, and in his conversation frequently and emphatically addressed him as "Mike." The squire chafed inwardly and at length protested. "Why don't you call me squire, that's me title?" "Faith, I'll never call the likes of you squire," was the answer. Arguing the point they reached the banks of the angry Spoon. The squire stopped his horses and seemed greatly concerned as to the condition of one of the traces of the nigh horse. "Will you get out and fasten that trace, Grimes?" "I will that," said Grimes. He had scarcely cleared the wheel when the squire struck his spirited horses a resounding crack with the whip. They plunged headlong into the river and before the astonished Grimes could draw a second breath, the tail board of the wagon was far beyond his reach. He realized he was beaten. He said several things to Mr. Welsh in loud tones. It was only when he began pleading, "Please, Mr. Squire, won't you come back?" that Mr. Welsh's hearing returned.

Other pioneers of the vicinity of Williamsfield were Philip Brenan, John Malone, Dennis Murphy and Michael O'Connor. These in their day and generation acquired fine farms which have passed on to their descendants.

In Sparta township on the rough land bordering North creek, which is a tributary of Spoon river, settled a number of immigrants, chiefly from County Waterford.

Mr. Patrick O'Connor, of Wataga, gives the following account of early settlers at Barefoot. Mr. James O'Connor with his sons, Patrick and Thomas, took up land there in 1855. Antedating them several years was Solomon McCleary of Scotch-Irish descent.

Following the O'Connors came Peter O'Hern, Michael Murray, John Mangon, William Butler, James Torticil, Thomas O'Brien and Ed Kennedy, known throughout the community as "the king." He was considered final authority on all matters pertaining to law and justice.

These men, by their industry and perseverance, converted timber land and virgin prairie into productive farms, which in many cases are still operated by their sons or grandsons. The dwellers along North creek were quaintly termed in an early day "the Barefoot Nation." There, as elsewhere throughout the county, expensive shoe leather was reserved for wear on Sundays and state occasions. Sometimes there was but one pair of shoes in a family and he who was most speedy in dressing stood the best chance of securing the family shoes to complete his toilet.

There was a lovesick swain in the North Creek community who felt his heartstrings drawn in the direction of Henderson Grove. Being a little bit slow, perhaps, or possessed of more than ordinary good nature, he found that Sunday after Sunday he was losing his turn at the coveted footwear. He must have been stout of heart, as well as calloused of sole, for, nothing daunted, he covered regularly the long miles that intervened between him and the object of his affection. The people of the Grove took notice of the young man's courage and devotion and, overlooking their own bare toes, which were quite the correct thing when one was at home, humorously termed their friends of the North Creek locality, "The Barefoot Nation," which in time became abbreviated to "Barefoot."

As early as 1855 a number of Irish were already settled within a radius of a few miles of what is now the village of Oneida. Among the first were the Sullivan brothers—Owen, Michael and Daniel. A few years later came the Swift brothers—Martin and John; the Barry brothers—James and Michael—came in 1857: Joseph and James McGovern, Simon, Clark and Owen Conley settled in the locality since known as Dublin. Other early comers were Dan Faloon, Pat Mead, Locke Feely, Timothy Hannon, Thomas Huston and Patrick Nash.

The breaking out of prairie sod, the digging of coal, the quarrying of stone and the making of brick were the chief occupations of the new comers to Ontario and Sparta townships. A brickyard was kept by Tom Quinn and Tom Ryan near Oneida. John Dimsey conducted one of the first butcher shops there.

Mr. Timothy Hannon opened a shoe shop in 1857 in this village. During the fifty-five years that have since elapsed Mr. Hannon has shod two generations of Oneida's inhabitants. In front of his store stands a splendid hard maple that was planted by him and his good wife on their wedding day fifty-three years ago. His most distinguished patron was one that walked into a shop which he operated in Springfield previous to his coming to Oneida. That patron was Abraham Lincoln, for whom Mr. Hannon made a substantial pair of shoes.

Michael Courtney was an early resident of Oneida, a colonel in the Civil war, and, like the others of his family, influential in the life of the community. George Courtney was a road foreman of engines for the C., B. & Q. R. R. at the time of his death by accident in 1889.

There were but few Irish families scattered over the other townships of the northern portion of the county.

John Sheahan took up a quarter section of land in Lynn township in 1864. His brother-in-law, Richard Goodman, came to Lynn in 1865. The Story family, James Graham and John Hagarty came a few years later. Patrich Sheahan and his family took up land in Walnut Grove township in 1866. The Welsh brothers, Patrick, James, John and Thomas, with their brother-in-law, Henry Locklin, were pioneer owners of land both in Rio township and over the line in Henry county.

These early settlers by their untiring efforts and keen business insight became, all of them, substantial citizens, and some of them owners of extensive tracts of land, which to-day means wealth and independence for their children. But few of the emigrants from the old country were so daring as to embark at once on the stormy seas of a business career. The following did so and were highly successful:

Daniel Farrell was a pioneer in the clothing business in Galesburg, and those who knew him best are enthusiastic in their appreciation of all that he did in the old days of religious and political dissension as mediator. He lived to a ripe old age, always at his post of business, a dignified and lovable figure in the community. Edward Houston conducted a grocery store in Wataga for years. He was postmaster of that place during both of Cleveland's administrations. Mr. Thomas Keefe was in the grain business first at Wataga, then at St. Augustine and for the last twenty-five years has been a leading lumber merchant in Galesburg.

An amusing incident of Mr. Keefe's boyhood is the fact that when his father decided to leave the old home in Roscommon and try his fortune in the new world he deliberated long and earnestly over the chances of his youngest children securing an education in America. Depressed by reports of scanty schools in that wilderness, he left the young Thomas and his brother, still younger, to attend the school kept by their uncle in Ireland. The father and the rest of the family proceeded to New York. Four years passed before the younger children were permitted to come on and join their elders in "York state."

Mr. James O'Connor, now in the real-estate and insurance business, has been actively associated with the growth and development of Galesburg from early manhood. Timothy Hannon, pioneer shoe merchant at Oneida, has been mentioned previously.

There is a tendency to regard the Irish as merely an element of the rank and file, while the truth of the matter is, their work has been structural. At first they had nothing to offer but labor, and labor was what Knox county needed in her early days. In the clearing away of timber, in the breaking up of prairie sod, in the building of railroads and in the construction of solid masonry, the handiwork of the Irish laborer was everywhere. That laborer had had but the briefest of schooling in the newly established national schools of the old country. In many cases he could barely write his name and just spell out the headlines in the weekly paper. Most of them, however, were well able to peruse that paper from end to end and were soon deeply interested in every live question of the day. That laborer, being Irish, was the best of good

fellows (often to his undoing). He was fluent of speech, a persuader of men by birth and a leader of causes by inheritance. Fate and the lack of education left him a worker with his hands. He raised large families, and to his children he gave the education for which he had thirsted and with it his native gifts of magnetism and persuasion. The second generation took to the professions, to business and to public life like the duck to the quiet pool.

From many generalities we have at last come to the winding path of continuous personal mention. As your guide on the long journey that we have come together, we must warn you of many abrupt turns from this person to that and of very sudden leaps from one calling to another in no way connected with it.

Hon. M. J. Dougherty represents the second generation of the St. Augustine group. The father of Mr. Dougherty came to this country at the age of five. With his parents he boarded the first ship that sailed out of Londonderry harbor after peace was declared and it was known in that port that the War of 1812 was over. News traveled but slowly in those days, and we know that the battle of New Orleans was fought after peace was declared. It is interesting to learn that the above mentioned ship was given a lively chase, all of one day, by an American privateer. How much of wit and good-fellowship the Knox county bar would have lost had one of those death-dealing cannon balls taken effect! Landing at Philadelphia, they went west by ox team and steamboat until Mr. Thomas Dougherty cast in his lot with the St. Augustine colony. The younger Mr. Dougherty has been for years a prominent member of the bar. He was postmaster for the city of Galesburg during Cleveland's administration and has represented this district in the state legislature for a number of terms.

Lewis Matingly was sheriff of Williams county, Kansas, for many years and led the posse of citizens that broke up the notorious James gang.

John Keefe, the eldest son of Thomas Keefe of Galesburg, left St. Augustine for Sioux City, Iowa, where he has long been a prominent and respected citizen. Mr. Keefe is a member of the firm of Flynn and Keefe, street pavement contractors.

We have already mentioned two representatives of the second generation of the Salem group, R. G. Mathews and Hugh Sloan. James Wasson, the attorney, belongs to that group.

Representatives of the Henderson Grove group are James Minehan, editor of a paper at Geddes, South Dakota; W. H. Coffey and the Slattery brothers. Mr. Coffey is justice of the peace in Galesburg. Dr. W. H. Slattery is located in Lincoln, Nebraska, and Dr. George N. in New York city.

From Williamsfield came those able attorneys Judge J. D. Welsh and his cousin, James J.; also Dr. Thomas Murphy, a prominent physician of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Of the Oneida barefoot group Harry A. Nash, son of Patrick Nash, represents the second generation. Mr. Nash is a leading citizen of Perry, Iowa, where he follows the business of real estate, insurance and investments. The Torticell brothers, sons of James Torticell, are both in business in Kewanee, James L. in the plumbing, and Will dealing in hardware. Dan Hannon, son of Timothy Hannon, is auditor for Adams Express Company in Denver, Colorado.

Prominent sons of Galesburg are Dr. L. R. Ryan, widely known as an eye

and ear specialist, the Maley brothers, Dr. W. H. and Dr. George, Dr. Thomas Birmingham and Dr. Frank Flynn. Attorneys, the late J. C. Stephens, Edward McTiernan, of Chicago, Will Brown of Bellingham, Washington, W. H. Sullivan and J. E. Maley. In mercantile pursuits are M. J. Buckley, grocer; John Huston, grocer; George Farrell, one of the partners in the clothing store founded by his father Daniel Farrell; J. B. McAuley, contractor; the O'Connor brothers, Mart and J. D., contractors; Miss Jean Halpin, beauty parlors; Miss Mollie Morrissey, ladies' supplies; Daniel Nolan, of the blacksmithing firm of Dewine & Nolan, Joseph Sullivan, laundry business; Bernard Ryan, banker and lumber merchant at Neleigh, Nebraska; the Hurley brothers, Myer and Edward. Edward Hurley is president of the Hurley Machine Company of Chicago. Through the successful management of a newly invented pneumatic tool he leaped into the millionaire class. Mr. Myer Hurley is proprietor of a hardware store at Marseline, Kansas, and holds an important position among the officials of the B. of L. E. Miss Kathryn Ryan is proprietor of a dry goods store at Black Foot, Idaho. Mr. Edwin Daugherty, son of Honorable and Mrs. M. J. Daugherty, is in the wiring business at Riverside, California.

Among the adopted sons of Galesburg are Dr. W. O'R. Bradley, Dr. John Bohan and Dr. Fred Gurley, J. P. Foley, undertaker; J. P. Quigley, plumber.

Knox county has contributed these names to the roll of the clergy: Rev. Wm. Graham, son of James Graham, theological student at Rochester, New York; Rev. Edward Welsh, of Keithsburg, son of Thomas Welsh; Rev. J. J. Burk, of Peoria, son of Thomas Burk, of St. Augustine.

Less than twenty years ago Knox county adopted that genial clergyman, Rev. John Phelan, who came direct from the Royal University at Dublin to open Corpus Christi lyceum. Of a retiring nature, he has endeared himself by the charm of his personality not only to the students in his charge, but to the various communities which they represent.

From the first, the Irish have been intimately associated with the railroad. Mr. James Clary, of South Chambers street, retired from active service ten years ago. He was for forty-seven consecutive years a section boss on the Quincy branch and gives many interesting pictures of the floating population that made up his gangs through all that period. Mr. John Sullivan entered the employ of the Burlington in 1860. He was made division road master in 1871, which position he is acceptably filling today.

Of the second generation in railroad life are the following: Michael Franey, who was called from the Galesburg shops to become master mechanic and superintendent of shops at Collinwood, Ohio, for the Lake Shore railroad. Will Graham comes from a family of railroaders, his father and five uncles being well known conductors. Mr. Will Graham is road master at Superior, Michigan. Maurice Daley is superintendent of a western railroad with headquarters at Seattle, Washington. His brother, James Daley, is state boiler inspector of Montana, with headquarters at Helena. Frank P. Dolan, son of John Dolan, of North Cedar street, won distinction in the railroad world at an early age. Born and educated at St. Augustine, he became a dependable operator at the age of fourteen. He rose rapidly to the general superintendency of the Rock Island, with his headquarters at Topeka, Kansas.

Patrick H. Morrissey has made Galesburg his home for a quarter of a century. Entering the railroad life as a call boy, he is now president of the American Railroad Employees and Investors Association. His national standing is best attested by the following extracts from lengthy articles concerning him in our best magazines. The Saturday Evening Post of January 8, 1910, says: "Mr. Morrissey is a diplomat of long experience and approved skill, a man of fairness and moderation." He is justifiably proud of a letter written him by a recent tenant of the White House, in which he is assurred "That mighty few men have helped me as much as you have." In the Outlook of August 5, 1911, Mr. Roosevelt says of a speech made by Mr. Morrissey to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "It sets forth such good doctrine that I wish it were possible to quote it in full. I cordially agree with Mr. Morrissey's views on this matter." These quoted words are much more forcible and expressive than would be any comments of ours.

George Davis, for twenty years treasurer of Knox College, was a native of County Lietrim, Ireland. The splendid new building just dedicated to science at Knox is a lasting monument to his name. A large donor to that building was J. T. McKnight, a son-in-law of Mr. Davis, a trustee of Knox, and a most influential citizen of Galesburg. Although a man of means, Mr. McKnight is also a man of affairs, active in every interest of the community. Mr. McKnight is the son of an immigrant from County Monaghan.

The late Alfred M. Craig was one of Knox county's best known sons, both as jurist and banker. He served on the supreme bench of the state for twenty-seven years. Judge Craig was the grandson of an immigrant from Londonderry.

Dr. Thomas McClelland, for the past twelve years president of Knox College, is a native of Colraine, North Ireland. During his administration the endowment of Knox College has been raised $350,000. Two handsome buildings have been erected during this term which have greatly enhanced the usefulness of this progressive college.

Professor W. L. Steele is the son of an immigrant from County Antrim, his father being twenty years of age when he came to this country. Mr. Steele has devoted a life work of incalculable and lasting value to the county, first as superintendent of county schools and later as superintendent of the public schools of Galesburg. He has given these schools a reputation that is state wide for excellence and efficiency. By the introduction of the outline of study for the country schools and the institution of the yearly township examination, he brought order out of chaos and gave to the whole system a solid basis of well graded work.

Thomas Smith, father of Mrs. Geo. W. Gale, was a pioneer contractor and mason, widely respected throughout the county.

Rev. Joseph Bell, the present superintendent of the Galesburg district of the Methodist Episcopal church, informs us that his four grandparents were natives of the County Down.

Others of more remote Irish descent are W. F. Boyes, county superintendent of schools; Judge R. C. Rice; the Hardy brothers, of the law firm of Hardy, Welsh & Hardy, and Attorney B. E. McLaughlin; John George, a pioneer farmer of Galesburg, whose sons, C. and E., are ranked among the prominent



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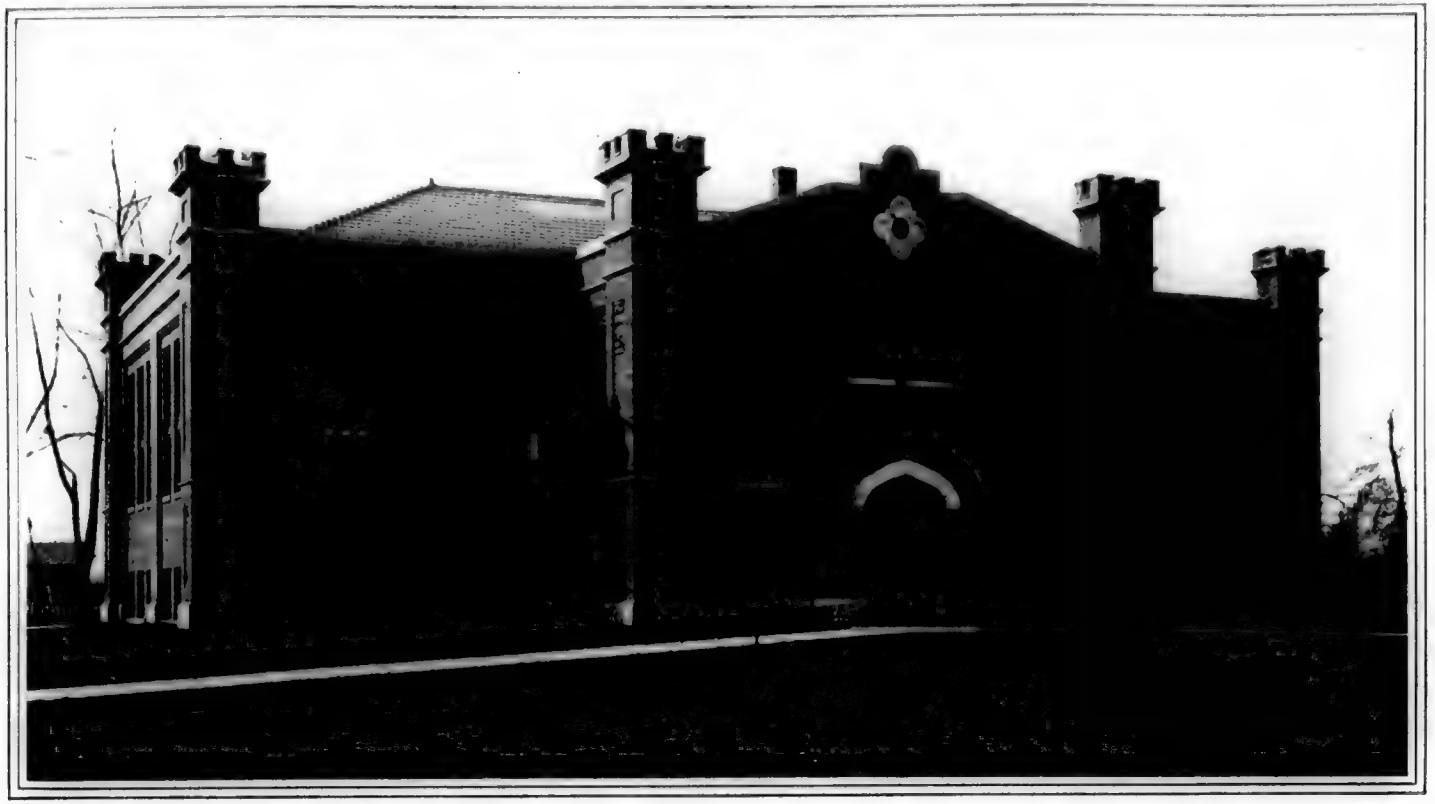
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business men of Omaha; Captain F. A. Freer, for many years postmaster of Galesburg, who came of a Huguenot family that emigrated from France to Ireland. There the original name Frere took on its present form. J. C. Stuart, father of Mrs. F. W. Wolf and Miss Maud Stuart, was mayor of Galesburg for three terms. The grandfather of Mr. Stuart was a native of Ireland.

Our list ends with the name of Galesburg's present mayor, George Sanderson, who is a grandson of Patrick Dunn, one of Galesburg's first bankers, and our history of the Irish in Knox county will close with the following series of incidents and stories, which are true in every detail.

Patrick Reddington was an unknown nabob among his fellows, arriving here from Pittsfield with six hundred gold dollars, earned in the employ of Barker Brothers, sewed in the lining of his belt. This was in the very time when barrels of wildcat money were being rolled from McCoy's bank in Galesburg and burned on the public square. Two hundred dollars of Mr. Reddington's belted hoard made up a trust fund belonging to his sweetheart. He went to work on a farm where there were frequent wrestling bouts among the men, and it became a matter of great concern to Patrick lest his treasure be discovered. His employer was taken into his confidence and offered to care for the money. The offer was accepted and Patrick treasured carefully the piece of paper that recorded the exchange. The heartbreaking panic of '57 came on, and among its sorrowing victims were Patrick and his young wife. There was but scanty consolation in the possession of a doubtful note that represented the solid earnings of six long years. A decade later Patrick was a rising landowner and raiser of stock. He determined to avail himself of the neat profits of the middleman, and when his first carload of stock was ready for market he ventured to Chicago alone. Nervous and with beating heart he heard the comments of the dignified buyers, fearful lest he should have to reship his cattle to Galesburg. But not so. His stock brought the highest price on the market. Regaling himself with a simple breakfast of fruit eaten in front of a pretentious barroom, he was interrupted by the gruff voice of the pompous proprietor, who ordered him to gather up the peelings and move on. Stung by the indignity of the tone and realizing the size of his substantial check, Patrick thought, "I'll show him." Squaring himself, he walked past the proprietor and casually displayed his check as he stood at the counter. He studied the wet goods with critical eye and coolly ordered a quantity of the very best imported liquor in the place. He stated that he would call for it later and declined every advance of the transformed proprietor, who was more than anxious to attend to the cashing of the imposing check. Mr. Reddington neglected to say how much later, but proceeded straight to the station with a merry twinkle in his eye, and to this day of our Lord he has not yet returned for his purchase.

James Phillips was a notable wag and a good fellow known far and near. A temperance lecture was being preached at St. Patrick's, and James, in response to invitation, was there, but, perhaps foreseeing trouble, pulled away from his escort sufficiently to pass beyond a portly lady of great dignity and so secured an end seat with his back against the wall. The missionary father was a powerful speaker, and before he concluded dozens were crowding forward to sign the pledge. Every man around Mr. Phillips went up and signed,

but he sat immovable. His brother and sisters, nephews and nieces could not reach him, but they appealed with eye and hand. But his eyes were riveted upon the speaker. At length one and then another of the relatives leaned toward the woman next to Mr. Phillips and whispered her to urge James forward. At that the object of all this interest sat up with great dignity, rolled a reproving eye at the whole group and whispered loudly: "Can't ye let this woman alone? She looks like a sober woman."

Nearly all the Irishmen that came over during the '50s and '60s cast in their lot with the democratic party, the reason being that that party welcomed immigration rather than opposed it.

The "Know Nothings" were an extreme branch of the republicans, and they voiced the bitterest of prejudice against the newcomers. In the east convents, schools and churches built by the Irish were fired by fanatics allied to the Know Nothings, and this, of course, had the immediate effect of swinging the newly naturalized to the other party with a vengeance.

In Knox county, as elsewhere, in those days political feeling ran so high in contrast with our times that a rally of to-day looks like a Sunday school picnic in comparison. We are coming to a story of the redhot campaign of 1856, in which figures a wild Irishman of Goliath bulk and build and with ultra David gameness.

"Big Bill" was in the employ of Mr. Wm. Ferris and was quite a favorite with his employer, who found him willing always and quite tractable. The townspeople had opinions of their own concerning him. Mr. Ferris owned a team of most fractious mules which were as wild as Bill. He was the only person who could handle them. Bill would tear down Main street from one end to the other, mounted on one mule and leading the other, singing and yelling at the top of his voice, while those on foot were privileged to look out for themselves. The village policeman grew quite indignant at his repeated failures to stop Bill. One evening when the watchman was in good sprinting trim he managed to get the front mule by the halter. Did Bill or the mule stop? Not they! They rolled the representative of the law in the dust, neatly hurdled him and then tore up Academy street to the Ferris barn. It was a short walk to 220 North Academy, and the dusty, boiling, indignant watchman soon arrived, lantern in hand. Straight upstairs to where he knew the Irish boys slept he went, and, with lantern held high in shaking hand, he scanned their beds. Doc lay on the outside, Mike in the middle and over next the wall was Big Bill, deeper in sleep that the other two, for every muscle was relaxed and loud, regular snoring pulsated from his open mouth. He was a perfect picture of sleeping innocence. The irate watchman stopped, influenced by the fact that two other able-bodied sons of Erin lay between him and the object of his wrath, as Bill intended they should. He prudently turned on his heel and went downstairs to vent his wrath on Mr. Ferris, ordering him to discharge the whole gang on general principles if nothing more. Mr. Ferris indignantly refused, declaring that the boys were all right and that Bill in particular would jump to obey his least wish, day or night. "Let those fellows alone and they won't make you any trouble."

One evening about this time a string of teams was on its way home, Big Bill mounted on one of the mules in the lead. The boys in the rear twitted

Bill with having to open the gate for the rest. But that dauntless hind had no such intention and with a dig of his heels, a rattle of the reins and an encouraging, threatening "Ah—ha, Jack, Jennie," leaped his team over the gate and went on in triumph.

The democrats scheduled a rally, but, being in the minority, their parade was broken up. The republicans were to have a rally, and the democratic boys were anxious to get even and enlisted in their service Josiah Gale, a brother of W. Selden Gale, and, unlike his better known brother, a staunch democrat. He placed at the disposal of the boys a spirited team of young Morgan horses hitched to a good stout lumber wagon with Jack ———— as driver. According to plan, the horses were to become unmanageable at the head of Main street just as the procession was about to start. The streets were thronged with excited, hotblooded partisans. The smoky glare of the torchlight and the dazzling gleam of fireworks lit up a sea of faces intent on the exciting spectacle. Gaudy floats, high waving banners, gallant republicans forming in serried ranks and mounted marshals galloping up and down, all were watching for the signal that meant the final start. One village band and then another struck up the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." Up near Seminary street a dreadful commotion broke out, which swelled and grew to a frightful clamor. The procession wavered and broke, rolling the crowd of spectators back over the boardwalks up dark stairways and streaming into side streets. The music died in a discordant wail, and the rattling sound of clattering trumpet and horn followed, for the Morgans with distended nostrils and eyes starting from their sockets, smarting and resentful under the lash of their daring driver, availed themselves of an undisputed right of way down Main street. There was no stop until the Gale farm was reached, where Jack tossed the reins to a faithful accomplice, leaped to the back of a fresh horse, and, leaving the mounted police far behind, disappeared in the direction of the south timber.

Meantime on a side street things were happening. Insulting remarks were directed at two Irishmen. A fistic combat started. Big Bill, speeding to the aid of his friends, was gathered in with them by the police. Doc was a spectator and told me about it. "Bill knocked the first policeman down wid wan blow of his fist. Another stud between him and the door. Bill grabbed him by the coat collar and hurled him clean over his shoulder. Oh! a fine big sthrappin' fellow was Bill! In front of the lockup Bill prepared for more trouble by taking a buildin' brick in each hand. Officer Heroune came running up, and by the same token it would have been betther for him to have stayed away. 'Stand back!' says Bill in a terrible voice. 'Stand back,' he says a second time. A third time 'Stand back!' Heroune didn't know Bill. He came on till he met the brick. Then he stopped, wilted on the flat of his back. It was six months before he was around again. A big, tall butcher named Brinkerhoof held Bill till he was overpowered and locked up.

"Hogan and I left the crowd yelling and cheering and making threats outside the jail, and we went home. We barricaded the door good, for we heard that the republicans were going to hang the whole gang of us up at Ferrises. Hogan took the ax, I took the spade, and I never shut an eye all night. About three o'clock I heard a noise on the stairs and something heavy struck the door

a terrible blow. I thought it was all up. I called Hogan and found he was sound asleep. I gave him a vicious jab wid me elbow, for how he could sleep I didn't know. Says I, 'They're here.' Says Hogan, 'Who?' Says I, "The republicans to hang us.' 'No, it ain't,' says Hogan, rubbing his eyes, 'that is Bill.' 'You are right,' says I, for I heard his voice. We opened the door quick to stop the pounding. Bill bounded in and began bundling up his clothes. He had broken jail and looked like a Zulu. In two seconds he was gone, and it was many a day before we saw him again, for he stayed hid in Henderson Grove till Heroune was well out of danger. Then he again went to work for Mr. Pitcher, who liked his help so much that he settled for Bill with the court for $50."

THE SWEDES IN KNOX COUNTY AND GALESBURG

By Axel Gabrielson

Knox county, Illinois, and her chief city, Galesburg, and also lesser cities and towns, are typical American communities in build, socially and educationally, and in customs, habits and taste as well, and yet, as will be seen by an investigation of the facts, a good proportion, probably 50 per cent of the population, is foreign born or the descendants of foreigners, a condition at once a tribute to the power and thoroughness and grace and ease of American assimilation and of nice foreign adaptiveness.

Chief among foreign-born citizens and their descendants, in Knox county, are the Irish, Scotch, Germans and Swedes, the Swedes being the strongest numerically. Lately a considerable number of Italians, Austrians, Poles and Mexicans have come into Knox county, and principally to Galesburg, adding to the total foreign element, and while they are too recent in arrival to have yet made any appreciable impression, given time and opportunity they, too, no doubt, will merge beautifully into the body politic and contribute generously to the welfare and upbuilding of our commonwealth.

The first Swedish immigations to America date back to 1038-1665, resulting in the founding of New Sweden ("Paradis Udden," or "Paradise Point") on the Delaware river, in the original project of which the king, the great Gustaf Adolph the Second, of Sweden, was interested, but which he was not permitted to consummate, that honor falling instead to his chancellor, the brilliant Axel Oxenstjerna. Between the periods of 1638 and 1665 ten colonization parties were equipped and sent out to the new world, and as late as 1693, fifty-five years after the arrival of the first party of Swedish immigrants on American soil, there still remained one thousand of them in the settlement of New Sweden.

During the existence of New Sweden as a colony of Swedes thirty-five ministers or preachers were sent out to it from the mother country to minister to the three churches at Wicacoa, now Philadelphia, Kristina and Racoon, and chief among these preachers was the talented and distinguished Carl Magnus Wrangle, of the noble family of Sag and Wachel. This early Swedish settlement, it is true, lost its distinctive identity as such after a period of a third

of a century, being by conquest merged into the stronger Holland settlements along the Delaware, these, too, in turn being obliged to give way to the English, but after a lapse of nearly 300 years multiplied evidences of the early presence and influence of the Swedes may be found in the city of Philadelphia and vicinity.

So far as known, the first Swede who came to Illinois was Raphael Widen, who, January 12, 1814, was appointed justice of the peace of St. Claire county by the territorial governor Ninan Edwards and was one of fourteen territorial justices, conducting the affairs of Randolph county from December, 1818, to May, 1819, and also a member of the fourth and fifth general assemblies, serving as president of the fourth general assembly.

Olof G. Hedstrom came to America in 1825, settling in New York, and in 1833 his brother, Jonas Hedstrom, joined him, the latter, pushing on to Victoria, Illinois, in 1838. G. Unonius, with a little party coming to America in 1841, settled on Pine lake, near Nashotah, Wisconsin. In 1844 a company of fifty Swedish immigrants, with Daniel Larson as leader and spokesman, landed and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and a second company of sixty immigrants under Larson's leadership came a little later, settling in Campello and Brockton, Massachusetts. Peter Cassell and five families came to America from Sweden in 1845 and settled in New Sweden, Iowa, where his son, Andrew Cassell, and his descendants still live, honored and respected by all, Swedes and Americans alike.

Between 1665 and 1846 but few Swedes immigrated to America, and such as came arrived not as parties or colonies, but as individual families or singly. However, beginning with 1845 or earlier a wanderlust for America revived in Swedish hearts on the mother soil, and in 1846 large parties and colonies of the sons and daughters of the north again landed on our shores, this time not remaining in the east, as before, but instead resolutely setting their faces toward the setting sun they tirelessly continued their long journey on lake and river by boat and on land by wagon and on foot, until they reached the rich fertile lands of Henry county, in western Illinois, where their guiding star stopped, when they, too, stood still, and, looking around, discovered that this was their Mecca and that they now had reached their long-sought goal.

The Swedish immigrations beginning in 1845, and resulting in the founding of the Swedish Communistic colony at Bishop Hill, Henry county, Illinois, September 26, 1846, is called the Jansonist movement, being inspired by Eric Janson, a religious leader and preacher, who with his followers, because of persecutions, imprisonment and confiscations of property in the homeland, came to America, "the land of the free and home of the brave," that here they might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and without molestation engage in the pursuit of liberty, peace and happiness. Having found what they sought, these courageous, stalwart sons of the north, exponents of the simple life, in hopeful toil and labor subdued the wilderness, tilled the virgin soil, and passing, left to their descendants, a priceless heritage in character, of motive and purpose in life and material wealth as well. Bishop Hill enjoys the distinction of being the first and oldest exclusively Swedish settlement in America, subsequent to the New Sweden settlement of 1638-1665, on the Delaware, and Victoria and Galesburg in Knox, and Andover in Henry county, Illinois, follow it, but the

large masses of Swede immigrants coming to these places later than the Bishop Hill settlement found that pioneer American and individual Swede settlers had preceded them, and established an embryo civilization with which to hospitably greet later comers on arrival. All Swedish immigrations, following the Bishop Hill settlement, differ from it too, in that material welfare and advancement, not religious liberty, was the motive.

It will interest readers of the Knox county history, not familiar with the facts, to know that in fifteen of the one hundred and two counties of Illinois, are many communities urban and rural, with so large a population of Swedish citizens, as to warrant calling them Swedish counties. These counties are Cook, Winnebago, Kane, DeKalb, Will, Bureau, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Knox, Peoria, McLean, Ford and Vermillion. Flourishing cities, towns and rural districts, in each of these counties, have Swedes numerically strong enough to make distinct impression upon the body politic, for weal or woe, and since the Swede counties and communities rank high, if not highest in the state in point of wealth, education, refinement and Christian culture, and all that makes for good citizenship, it is conceded that the Swedes as a rule stand for the uplift and betterment of themselves and surroundings. In the counties of Illinois designated as Swede counties are the following communities in which there are large numbers of Swedes: Galesburg, Knoxville, Wataga, Altona, Victoria, Henderson, Galva, Bishop Hill, Cambridge, Nekoma, Kewanee, Geneseo, Orion, Osco, Lynn, Woodhull, Ophiem, Rock Island, Moline, Aledo, New Boston, Keithsburg, Swedona, LaFayette, Toulon, Monmouth, Roseville, Swan Creek, Princeton, Wyanet, New Bedford, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Elgin, DeKalb, Sycamore, Rockford, Peccatonica, Bloomington, Paxton, Danville, Peoria, Joliet and Chicago—the latter place alone with its suburbs, having an approximate Swedish population of a quarter of a million, and it has been said that starting at Galva, in Henry county, and going west to Keithsburg and New Boston, on the Mississippi river, a distance of fifty miles, a traveler may pass along all the way on soil owned or tilled by a Swede.

Daniel Robertson, the first white settler, came to Henderson, Knox county, in 1828, and in 1830 the county was organized with a population of 230 scant, and in 1836, Geo. W. Gale and company came to the county, organizing Galesburg the following year with a population of about 232. Ten years later, in 1847, and seven years before the advent of the C., B. & Q. railroad in Knox county, Galesburg already had a Swedish population of 20, among whom were John Youngberg, Nels Hedstrom, Andrew Thorsell, a Mr. Modine, Kristina Muhr and Olof Nelson.

In 1854 the stream of Swedish immigration to Galesburg became most active, continuing steadily until 1880, at which time the Swedish population was at least three thousand five hundred, if not four thousand. Since 1880, there has been no arrival of greater parties of immigrants direct from Sweden to Galesburg, although families as such and individuals have been coming all the while, and still do, and these, together with the natural increase by birth, make the Swedish population of Galesburg, in 1912, easily eight thousand—a figure of no mean proportion, when considered that it constitutes more than a third of the whole population of the city.

As a rule the Swedes were poor and many penniless on arrival, having either borrowed, perhaps, or spent their all in paying for their passage, and work and wages, therefore, for them, was an immediate pressing need, and hence it was no uncommon experience to greet a company of newcomer Swedes on the depot landing one day, with their wooden chests, bundles, bags and baggage all around them, and the next, after temporarily depositing the women, children and luggage in some friendly home or shelter, find the men already at work, beginning at the first possible moment on American soil, the foundation of success, of home and fortune, through the commendable and sure medium of labor and application.

With rare if any exception, all began American life with common manual labor, at a prevailing low wage, first learned the language spoken, and then through sheer merit and inherent worth, rose to better and more responsible and lucrative position, as farm tenants and farm owners, mechanics and boss workmen or superintendents, clerks, merchants and bankers, or, as official and political men, or in the professions, attained to large and honorable places in the community and vicinity.

Among the industries of Galesburg, either past or present, with which her Swedish citizens have been identified as projectors and owners or as responsible managers and workmen in supplying brain and brawn, in founding and developing them, are the Charles Johnson brick yards, Abraham Nelson furniture shop, Industrial Machine Works, Galesburg Machine Works, the Brown Corn Planter Co., the G. D. Colton Co. foundry; Frost Manufacturing Co., the O. B. Judson Furniture Co., and the C., B. & Q. Railway Company, in all of which the rank and file of workmen were and are Swedes, some of whom attained to enviable prominence in management and conduct of the business—among whom besides the personal names given above, may be mentioned, first, the brothers Charles and William Erickson, for fifty years continuously in the employ of the "Q" railway, and now foremen respectively of the round house, and machine shops, where also their father before them was a trusted workman. Also may be named in this general connection, J. A. Oberg, D. L. Peterson, Claus Anderson, Alfred Lindgren, P. N. Granville, Magnus Holmes, Andrew G. Gabrielson, John Pierson, Andrew Stromstedt, F. T. Albert, W. A. Peterson, Claus Thoreen, Peter Olson, John A. Ehn, Magnus Peterson, Frank A. Olson, W. O. Nelson, Andrew P. Gustafson, Aug. Abramson, Peter Swanson, J. A. Renstrom, A. O. Peterson, Andrew Johnson, L. J. Olson, Swen, Peter and Ernest Ekwall, S. J. Johnson, T. W. Peterson, Abram Anderson, A. J. Anderson, F. O. Peterson, C. X. Johnson, S. W. Nystrom, Frank A. Gustafson, J. W. and Claus Ekwall and many others equally deserving of mention if space would permit.

Among early Swedish Galesburg merchants and tradesmen are: Hawkinson & Pierson, Hawkinson & Charlson, Akey Themanson, C. E. Landstrom, Nelson & Bengston, Peter Nelson, Clarkson & Johnson, Clarkson & Roadstrum, Nelson & Swenson, Olson & Hofflund, grocers; Nelson & Williamson, dry goods; Victor Velander; John Granville; Wenquist & Johnson, boot and shoe dealers; Abram Nelson, furniture; Swen Nyman, jeweler; Swen Anderson, John Peterson and N. G. Engstrand, tailors; Chas. Ferris; Clarkson & Anderson and John Ekwall, restaurant; A. O. Ahlenius, J. W. Anderson, butchers; Peter Gabrielson, Peter

Wetterberg, J. F. Johnson and Eskil Johnson, blacksmith, wagon and carriage shop; Andrew Thorsell, Fred Lindquist and brother and C. J. Lindquist, painters and decorators.

At present out of forty-four grocery establishments doing business in Galesburg twenty-one are owned and operated exclusively by Swedes, and in all other lines, too, of mercantile activities one finds a like proportionate per cent in the hands of and owned by Swedes, who by close application, careful and conscientious observance of business principle and frugality, coupled with keen knowledge and shrewd forethought, are surely, if yet slowly, accumulating a competence. Foremost among present day Swede business establishments are such houses as the N. P. Nelson Co., dry goods; J. H. Nelson Co., Jarl Young & Co. and A. P. Wetterberg, clothing and men's furnishings; Swanson & Perceful, Hannah Holcomb, Highlander & Faulks, Johnson & Fagerburg, millinery; A. E. Steinfeldt, jeweler; Holmes Bros., laundry; Lindstrum & West and Oscar Thorelius, druggists; Karl Salzberg, harness and saddlery; A. O. Lindstrum, O. P. Wenquist, insurance; Eric Cederoth, W. A. Anderson & Co., shoes; P. B. Anderson, Oscar Johnson, Albert Joneson, J. I. Engstrand & Bro., tailors; A. A. Hallberg, artist; M. W. Olson, dentist; C. G. Johnson, physician; R. J. Walberg, attorney; C. A. West, undertaker and embalmer; Duvon & Brown, C. S. Peterson & Co., bakery; Lass & Larson Co., C. J. Lindquist, decorators and painters; T. E. Johnson Machine Shop, A. F. Landstrum & Co., Galesburg Machine Works, automobile and garage; Galesburg Broom Co., David Carlson, Charles Hawkinson, planing mill; Hofflund Bros., G. A. Swenson, cigars; W. M. Stromberg, Hawkinson & Kenyon, confectioners; P. T. Olson, John Dahlberg, Victor Johnson, Carl Carlson, Nels Person, C. E. Youngquist, P. O. Munson, C. E. Rundquist, C. N. Munson, A. F. Strandberg, F. O. Munson, contractors and builders; S. H. Olson & Co., J. H. Walberg, Ericson & Larson, Galesburg Commercial Union, R. O. Ahlenius, Larsen-Hulgren Grocery Co., J. A. Oberg & Son, O. W. Johnson & Bro., J. T. Johnson & Co. and C. M. Burgland and a dozen additional grocery firms, swell, but do not complete, the list of Galesburg's Swede merchants, now actively in business.

Galesburg's first fire department was organized in 1856, and nine years later, in 1865, an all Swede fire company, called Ericson Engine Company No. 2, numbering sixty men, was formed, captained by O. P. Pearson, and soon after a Swedish fire hose company, captained by D. L. Peterson, was organized. Between these Swedish companies and the other Galesburg fire company, the Tornado, and the Peoria and Quincy companies, friendly but sharp contests of superiority often occurred, leading to a high degree of efficiency and skill, and on two occasions the Swede fire laddies captured from their worthy opponent the prizes of two hundred and fifty and fifty dollars offered the winner. In this day and age Galesburg boasts a paid fire department, but even so the spirit of the old Swedish volunteer fire fighters seems to move a younger and later generation of Swedes, for a respectable number of the personnel of the present department, including its capable chief, Martin Peterson, are Swedish lads, who time and again have demonstrated, like their "landsmen" of old, that they understand the science and art of fighting and subduing fire.

Among early Swedish societies in Galesburg was Scandia, a literary organization formed in 1866. Its first president was Louis Peterson, now de-

ceased. Its second president, the Honorable A. W. Berggren, many times honored with high political preferment by his fellow-townsmen, respected and esteemed by all Swedes who know him, still lives, hale, hearty and active, apparently wholly untouched by the weight of passing years, a typical, ideal, self-made, becomingly modest man. Svea Independent Order of Good Templars was formed in 1867, A. O. Peterson, P. B. Anderson, L. L. Gibson, Hon. Nels Nelson and A. Youngreen, the first two still living and residents of Galesburg, being prominent in its organization.

First Scandinavian Lodge, No. 446, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1871, with Hon. A. W. Berggren, N. G.; A. Klingberg, V. G.; P. B. Anders, R. S.; John Clarkson, treasurer. Present Swedish Galesburg fraternal organizations are Svea I. O. G. T., First Scandinavian Lodge, No. 446, I. O. O. F., and Vasa Lodge 210, Independent Order of Svithiod, each of which is active, aggressive and prosperous.

Galesburg Swedish citizens of remote years, as well as those of a later day and present period, aspired and attained to political honors in the community. In 1860-1-2 P. L. Hawkinson was street superintendent. P. Shoberg in 1863 was the first Swede to be elected to the Galesburg common council as alderman; Lewis Bergland was elected street commissioner in 1865; John Peterson alderman, 1867 and '68. Beginning with 1871, the Hon. Nels Nelson, recently deceased, was repeatedly honored for long terms with the office of city treasurer and city clerk, and the Hon. A. W. Berggren, late in the sixties and during the seventies and eighties, was successively elected to the office of justice of the peace, sheriff and state senator and later, by appointment, served with distinction, too, as warden of the Joliet penitentiary. Other Swede men, too, notably P. N. Granville, Albert Truedson and N. J. Oleen, have filled places honorably in Galesburg's official family, and in the common council and at present Hon. C. F. Hurburgh is state senator; F. F. Seaman, sheriff, and Charles H. Westerberg, circuit clerk, while no inconsiderable number of Swede men enjoy the distinction of being members of the honorable body of supervisors.

Galesburg's Swedish churches, strictly speaking, are five in number, namely: First Evangelical Lutheran, Emanuel Methodist Episcopal, Saint John's Episcopal, Covenant or Congregational and Baptist church, but the Lutheran and Covenant churches each maintain a chapel and Sunday school in outlying districts, and in addition Swedes constitute fully 95 per cent of the membership of Trinity Lutheran church, which by courtesy is called an English church, because its services are conducted in that language. But since each of these church societies is to be treated separately in this work by competent writers, it is needless to enlarge upon them here beyond this point.

Patriotism, loyalty and courage are marked features in Swedish character, and therefore when in the dark and trying years of 1861-'65 the fate of the American nation hung in the balance Swedes everywhere, with other valiant sons, responded in large numbers to the country's call for men tried and true, and Galesburg sent out her full quota of these. Company C, Illinois Volunteers, 43d regiment, was recruited in Galesburg and organized in Camp Butler in September, 1861, all in its enrollment being Swedes, with the exception of two men. February 6, 1862, the company was ordered to Fort Henry, and on February 18th to Fort Donaldson and was joined to General Ross's brigade of General McClelland's division.

With its regiment, Company C went to Pittsburg Landing, and thereafter participated in the battle of Shiloh, in which engagement Captain Olof S. Edvall fell, together with comrades Lars O. Berglöf and Carl Samuelson. The company also distinguished itself at the siege of Corinth and in battle with General Forrest, in capture of guerrilla forces and at Little Rock in battle with General Shelby's brigade and in the assault of Prairie d'Anne and Camden. At Jenkins Ferry Company C fought in the memorable battle when 4,000 Union soldiers repulsed 20,000 of the rebel force under Kirby Smith's army division, entailing a loss of 2,000 of the enemies at a cost of 700 Union soldiers.

On May 3, 1865, Company C returned to Little Rock, at which time and place it was mustered out of the service. A roster of the rank and file of the men composing Company C cannot be given here, but appended is a list of the officers of the company, all gallant men, heroes in peace or war, all of whom, so far as the writer knows, with the great majority of their comrades in arms, have responded to "taps", put out the lights and lain down to well earned, peaceful, undisturbed rest.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF COMPANY C

Hugo A. Starkhoff, Olof S. Edvall, Carl Arocenius, captains.

Olof S. Edvall, John P. Arendberg, first lieutenants.

Nels C. McCool, Nels Knutson, second lieutenants.

Magnus M. Holt, first sergeant.

Nels Peterson, Nels Knutson, Nels Nelson, Nels Anderson, sergeants.

Gust Anderson, Charles Kling, John W. Erickson, Olof A. Hallfast, Peter Bergstrom, Adolph Larson, Magnus Larson, John Paulson, corporals.

Andrew Engstrom, musician.

In monetary matters Swedes in Galesburg have taken a proper place in the community corresponding to their character, numbers and influence as a people. Invariably the Swedish householder owns his home, has good remunerative employment or is in business for himself, and independent usually, whatever his vocation or calling may be and in each of the five strong, splendid banks or financial institutions of Galesburg, the Swedes also are given marked recognition in directory boards, and in official and clerical force.

The Bank of Galesburg, an institution with capital surplus and undivided profits of more than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, deposits in excess of one million and assets beyond a million and a half dollars, organized, mainly capitalized, largely officered and generally patronized by Swedes, is commonly spoken of as the Swede bank. N. O. G. Johnson is its vice-president, P. N. Granville, cashier, and C. E. Johnson, assistant cashier, each of whom are directors too, together with Thomas W. Peterson and Sam. R. Swanson, all Swede men. Hon. M. O. Williamson, a Swede, and formerly treasurer of the state of Illinois, is president of the People's Trust and Savings bank, of which bank, too, Senator C. F. Hurburgh is a director, and Hon. A. W. Berggren for many years has been and still is the efficient and respected vice-president of the Galesburg National bank.

Galesburg is favorably known far and wide as an educational center, and no class of her citizens, not excepting the original settlers who made it a school and college community, have benefited more by its halls and avenues of learning, than

her Swedish population. To finish the grade and high school courses, is the general practice of Galesburg young people, and many go on through college and university, distinguishing themselves in scholarship, in professional and higher walks of life, or win fame in the vocational affairs of men.

THE SCOTCH IN KNOX COUNTY

By Hugh Greig

One cannot, in any true sense, write a sketch of the Scottish born citizens who live, or have lived, in this county without a fairly clear understanding of some of the conditions which in a measure made the Scotchman what he is.

We must bear in mind that Scotland is a small country, in all, less than two-thirds the size of Illinois. A large portion is comparatively barren moorland. Farming, however, has always been fairly prosperous, and it is probably true that in no equal area of equally good soil is so much put in and consequently in no similar area is so much taken out.

It is perhaps needless to say that nearly all the farmers are merely tenants, but to an Illinois tenant this statement is somewhat misleading because many farmers not only spend a lifetime on the same place, but there are families who have occupied the same farm for several generations with a reasonable prospect of continuing to do so.

But while farmers increased, farms did not; and though other industries gave remunerative employment to increasing numbers, yet there remained an unwanted fraction of the people for whom an outlet was needed, and found. Large numbers migrated to the southern end of their own island, while even greater numbers scattered themselves throughout the length and breadth of the British empire, and in business, in science, in literature and even in halls of legislation in England, in India, in Canada; in short, in every British colony, they seemed to wield an influence out of all proportion to their numerical strength.

In America,—the "melting pot" of the nations,—where the Scottish people come into keen competition with the skilled and unskilled labor of two continents, they seem to more than hold their own, and are not often engaged in the most menial tasks which though honorable are not alluring.

There were, no doubt, numerous causes contributing to this way of getting on in the world. As previously stated, their country was small and, on the whole, infertile. Its climate was most capricious. Moreover, for centuries the Scots were on anything but good terms with their richer and much more populous neighbor kingdom on the south. All were more or less lawless; there was between the two countries what might be called a neutral zone—but which really was a fighting zone. All tangible property belonged to the strongest band of thieves. Such conditions led to much desultory warfare. The Scots, being the weaker numerically, had, in order to hold their own, to become more persistent and more shrewd in their wholesale stealing operations. Besides this noted border warfare, on many occasions the armies of the two kingdoms came together in sanguinary conflict, sometimes on English, but more often on Scottish

soil. Eventually, however, the weaker gained their independence, and in an after century under a Scottish king, England and Scotland became one nation, though not exactly one people.

It is possible this almost constant battle with adverse conditions—whether it be of climate, soil, poverty, a pugnacious neighbor Scot or little less pugnacious Saxon from beyond the Tweed—may have been a sort of education,—an education severe certainly, strenuous certainly, but perhaps the only kind suitable to the people, place and time; and in all the succeeding days, even until now, we see its effects in a dour, canny, self-assertive, self-reliant people.

Perhaps no one thing so influenced and moulded the character of the Scottish people as that great wave of religious reformation which touched and, to some extent, changed the thought of the Christian world. In some countries of Europe, the monarch embraced Protestantism and led his subjects in the same direction; most notably the great Tudor Henry VIII of England gave to noble and peasant alike a slightly changed religious system; a church in many of its forms resembling that of Rome, but with the Roman pontiff left out. The king himself becoming the head of this newly constituted church, his people as a whole, clergy and flock, high and low, meekly acquiesced.

How different in Scotland, where a succession of weak and vacillating Stuarts occupied the throne, and instead of being leaders were led, or rather driven. The idea that the king should be the acknowledged head of the church never became prevalent among the Scottish people. They had bowed the knee in matters of religion to a foreign ecclesiastical autocrat, the yoke became irksome, was discarded, and now they had no wish to substitute a king for a pope. But alas, for the peace of Scotland! This complete independence of the church from all parliamentary meddling was not to the royal liking. Therefore, the mandate went forth that a uniform ecclesiastical system must prevail from John O'Groats to Lands End, and such system was to be Episcopalian.

Acquiescence, however, did not follow the mandate north of the Tweed. The Scots respected royalty and were firm believers in the monarchical plan of government; they were Christians, militant Christians, and Episcopacy, prelacy, papacy, were to them almost synonymous terms, and leaving the question of creed entirely out of sight (which, however, they did not do) not only the ministers, but the vast majority of the common people were utterly opposed to any system of church government which recognized any man as supreme head, be he king or bishop.

It is no doubt true that during all the many years of ecclesiastical and doctrinal readjustment, there were in Scotland, in the ministry and laity, excellent leaders. At the same time, there were not only willing, but intelligent followers, men in the full possession of the spirit of intellectual independence, claiming the right of the individual to think, and having *thought,* to express his convictions. Among those leaders, and chief among them, was he who never feared the face of man, he of clear insight scholar, preacher, statesman, patriot—John Knox—measured. by today's standard, stern, exacting, intolerant, but in his day and generation, liberal. To John Knox, more than to any other man, is Scotland indebted for its excellent system of education. It is not, of course, to be supposed that Knox could look adown the vista of the centuries and see the means supplied whereby

every child, poor and rich, would be equally favored with school privileges. Nor is it to be understood that he found his fellow countrymen wholly illiterate, for the congregations who gladly heard his preaching and as gladly applauded when he personally took to task his and Scotland's queen, the clever, witty, wayward Mary Stuart, were not dullards. They were the same people who, with Knox and other scholarly leaders, gave to their country that most logical ecclesiastical republican system known as Presbyterianism—a system that in a very large measure compelled them almost to a man, and woman, to acquaint themselves not only with the doctrines, but also with the polity of the church; and building even better than they knew, this same spirit of doctrinal research, in after years, divided the Presbyterians into sects, the members of each feeling that all were in duty bound to argue the point, with all comers. The writer has, in his boyhood days, heard many earnest and lengthened discussions in which the scriptures, from Genesis to Revelation, were ransacked for quotations which, it was hoped, would overwhelm an opponent.

As to the ministers, they were very largely recruited from the homes of a thrifty, self-denying and comparatively poor peasantry. They were well educated, were invariably college men, so that in their intellectual equipment they had, in their respective communities, no superiors; although, because of the critical spirit prevailing, their parishioners were wont to quote the lines of Burns:

"What's a' the jargon o' your schools
Your Latin names for horns and stools,
If honest nature made ye fools
What sairs your grammars!"

But none the less the minister was ever the chief man in the community, not only on the Sabbath or other holy days, but every day, sharing in the simple joys and comforting in the common sorrows that befell the flock. The schoolmaster, who in very truth was the school *master,* and the doctor, also college men, ranked just a little lower than the clergy. Strange as it may seem to the man of today, though the minister might know more of Hebrew, Greek and Latin than did his hearers, yet King James' version of the English Bible was almost if not quite as often read, carefully read and clearly understood, by the man at the anvil or plough, as by any D.D. in Scotland or out of it. The shorter catechism, which to the average boy or girl was not short, and anything but a pleasure to memorize, yet memorized it must needs be. However, it is at least a comfort to know that we were not required to understand it.

Such were some of the educative conditions which, for good or ill mentally, morally and theologically, largely moulded the sturdy Scots, who, bidding adieu to poor, but much loved native land, crossed the ocean, and in the formative period in the history of this commonwealth in some measure assisted in laying a foundation, of which no superstructure needs to be ashamed. They brought with them an inheritance of good physique, good moral fibre, a deeply religious turn of mind, a willingness to work, a passion for saving. The Scotchman is a good neighbor, a good friend, an outspoken, honorable enemy, a patriot in the old home, a patriot in the new; in religion, conservative, in politics, decidedly pro-

gressive. With him sparkling wit is a rarity, a peculiar grim humor uncommonly common.

There also came with him, or in him, a strange glorification of the virtues of strong drink. Though there were so-called unsociable individuals who eschewed the cheering cup, yet on the whole, the national failing asserted itself and many a transplanted Tam O'Shanter found at hand a Souter Johnny, who gladly with him felt "O'er a' the ills o' life victorious." It is a matter for regret that our peasant poet, while he did not originate the sentiment, yet he is quite largely to blame for its perpetuation, thus, by his genius, making the convival habit almost a virtue. It seems strange that he who on the farm of Mossgiel in his young, ardent manhood and poethood

"Walked in glory and in joy
Following his plough upon the mountain side"

and at the same place and time could sing, and sing from the heart of the

"Wee, modest, crimson tipped flower"

could, and did also sing

"Fortune, if thou'll but gie me still
Hale breeks, a scone, and *whisky gill*
An' rowth o'rhyme tae rave at will
Tak' a' the rest
An' deal't aboot as thy blind skill
Directs thee best."

In this connection, it may be well to quote the remark of an Altona merchant, who well knew and respected the first generation of Scots. Said he:

"They were sometimes hilariously happy on Saturday afternoons, but all were good Presbyterians on Sunday."

And

"In trading, cash was sometimes lacking, but credit never."

No doubt, the criticism in regard to the failing was just the recognition of their honor equally so.

The early settlers on these prairies, come from where they might, suffered many privations. The Scots, unused to the excessive summer heat and the equally excessive winter cold, occasionally, no doubt, wished themselves in the "land of the mountain and the flood," but the wish remained a wish, and as new arrivals came, the loneliness gradually passed away.

Between 1835 and 1855, nearly all of the Scottish people who have been residents of this county arrived, and though they can be found in various sections, yet it is only the northern part of Copley township that can truly be called a Scottish settlement.

And to some it may appear strange that not until the eighties did the Scottish residents of this vicinity, led by a few of the more intense lovers of the "land of brown heath," from themselves into a Caledonian society which enjoyed a short if not uneventful existence.

The annual meetings were, with one exception, held on the anniversary of the birth of Scotland's peasant poet; he who, by his genius, gave to our Lallan tongue, a name and place in the world's literature. A name and fame which must en-

dure seeing that he has in his own beautiful simple words, with a master hand, touched the universal heart. And when we foregathered, we often spoke of the poet's birth, that birth in the "auld clay biggin'" when the "Janwar win' blew hansel in on Robin"; and though the midwinter night might be such

"That a child might understand
The Deil had business on his hand"

yet to us, for the time being, a loyal, happy band of Scots,

The minutes winged their way with pleasure.

It was an evening of reminiscences, we each and all, who were to the manner born in memory, saw the lonely height and home, the mist-covered mountain, the deep-wooded glen, the far-reaching stretches of unsullied purple heather; and it often seems to the writer that we, who have spent our days, few or many, on this, our most prosaic prairie, can hardly imagine the exquisite pleasure that comes to the average Scot of whatever station when he sees the rural beauties of his native land, when in the words of Burns

"For nature's charms the hills and woods,
The flow'ry dells, the foaming floods
Are free alike to a';
On Braes when we please, then,
We'll sit and sowth a tune,
Syne rhyme tilt we'll time tilt
And sing't whan we hae dune."

And someone who called to mind his crook and plaid hummed, if but to himself, the moorland ditty—

"Ca' the yowes tae the knowes,
Ca' them whaur the heather grows,
Ca' them whaur the burnie rowes,
My bonnie dearie."

Then hand in hand the various circles, in unison, feelingly sang:

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min',
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' lang syne."

But in the passing of the older Scots the society lost the enthusiasm of numbers and for some years no meetings were held; but in the late summer of 1904 we and our descendants, in all about one hundred, again came together at Craig-Knowe farm and had as speaker for the occasion, Rev. Hamilton Spence, who was most assuredly in the spirit on that day, for such winning eloquence, such a masterly mingling of pathos and pleasantry will not be by us forgotten; and as the autumn sun sped toward the glowing west

"We each took off our several way,
Resolved to meet some other day."

By far the larger percentage of the immigrants became farmers, though quite a number engaged in mercantile pursuits, and others, with their well-trained hands, well trained by the now almost obsolete apprentice system, secured for themselves a competence. Back to the soil was not at that time a common cry; however it was to the soil they nearly all went, and they were wise or fortunate in selecting exceptionally good land. It may not have been scientifically, but it was at least carefully farmed, and for many years the crops were sufficiently abundant, and even though prices were low and markets distant the early education in thriftiness which nearly all had inherited or acquired in the old home made them "contented wi' little and cantie wi' mair." Nevertheless this constant moneyless condition became monotonous and perhaps exasperating, as this recorded incident will show: Some guid wife had been, perhaps not for the first time, reminded that she ought to be a little more saving, and replied: "Oh, it's hain whan ye hae an' it's hain whan ye haena; it's a deil o' a hainin'." The significance of this anecdote is not applicable to the women alone, for the hainin' was necessarily practiced both indoors and out, and it is well known that the women of the settlement were in every true sense worthy helpmeets not only in the saving but also in the making, for were the fathers, brothers, husbands unusually busy in the field a most willing and often a strong hand from indoors kindly came and such were, as a rule, quite as able to grace a harvest field as "ben the hoose."

Many of the settlers had been brought up in houses in Scotland which were neither comfortable nor convenient. They had but few ideas and almost no experience in house erection, and when, with the help of neighbors, they undertook to build, with logs or even a frame house, they were handling materials wholly new to them; and the finished product was not always a thing of beauty or convenience; but it was a home, it was their own, and these were comforting thoughts; thoughts that greatly modified their homesickness. The outbuildings were usually of a type even more primitive than the houses, and it has been said that when barn accumulations became troublesome they moved the barn.

Postoffices, while not so distant as markets, were not at all convenient, and they were not much needed; letter writing, while not a lost art, was not much practiced. There was nothing very exciting to write about and a more potent reason was the great cost of postage, especially when compared with the average income. It is well known that there were isolated cases where letters remained in the hands of the postmaster for many weeks after they were known to be there solely because of the lack of money to pay the postage. When, as is most likely, such letters were from loved ones in the far away home we can form some idea of the scarcity of ready money. Of course daily newspapers were unheard of, even weeklies were rare; the magazine for the prairie was yet to be. The peripatetic book man of other days was missing and missed, but in every home, however poor, there was at least one book, the Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments with Psalms in meter, Scottish version, and its unique worth in private estimation is shown by the fact that it was often referred to in speaking of family worship as "taking the Book."

Coming as they did from a land where a community without a church was unknown, it was felt as a peculiar deprivation that they could not, as Pres-



A VIEW FROM THE SOUTH, ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KNOXVILLE

By far the larger percentage of the immigrants became farmers, though quite a number engaged in mercantile pursuits, and others, with their well-trained hands, well trained by the now almost obsolete apprentice system, secured for themselves a competence. Back to the soil was not at that time a common cry; however it was to the soil they nearly all went, and they were wise or fortunate in selecting exceptionally good land. It may not have been scientifically, but it was at least carefully farmed, and for many years the crops were sufficiently abundant, and even though prices were low and markets distant the early education in thriftiness which nearly all had inherited or acquired in the old home made them "contented wi' little and cantie wi' mair." Nevertheless this constant moneyless condition became monotonous and perhaps exasperating, as this recorded incident will show: Some guid wife had been, perhaps not for the first time, reminded that she ought to be a little more saving, and replied: "Oh, it's hain whan ye hae an' it's hain whan ye haena; it's a deil o' a hainin'." The significance of this anecdote is not applicable to the women alone, for the hainin' was necessarily practiced both indoors and out, and it is well known that the women of the settlement were in every true sense worthy helpmeets not only in the saving but also in the making, for were the fathers, brothers, husbands unusually busy in the field a most willing and often a strong hand from indoors kindly came and such were, as a rule, quite as able to grace a harvest field as "ben the hoose."

Many of the settlers had been brought up in houses in Scotland which were neither comfortable nor convenient. They had but few ideas and almost no experience in house erection, and when, with the help of neighbors, they undertook to build, with logs or even a frame house, they were handling materials wholly new to them; and the finished product was not always a thing of beauty or convenience; but it was a home, it was their own, and these were comforting thoughts; thoughts that greatly modified their homesickness. The outbuildings were usually of a type even more primitive than the houses, and it has been said that when barn accumulations became troublesome they moved the barn.

Postoffices, while not so distant as markets, were not at all convenient, and they were not much needed; letter writing, while not a lost art, was not much practiced. There was nothing very exciting to write about and a more potent reason was the great cost of postage, especially when compared with the average income. It is well known that there were isolated cases where letters remained in the hands of the postmaster for many weeks after they were known to be there solely because of the lack of money to pay the postage. When, as is most likely, such letters were from loved ones in the far away home we can form some idea of the scarcity of ready money. Of course daily newspapers were unheard of, even weeklies were rare; the magazine for the prairie was yet to be. The peripatetic book man of other days was missing and missed, but in every home, however poor, there was at least one book, the Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments with Psalms in meter, Scottish version, and its unique worth in private estimation is shown by the fact that it was often referred to in speaking of family worship as "taking the Book."

Coming as they did from a land where a community without a church was unknown, it was felt as a peculiar deprivation that they could not, as Pres-



A VIEW FROM THE SOUTH, ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KNOXVILLE

byterians, come together in a church of their own denomination and in some old, ever new, song, with the precentor's aid

"Chant their artless notes in simple guise,"

and not in the words of Heber, Watts, Wesley or even of the Scottish Bonar, but in the crudely versified Psalms of David, in Dundee's

"Wild warbling measures rise
Or plaintive martyrs worthy of the name."

For a number of years in a most primitive appearing log structure—used as a schoolhouse—situated on the south side of the Victoria road and some three and one-half miles west of that village, a faithful few, when a minister could be secured, met in public worship. In the course of time a frame building was erected which served as schoolhouse and church, and although the occasional preacher was usually a Presbyterian yet to some of the older attendants it must have seemed rather strange and scarcely the proper thing to do, to invite to preach, as they did, one who had been ordained as a Methodist, or even one as Lyman B. Ferris, who, though respected and loved by the whole community, had never been ordained at all.

Although these occasional meetings were spiritually and socially profitable and enjoyed as such, still the ideal ever present in the thought of the settlement was their own church, their own manse, their own minister—he who would be to the little flock a shepherd indeed. Today, when customs and creeds are equally elastic, it is somewhat amusing to hear of the peculiar experiences, in church affairs, of the iconoclasts of that early day; for instance, when a certain musical enthusiast induced some of his young friends to join with him in organizing a choir, and having succeeded, they, on a subsequent Sabbath, hymn books in hand, presented themselves before the astonished congregation. The hymn was announced; there was a murmur of suppressed excitement and one of the fathers in Israel marched out slamming the door, and otherwise letting it be known that he disapproved of such sacrilegious conduct.

Even a day came when it was suggested that an organ would greatly help in the musical part of the services; but ere the suggestion became more than such, there were many earnest discussions concerning the sinfulness of the sin; and one not rigidly sanctimonious member gave them to understand that "tam so and so and' Johnnie so an' so, and' me' we dinna believe in praising God wi' a blaw o' win'." But the hymn book came, likewise the organ, likewise heaven's blessings. And in the estimation of the community no greater blessing could be given than that long hoped for, fervently prayed for, church home.

For although, in April, 1855, Rev. T. S. Vaile and R. C. Matthews, by authority from the presbytery of Schuyler, organized the John Knox Presbyterian church,—the names of the first members of which are herewith given: William Leighton, Janet McCornack, Elizabeth Kelley McCornack, Samuel McCornack, Janet Tait McCornack, Margaret McClymont, Mary Ann Gordon, James McCornack, John McDowell, Sr., Agnes McDowell, Mary Miller McCornack, Lockhart Leighton, John McKie, Janet Stewart McKie, Robert McCornack, Peter McClymont, John McConchie, Elizabeth McConchie, George Stephenson, Rich-

ard Stuckey, Martha Jane Stuckey, Mary Wood, John Aberdeen, David McConchie, Isabella Stephenson.

Trustees elected for one year: Peter McClymont, William McCornack, Andrew McCornack, Peter Gordon, James McCornack. Elected deacon: Andrew McCornack.

Samuel McCornack, Lockhart Leighton, Richard Stuckey were elected elders. However, it was not until the spring of 1863, that, on land donated by James Cook, the thankful congregation finally realized their fondest hopes and saw their own church occupying the site whereon had stood the log and frame schoolhouses both of which, by their associations, had been endeared to them.

The name given was an additional bond that bound as one, the old land and the new. Here for nearly fifty years this Scottish community weekly assembled in public worship. No doubt, during the services many hearts turned to the auld hame, to the auld kirk, where all around the "mossy marbles" mutely marked where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The John Knox Presbyterian church, born of the desire of the Scottish immigrants to gather as a body of worshippers, lived its life—a life of blessing to the individual and to the community; it ceased to exist as a structure, it even ceased as an organization, but its influence has not and shall not cease. Many of the members took their letters of dismissal and allied themselves with the church of their choice in some nearby village; others moved to various parts of the state; others to states farther west; and some, like the old church, ceased to be.

And yet must we not conclude that the spirit which animated the fathers, that spirit which defied militant persecutors, who, with fire and sword for decades, desolated Scotland, has not yet vanished from the land? Are there now none who are willing to make sacrifices, to give life itself that the right to worship God as they choose may not perish from the earth?

In this, an age of readjustment in matters of belief, do the Scots of today forget their duty to the neighbor, be that neighbor in Knox county or in Hindostan?

Perhaps it is not too much to say that the Scots of today are still fairly Christian in their ideals, fairly Christian in their daily living, fairly Christian in their forgetfulness of the lapses of the yesterday, fairly Christian in their unfaltering faith in the morrow.

Therefore, though the church itself is but a memory, even the original organization beyond human reconstruction, yet may not the scattered remnant collectively or individually, in the words of Tennyson, look trustfully to

"That God who ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element
And one far off divine event
To which the whole creation moves."

It must have been, to the remaining few, a day of peculiar sadness, when the purchaser of their old and loved church home began the work of demolition and in truth they might have said, "The past rises before me like a dream."

They remembered the daily self-denial on the part of the community as a whole, a self-denial with one principal aim in view. They were willing to bear the inconveniences and discomforts of their poorly built, poorly furnished homes, and in time they gladly realized that the many littles made a meikle, and that meikle became transformed into a church of their choice, and that assuredly was well worth, not a day, but many days of self-denial, and afterwards of hearty thanksgiving.

It is not to be inferred that at that time there was, among the settlers, any real poverty, they were—to slightly change the words of Burns—"Weel fed, weel clad, weel sarkit," but the money-getting opportunities on the prairie were exceedingly limited, and the individual capital brought from Scotland was meager enough, for by far the larger part of the immigrants were drawn from the ranks of the smaller tenant farmers who, through the strictest economy, were in comparatively easy circumstances, but found it impossible to furnish the means for placing each member of the family in a position similar to their own. Such, however, were well equipped to make their way in this new land; theirs had been a life of hard work, plain fare, and small pay; such conditions, for a considerable time, were much the same here; socially there was little, if any, change; in the old home they met and mingled with their own class; there being scarcely any other here, they freely mingled as before. But a very few had received the so-called higher education, yet as a rule a thorough schooling had not been neglected and it is almost certain that there is not now, nor at any time has been, in this county, a person of Scottish birth who is or was wholly illiterate.

As stated, but very few were highly educated, so that, in this respect, all were on a fairly good level, as in their intellectual, so in their moral and religious training, and this sameness manifested itself in the neighborly spirit that permeated and controlled the community; they seemed to share their joys and their sorrows. They shared their toil, and this kindly and mutual helpfulness in some measure grew out of a mutual need, and this in turn developed that spirit of unfeigned hospitality, which is one of the most pronounced and redeeming traits of the Scottish peasantry; and though here but a transplanted virtue, it found a congenial environment, so that not only relatives, friends, neighbors, but even the stranger within the gates lacked not of aught which the humble prairie home could grant.

They were equally neighborly in their recreations. As towns, villages and dollars were scarce, they were compelled to furnish their own amusements, and one that was much and often enjoyed was dancing, and it is quite probable that it was indulged in oftener than was recommended by some of those who had lost the knack thereof. It also was a transplanted virtue—or vice—as the case may be, and the vicinity seldom lacked some rustic violinist who perhaps knew as much of Greek as of musical notes, yet he all the same with

"Hornpipes, jigs, strathsplys and reels
Put life and mettle in their heels."

And on other occasions, at social gatherings, the long winter evening was most pleasantly spent at what was locally known as "sang aboot," and the songs were almost invariably reminders of the land where

"The snawdrap and primrose the woodlands adorn
And violets bathe in the (dew) o' the morn."

Or Annie Laurie, Bonnie Doon, Afton Water, Coming Thro' the Rye, John Anderson My Jo, and the parting song seldom failed to have the words:

"We twa hae paid 'lt i' the burn
Frae morning sun til dine."

All of these various amusements—the dance, the song, or what not—were in their rustic manner as eagerly pursued and as keenly enjoyed as such ever could have been under what might be considered more favorable circumstances; but all were wholly weekday pleasures. When the Sabbath came it was Sabbath indeed. If anyone to himself or herself essayed to hum a tune there certainly was no hint of ragtime in it. Lips were so trained they could not take on, on that day, a whistling form; there was in all and over all a Sabbath solemnity, and, as has been mentioned, for years previous to the erection of the John Knox church services were held and attendance at public worship was not a matter of good weather, good clothes or even of good intentions, but was strictly a religious duty. They brought with them from over the sea some national failings, and may have acquired a few after their arrival, but non-attendance at church on the Sabbath day was not one of them. There was, however, as shown by the records, an occasional individual who for some reason, or for no reason, absented himself even for years from church, and it being the duty of the session to advise, admonish, indeed, so far as possible, compel the recalcitrant member to at least assume the virtue of attending divine services, and, by holding the sword of excommunication over the guilty head, an apparent, if not a real change of heart usually took place.

It is, however, a pleasure to note that the labors of the elders were not greatly increased on this account.

In the reference on a previous page to the school *master* it is feared that some may have received the impression that he was in his sphere a tyrant, and it is no doubt true that there were, in that profession, men who were patienceless, tactless, overbearing, even cruel, as there are such in all the grades from the prince to the pauper, inclusive, but in their life and life's work they were worthy of honor, respect, love, as earnest, capable, Christian gentlemen; it is also true that in the schoolroom their word was law, they were clothed with more than a little brief authority, but such authority was simply on a par with that in the home. The phrase, the life's work, may to some appear meaningless when we note that teachers of to-day, in a way, resemble birds of passage, changing schools as they might garments. I well remember the master from whom I received my school training. He had been in the same position for years previous to my school days and for many years afterwards, and from the same school within a short time a teacher voluntarily retired after an incumbency of more than forty years. It is small wonder that the teacher ranked high as a component part of the community, for besides his scholarly acquirements, which were of a high order, he shared with the minister in the moral and spiritual training of the young. Therefore in the matter of doctrinal soundness he had to be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion; and it is little less wonder

that in all of their world-wide wanderings these teachers never lost sight of many a gifted and longer lived "Geordie Hoo." The pen picture of the "Domsie" by Ian McLaren, while faultlessly truthful, is not at all unique. Many of us can call from memory's "land of used to be" just such another, so that we can most heartily appreciate the beautiful little poem, and bless the author, Dr. John H. Finley, for putting into rhyme and that in our own loved dialect, "The Retirement of Domsie."

"Dear Domsie has slippit awa',
He's silently gane frae the glen;
He heard i' the nicht a voice ca',
Guid servant and faithfu', 'Come, Ben.'"

and concluding:

"Whan I maun gang oot frae myglen;
An' owre strange hills I maun fare,
I pray to meet Domsie again
Whaur skails the bit schule nevermair."

The following is a list of people of Scottish birth who are, or have been, residents of Knox county, and, while not strictly accurate in names or dates, is approximately so:

FROM COUNTY OF AYR AND DATE ARRIVAL IN AMERICA

—A—

Allen, Mrs. 1853
Andrew, Thomas 1855
Andrew, John 1855
Andrew, Hugh 1855
Andrew, Mrs. Hugh.....1855
Anderson, James 1860
Anderson, Mrs. James.....1860
Anderson, James, Jr.....1860
Anderson, A. B.....1852

—B—

Boyd, James 1857
Baird, Hugh 1868
Baird, Thomas 1875

—C—

Collinson, Mrs. 1849

—D—

Dougan, John 1855
Dougan, Mrs. 1855
Dougan, Mrs. James 1857
Doak, John 1848
Doak, Mrs. John.....1853
Dougan, Gilbert 1855
Dougan, James 1855
Dougan, Hugh 1855

—G—

Gibson, James 1856
Gibson, Mrs. James.....1856
Griffith, Mrs. William.....1856
Gemmel, Thomas 1856
Greig, Hugh 1866
Gehring, Mrs. Christian.....1856

—H—

Hobbs, Mrs. John.....1856
Hobbs, Mrs. Thomas.....1855
Hamilton, Andrew 1852
Hamilton, David 1852
Hansen, Mrs. Swan.....1874
Hansen, Jean 1874
Hurst, Mrs. John.....1850
Howie, Mrs. 1850

—J—

Johnston, Mrs. Joseph.....1857
Johnston, Mrs. Joseph.....1880
Jennings, Mrs. 1853

—L—

Logan, John 1880

—M—

Meikle, James 1880
Morrison, Matthew 1853
Morrison, Alexander.....1848
Morgan, John 1853
Morgan, Charles 1853
Morgan, Robert 1853
Morgan, William 1853
Morgan, Mrs. A. D.....1860
Morgan, A. D.....1853
Main, Andrew 1853
Main, Mrs. William.....1853
Main, William 1853
Montgomery, Thomas 1860
Montgomery, Mrs. Thomas.....1856
Main, Peter 1855
Main, Mrs. Peter.....1855
Main, James 1860
Morgan, James 1853
Murdoch, Thomas 1850
Murdoch, Mrs. Thomas.....1850
Murdoch, Francis.....1850
Murdoch, James 1850

—Mc—

McMaster, George 1850
McMaster, Thomas 1850
McKie, William 1840
McKie, Mrs. William.....1840
McKie, Thomas 1843
McKie, Mrs. Thomas.....1854
McKie, John 1849
McKie, Mrs. John.....1849
McKie, Robert 1849
McIlrick, Helen 1850
McGaan, William 1857
McGaan, Mrs. William.....1857
McGaan, James.....1857
McQuarrie, Alan.....1850
McQuarrie, Mrs. Alan.....1850
McMaster, John.....1850
McMaster, Mrs. John.....1850
McMaster, John.....1850
McMaster, James.....1850
McMaster, David.....1850
McCulloch, Mrs. William.....1856
McCulloch, James.....1861
McCulloch, Mrs. James.....1861
McCulloch, Douglas.....1861
McCulloch, John.....1861
McCulloch, Agnes.....1861
McCulloch, Janet.....1861
McDonald, Mrs.....1858
McCornack, Mrs. Robert.....1857
McClymont, Peter.....1844
McSkimming, Hugh.....1856
McMillan, James.....1878
McIlraith, John.....1890
McSkimming, Mrs. Hugh.....1856
McSkimming, William.....1856
McSkimming, Hugh.....1856

—P—

Parker, Mrs.....1865
Peacock, Andrew.....1857

—R—

Regan, John.....1842
Regan, Mrs. John.....1842

—S—

Stewart, Charles.....1853
Stewart, Mrs. Charles.....1852
Stephenson, Mrs. George.....1864
Simpson, David.....1857
Smith, Mrs. Joseph.....1857

—T—

Tower, Mrs.....1856

—W—

Whannel, Peter.....1857
Whannel, Thomas.....1857
Whannel, Robert.....1857
Whannel, Mrs. John.....1857
Whannel, John.....1857
Whannel, John.....1857
Walkenshaw, Mrs.....1853
Wallace, David.....1854
Wallace, Mrs. David.....1854
Wallace, Alexander.....1854
Wallace, John.....1854

FROM COUNTY OF ABERDEEN

Chalmers, George S.....1872
Stephenson, George.....1850

FROM COUNTY OF BANFF

Mackintosh, George D.....1860

FROM COUNTY OF ELGIN

Davidson, William.....1858
Innes, Mr.....1856
McL. Davidson, Peter.....1880
McL. Davidson, Mrs. Peter.....1880
McL. Davidson, Mrs. Peter.....1909
McKay, Mrs. William.....1890
McKay, William.....1890
Murdock, George A.....1857
Phimster, Mr.....1856

FROM COUNTY OF KINCARDINE

Aberdeen, John.....1852
Leighton, John.....1850
Leighton, John A.....1835
Leighton, Lockhart.....1850
Leighton, Mrs. Lockhart.....1850
Leighton, Mrs. Lockhart.....1852
Leighton, William.....1835
Leighton, Mrs. William.....1835
Stephenson, Mrs. William.....1852
Wood, Alexander.....1852
Wallace, Mrs. John.....1852

FROM COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

Anderson, Mrs. A. B.....1857
Gordon, Peter.....1847
Gordon, Mrs. Peter.....1845
Hamilton, Mrs. David.....1850
McCornack, Mr.....1837
McCornack, Mrs.....1837
McCornack, James.....1835
McCornack, Mrs. James.....1835
McCornack, Robert.....1837
McCornack, Mrs. Robert.....1837
McCornack, Samuel.....1839
McCornack, Mrs. Samuel.....1839
McCornack, William.....1839
McCornack, James.....1839
McCornack, Margaret.....1839
McCornack, Alexander.....1839
McCornack, Mrs. Alexander.....1839
McCartney, Mr.....1850
McConchie, Mrs. Robert.....1850
McCulloch, Jane.....1865
McCulloch, Jennie.....1865
McCulloch, William.....1857
McQuie, Peter.....1857
McQuie, Mrs. Peter.....1857
McQuie, John.....1857
McQuie, William.....1857
McCulloch, John.....1865
McCulloch, Mrs. John.....1865
Muir, Thomas.....1839
Rodecker, Mrs.....1850
Reid, Samuel.....1850
Stephenson, James.....1850
Stephenson, George L.....1850
Stephenson, William.....1850
Stephenson, Andrew.....1850
Scott, Robert.....1850
Tait, Peter.....1845
Tait, Huston.....1845
Tait, John.....1845
Tait, William.....1845
Talbot, Mrs. William.....1850

FROM COUNTY OF LANARK

Cation, James.....1843
Cation, Mrs. James.....1852
Cation, William.....1843
Cation, Mrs. William.....1843
Colville, George.....1851
Colville, William.....1851
Colville, Robert.....1850
McLean, Mr.....1884
Reid, David.....1858
Thompson, Mr.....1884

FROM COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW

Cook, Mrs. James.....1851

FROM COUNTY OF PERTH

Robertson, Daniel.....1828
Robertson, Alexander.....1828

FROM COUNTY OF ROXBURGH

Cook, James.....1852
Scott, T. A.....1880
Stothart, Henry.....1852

FROM COUNTY OF STIRLING

Johnston, James.....1882

FROM COUNTY OF WIGTON

Black, Mrs. William.....1854
Brown, Mrs. B. F.....1863
Burt, Mrs. John.....1863

Dougan, Mrs. Gilbert.....1857
Greig, Mrs. Hugh.....1868
Johnston, Joseph.....1852
Johnston, William.....1862
Kester, Mrs. Charles.....1852
Logg, William.....1856
Logg, Mrs. William.....1856
Logg, James 1856
Logg, William.....1856
Logg, John.....1856
Logg, Elizabeth.....1856
Mackintosh, Mrs. Geo. D.....1861
McConnel, William.....1878
McConnel, Mrs. William.....1878
McConnel, Alexander.....1878
McConnel, James.....1878
McConnel, David.....1878
McConnel, John.....1878
McConnel, Joseph.....1878
McConnel, Albert.....1878
McConnel, Jessie.....1878
McConnel, Mary.....1878
McLean, William.....1869
McLean, Mrs. William.....1869
McLean, James.....1869
McLean, John.....1869
McLean, Maggie.....1869
McLean, Mary.....1869
McLean, Elizabeth.....1869
McConnel, William.....
McConnel, Mrs. William.....
McKie, Mrs. Robert.....1856
McConchie, David.....1850
McConchie, Mrs. David.....1850
McConchie, Robert.....1857
McConchie, Mrs. Robert.....1857
McConchie, Alexander.....1857
McConchie, David.....1857
McConchie, William.....1857
McConchie, John.....1854
McConchie, Mrs. John.....1854
McConchie, John.....1854
McConchie, James.....1854
McConchie, Samuel.....1854
McConchie, Agnes.....1854
McConchie, John.....1854
McDowell, John.....1848
McDowell, Mrs. John.....1848
McDowell, John.....1848
McDowell, Mrs. John.....1848
McKissock, Peter.....1872
Matteson, Mrs. Charles.....1863
Milroy, John.....1850
Milroy, Mrs. John.....1850
Milroy, Samuel.....1850
Milroy, Mrs. Samuel.....1850
Milroy, Alexander.....1850
Milroy, Alexander.....1850
Milroy, Mrs. Alexander.....1850
Milroy, Mrs. Alexander.....1850
Olmstead, Mrs.....1863
Peacock, Mrs. Andrew.....1860
Ross, David.....1863
Ross, Mrs. David.....1863
Ross, James.....1863
Ross, William.....1863
Ross, Jessie.....1863
Scott, John.....1851
Scott, Mrs. John.....1851
Scott, Alexander.....1851
Scott, Mrs. Alexander.....1851
Sweeny, Peter.....1860
Sweeny, William.....1860
Sweeny, Mrs. William.....1860
Sweeny, John.....1860

THE NEGRO PEOPLE

A history of the people of Knox county would be far from complete without some account of the negroes. In fact, when we come to consider the different races that have homes here, the negro race is of scarcely less importance than any other one race. Not perhaps on account of the work it has done or on account of any place it has filled in this county from an economic viewpoint, but rather

because its history here is supplemental to conditions and experiences which were at the bottom of a civilization which had been developing in one-half of the whole United States for two hundred years. The influence of negro slavery can be seen in old colonial life of Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas and wherever that life existed. It may be difficult to imagine that the courtly manners, the quiet dignity, the almost limitless hospitality which characterized the southern colonial gentleman had its origin largely in the unrequited toil of an inferior race. Of course climatic conditions always play a part in moulding the character of a race; but beyond all this, the fact that the institution of slavery gave leisure and therefore refinement to the whole household still remains. The financially successful owners of slaves had much less to do than their northern brethren who not only contended with a more vigorous climate but looked wholly after their own personal matters upon which their subsistence and that of their families depended. The leisure that was enjoyed in the southern colonial home was spent largely in the entertainment of friends. Th social side of life was the principal element in which he lived and the largest contribution that came to this state of existence came from the negro slave. This life had been moulding the southern character for generations.

But let it be said of the negro slave, that the institution of slavery did not inure to the sole benefit of the white men. The negro received a certain benefit also. Some of them lived on, comparatively, quite intimate terms with their masters and derived much intellectual benefit thereby. And it would seem that in no other way can we account for the phenomenal advancement of the race since the limiting influences of slavery have been removed. The progress of the black man in the United States has been almost as remarkable in the last half century as the progress of the Japanese in Japan and if we consider the races from the standpoint of general improvement and not the military side, we may reasonably give the negro first place. The number of homes that the negroes have made for themselves, the farms that they have acquired, the professions they have adopted, the wealth they have gained, not only as a people, but as individuals (some of them are really wealthy), all speak most hopefully of and for the future of our colored citizens.

Truly, then, a consideration of the negro race in Knox county will be of especial interest.

This consideration, however, is attended with more or less difficulty. The first comers left little or no record of their doings. Most of them have passed away and those who are still living have rather poor or uncertain memories, so that anything like exact or authentic accounts are hard to get. Generally speaking, the negroes have been unskilled day laborers in this county. Some have been masons, some carpenters, and others contractors. We are pleased to present the following article by Mr. Lewis C. Carter, one of our most respected citizens of the negro race:

THE NEGRO RACE—BY MR. LEWIS C. CARTER

Among the first of the negro people coming to Knox county before the civil war were Harry Van Allen and Susan Van Allen, his wife. They came some time about the year 1840. They were free people and if they were ever slaves,

the writer never knew it. Being the only colored people in Galesburg at that time, they were very prominent. Mrs. Van Allen was a member of the old First church. Mr. Van Allen died some time in the fifties.

Two children were born to them, Mary and Owen Van Allen. Owen Van Allen became a barber, following the trade of his father. He is now living in the west. Mary died some years ago.

Some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Van Allen was married to Mr. Thomas Richardson, being his second wife. Thomas Richardson was also among the early colored people of Galesburg. He and his first wife, were about the second arrivals in Galesburg of the colored people. Mr. Richardson became a prominent and useful citizen of Knox county. His home was on the corner of West and Ferris streets where the Galesburg Electric Light and Power company's plant now stands. The property passed out of the hands of the Richardsons a few years ago. Mr. Richardson was well known as a good farmer and a very capable teamster. He had eight children, four sons and four daughters and all grew to manhood and womanhood. The boys were Tilford, Samuel, Benjamin and Richard; the daughters, Angeline, Janet, Clarissa, and Prodine. Farming was the principal occupation of the sons. They were well known in the city and county for years. Samuel owned property in the northwest corner of section nine, Galesburg township. As far as known, all of the first family of children are dead. Some of the grandchildren are living. Alfred Richardson still resides in this city. He has been a trusted night watchman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company for many years, and his devotion to duty has given him an enviable reputation. It is said of him that he is known to the tramps who swarm in this part of the state as a man who permits no lounging about the company's buildings or yard. He has served several terms on the police force of the city with equal credit.

The Searles family was one of the largest of the early colored families. The old gentleman, Mr. Francis Searles, was born in Steward county, Georgia, March 8, 1772. He was a white man. His wife, Mrs. Polly Searles, was born in the same county and state and was a colored woman. They left their native state in the year 1847 and came to Galesburg where they made their home until he died, in 1875. For a time they lived on South Chambers street. He bought the old Chappell farm situated one mile northwest of Galesburg, where he was living at the time of his death. His wife followed him a few years after. Their family consisted of three sons and six daughters and they all reached mature ages, and they stood well among their people. James Matteson Searles, the oldest son, was an expert in well-digging and laying sewer. His son George W. Searles was a graduate of Knox college. John Adams Searles, the youngest son, moved to Kansas and settled upon a farm belonging to one of his sisters, where he died last year. The other brother died in 1880. The daughters were Mary Ann, Jane Gensey, Betsey, Sarah, Charlotte and Martha. Four of the daughters are still living and are well along in years. Mary Ann lives on North Henderson street and her name is Richardson. She is the mother of Albert Richardson above spoken of. Charlotte lives at 473 South Chambers street where she has resided since the death of her parents. She was injured in a railroad accident some forty years ago, by which she lost a leg and an arm. She follows the trade of dressmaker and earns

her living thereby. The older sister runs a nine hundred acre farm in Kansas. She is a widow. The youngest sister, Martha, lives in Chicago. The mother was a liberated slave before the war and the children were all free-born.

Rev. Levi Henderson was the first negro minister of Galesburg. He came in an early day and his home was about No. 423 West Tompkins street. Rev. Henderson built the first colored church in Galesburg, known as Allen Chapel on East Tompkins street. Rev. Henderson was a very devout man. The writer of this article, at that time a runaway slave boy, had the pleasure of living with him in July, 1863. He died in the '70s and his wife followed him a few years later.

Rev. McGill and his wife, Rachel, were a very venerable couple. Mr. McGill was one of the early pastors of Allen chapel. He was a retired minister of the denomination. He was the father of seven children, two sons and five daughters. One of the daughters is living in Iowa. His son, Isaiah McGill, was well known in Galesburg for many years. He followed the trade of brick mason and plasterer. His son, Hiram McGill, is now living in this city and follows the trade of his father Isaiah.

Many families came from the south during and after the war, which increased the colored population of Galesburg and Knox county very materially. Aaron Welcome and his wife, Sarah, came in 1862. He was a farmer and also followed the carpenter's trade. In 1863 he, with William Webster, John Davis and several others, enlisted in the Union army of the war of the rebellion. There also came the following between 1862 and 1875: George Fletcher, Thomas Roads and wife, Paul Fletcher and wife, Abraham Murray and wife, Perry Cook and wife, Edward Washington and wife, William Stewart, William Laport, Peter Lawsey, William Elsey and brother, George Owens and wife, John Brown and wife, George Solomon, John Hopkins and wife, Elijah Slaughter and wife, John A. Logan, James Lyons and wife, Moses Jenkins and wife, James Johnson and wife, Andrew Anderson and wife, Thomas Stevens and wife, Elias Fletcher and wife, Jefferson Turner and wife, James McGruder and wife and Dennis Fletcher and wife. Several sons of Andrew Anderson are still living in Galesburg and Charles McGruder, son of James McGruder, is now the janitor of Central Primary school building.

The Gash family constitutes quite a large circle. They came soon after the close of the war. They were Jefferson Gash, Anderson Gash, William Gash, George Gash, Harrison (Tip) Gash, Sarah Gash, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Williams and George, her husband, and Mrs. Hildridge, being the brothers and sisters of the Gash family.

Among those who came to Galesburg about this time were William Stewart and wife, Levi Johnson and wife (the wife being a sister of the Gashes), Isaac Green and wife, Mrs. Melissa Alexander (later Mrs. Warren, who became a successful nurse), Jesse Hazel and wife, Henry Will and wife and William Davis. Isaac Green died December 11, 1911, at the age of 76 years. He raised a large family. Jesse Hazel was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison for nine months. He is still a conspicuous figure on our streets. William Davis was also a soldier and a capable plasterer and mason.

Most of the above persons spent their lives in Galesburg and helped to develop the resources of the city and county in their respective vocations and trades. Though their pursuits were in the common walks of life, yet they were useful and filled a general demand, some as farmers and some as common laborers or mechanics. Most of these people came from Missouri, but Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana have each furnished quite a number. Richard Worthington, an old soldier, came from Kentucky. He was very well to do and was supposed to be worth $30,000 to $40,000. He died recently, leaving one son, Richard, Jr., and a fourth wife.

The negroes of the south, as a rule, were better posted on the progress of the war than the poor white people, for the reason that some of their numbers were always with the better educated class of the white people. They were house servants and therefore heard the newspapers read and heard war matters talked over. The information thus acquired was communicated to the colored people on the farms at secret meetings held by the colored people. At these meetings the war situation was pretty carefully considered. The question of freedom was also much talked of. The result of every battle fought, as reported in the southern papers, was soon known to the colored people. They knew the details and whether the victory was favorable to the master or to the slave. The countenances of the white people were carefully observed and if an anxious expression was seen, the colored people knew the news was good for them and bad for their masters, and the reading aloud of the papers told the story. Besides this source of information there could always be found in every community some white man or men who sympathized with the slave, and these men helped to keep the slaves informed of the true conditions and really encouraged them in hoping for freedom as the final result of the war.

All of the above named families became property owners, as well as a number of colored families not mentioned in this article. Out of a population of about twelve hundred colored people, there are about 165 families who own homes. Many of these homes are comfortable and compare favorably with the homes owned by the laboring classes of other races. As it is with the white men, the homes of the colored men improve as their conditions improve and the race generally developes as conditions grow better.

There are two churches in the city of Galesburg belonging to the colored people, the African Methodist Episcopal church and the Second Baptist church. The total value of the two church properties is about $20,000.

I am pleased to insert also the autobiography of Mr. Lewis C. Carter, author of the foregoing account of the negro race in Knox county.

I was born on the farm of Winder C. Dingle four miles north of Palmyra, county seat of Marion county, Missouri, and about fifteen miles southwest of Quincy, Illinois, on the 15th day of March, 1850. I was the slave of Mr. Dingle, he having purchased my mother about six months before I was born. My mother had been the property of his brother-in-law, Wm. Kelly. Kelly had mortgaged all of his property, including my mother, to a money lender and slave dealer by the name of Bill Thompson. Mr. Kelly lost his property as the result of a fast life and high living. At the request of Mr. Kelly, my mother was purchased by Mr. Dingle. My life on the farm was passed about like the average slave boy of that day. As soon as I was large enough to run about I was kept

busy as errand boy. I was also soon large enough to look after the babies, both white and colored. Later I waited upon the table and drove the carriage for my mistress on her visits around the neighborhood. I also looked after the saddle horse. At eight years of age I was put to plowing corn and other field work in general. Mr. Dingle had but a few slaves, three men, Edmond, Bill and Jack. When I was about nine years old Jack was sold south. Soon after Ned, as he was called, was sold to a Dr. Geater in our neighborhood. In 1861 Bill died with lung trouble, leaving me the only male slave, except a brother four years old. I had three sisters on the place. There were two other girl slaves.

Dr. Dingle had two daughters and four sons. The sons had to work on the farm the same as boys do in Illinois. He also hired slaves from other farmers. It was through the influence and assistance of one of these hired slaves that I ran away from my owner. The name of this slave was Ephraim Easley, the uncle of William Easley, the porter at the Galesburg Business Men's club of this city. Ephraim owned a horse which he sold to the soldiers for $90. He had married one of the slave girls. On Monday night, July 14, 1863, he took his wife, one of my sisters, the other slave girl and myself and our plow horses and left for the land of freedom. We left our horses in the woods near Quincy all night in the rain. We had ridden the horses (four of them) thus far and there turned them loose, hoping that they would find their way back to the farm, and we learned that they were recovered about a week later.

We arrived in Galesburg Thursday night, July 17, 1863. We did not know where we were going to stop. The bus driver took us to the home of Mr. Henry Bailey, situated on East Ferris street on the lot now occupied by the Swedish Episcopal church. Mr. Bailey proved to be an old acquaintance of us all. He had recently come from Palmyra. I remained there a week. I worked for a Mr. Stowell on the Knoxville road for twenty-five cents a day hoeing corn. I spent my first free money for a hickory shirt, as I had but the one I wore on my back. Shirts were high in those days, the same could be bought now for twenty-five cents. I lived a week with Rev. Henderson, the colored Methodist minister and then with Dr. Chapman, who found me a home on a farm with Cyrus Metcalf, living north of Mr. Chas. A. Hinckley on Farnham street. I went there August 7, 1863, and remained until March 1, 1864, when Mr. Metcalf moved to Ontario township onto his brother Michael's farm where I remained for two years. All this time I worked for my board and clothes as I had been disabled the winter of 1863-4 with rheumatism. That winter was a very severe one, the roads were blocked and drifted in every direction and my rheumatism proved to be a very stubborn case for I was in bad shape for several years. Nevertheless, the two years spent in Ontario were exceedingly pleasant and happy ones. I had been given my first opportunity of attending the public schools. I was fourteen years old. January 1, 1865, I started to the Ontario school. It was a happy day for me. My mother used to tell me in slavery that in the north black children and white would go to the same school. I could not realize it until I had seen it. I nearly mastered three books the first three months. Three months of schooling a year were all boys got at that time, yet they seemed to get about as much out of it as they do now in nine months or a year. Clothes was not the question in our grandfathers' days. High heeled shoes and peg-leg pants were not known.

Mr. Metcalf moved to Oneida in the spring of 1866 and I hired out to Wm. Stephenson for three months. The remainder of the summer I worked for Henry Leffingwell at Ontario. He was a brother of Dr. Leffingwell of St. Mary's school, Knoxville.

About the middle of August, 1866, I met Mr. S. H. Ferris who lived in Galesburg. He owned a farm at Woodhull. I finally bound myself to him until I would be twenty-one years of age. I was to have board, clothing, three months' schooling each year, one dollar a month to buy collars, ties, take my girl to shows and buggy riding, and one hundred dollars at the end of my service. I had to figure some to make ends meet. When I became twenty-one I had overdrawn $2.35 of my monthly dues, so that was taken off of my hundred dollars. I took a horse instead of the money. A year later I sold the horse to a Mr. David Cutter for $75. I finally had to take two months' board for pay. That was living high—five years' work for two months' board. All together I obtained twenty-two months' schooling, against nine years' schooling that the average boy gets today. All of my four boys received that or more.

I worked nine months for Mr. Ferris after I was twenty-one. The last of November, 1871, I went to work for Mr. Henry Hitchcock, superintendent of the "Burlington" at Galesburg. I worked for him five years, then went into the grocery store of Greene & Dore, June 12, 1876. I remained with that store through five changes of proprietors, covering a period of seventeen and one fourth years. From that house I took up employment with D. C. Raymond & Son, for whom I have worked over eighteen years, making over thirty-five years in the grocery business.

In 1878, June 18th, I was married to Miss Emily Louisa Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Melissa Alexander, a widow, who came from Palmyra in the fall of 1864. They were the slaves of Walker Loutham of Palmyra. Her brothers, Ralph and John, came with them. Ralph Alexander was one of the first mail carriers in Galesburg, appointed by Hon. Clark E. Carr while he was postmaster. To our union six children were born, four sons and two daughters, Eugene, Estelle, Lewis, Jr., Eva, Clarence and Harold. At this writing all are living and in good health. The oldest is thirty-two, the youngest eighteen. We purchased our home at 186 West South street of Hon. T. J. Hale in 1881 and are living in the same house at the present time. I have always endeavored to lend my influence to every cause that seemed good to me, and to work as far as possible for the improvement of the moral tone of the city, and I am pleased to add that my wife has always been an active associate and worker in all efforts of this kind.

LEWIS C. CARTER.

The fact that Mr. Carter has spent thirty-five years in the grocery business in this city with but one change in location is a strong testimonial to his honesty, ability and courtesy as a salesman and the writer further states that during all those years he has been personally acquainted with Mr. Carter, has found him all that one could expect from a young man who has always displayed the steady perseverance, industry and upright character revealed in the foregoing autobiography. That it is not birth or education alone that makes a man is conclusively demonstrated by the story of Mr. Carter's life.

EDITOR.

LABOR UNIONISM IN KNOX COUNTY

By E. A. Tate

THE RISE OF TRADES UNIONISM IN GENERAL

Though the "song of the toiler"—the cry of an underpaid producing class—the struggle for existence of that overwhelming portion of humanity forced to undergo severe oppression at the hands of the taskmasters, has continued throughout all ages, the present-day labor union is of but comparatively recent origin, and scarcely more than in its infancy.

The history of the past five centuries teems with narratives of gallant efforts made to improve the industrial and social conditions of the working classes; yet little relief obtained earlier than the middle of the 19th century when the spirit of united effort through organization took permanent hold upon the world's producers.

Strife, strikes and revolts against the tyranny of taskmasters have existed since time began. Moses, the great leader and emancipator of the Israelites, tells in the book of Exodus of Holy Writ, 1500 years before the coming of Christ, how Pharaoh so oppressed the children of Israel and made conditions so unbearable that the toilers, unable to produce the required quantity of brick, were forced to strike for freedom and flee into a new country. Early historians of England relate wonderful stories of rebellions of the workers against conditions made unbearable by an obdurate employing class. Yet we cannot regard as in any way analogous to the trades union movement of today the innumerable insurrections of subject races, or even the revolts of the tailors' "serving-men," the cotton spinners and others of early England of which the annals of history are full. They were not evoked by any clearly definite body of men, nor did they result in any permanent association of toilers.

The earliest record of any form of organization among the working classes dates back to the early part of the 13th century and even these primitive associations, found chiefly in England and known as Guilds or Friendly societies, bear but little resemblance to the trades unions of the present generation, largely because of the fact that the membership consisted of both the master and the journeymen in any craft or trade (and sometimes of many trades) and the former always made sure that his interests were not neglected. He frequently presided at the meeting, imposed and collected the dues and fines, paid out the funds and conducted whatever correspondence was necessary. Any attempts on the part of the journeymen to secure increased wages, shorter hours or better conditions were promptly frustrated.

Several things contributed to the journeyman's indifference or lethargy in attempting to bring about any change in the make-up or management of these associations. No master employed any great number of journeymen—one or two being the rule rather than the exception, and the journeyman looked forward to the time when his ability would permit him to open shop for himself. Hence, there was a constant changing going on and the journeyman accepted his surroundings for the time being with little thought of bettering his working conditions.

In the year 1387, however, the "serving men" of the London cord wainers are reported to be aiming at making a "permanent fraternity" in rebellion against the "overseers of the trade," and nine years later the saddlers' "serving men" announced they had a fraternity "time-out-of mind," though the masters declared it was not more than 13 years old, and that its object was to raise wages.

In 1415, a law was passed forbidding the "serving men and journeymen" in London to dwell apart from their masters "as they hold assemblies and have formed a kind of association." The masters and the nobility of the nation had always looked upon the toilers as a sort of chattel property belonging to them, and, of course, held sufficient influence with the law makers to control legislation in their favor. On the other hand, the workers had for so many centuries accepted these conditions and toiled on—14, 15 and even 18 hours a day—caring little else than to serve their masters, that the next fifty years saw only isolated attempts at some sort of separate associations of workers. About the beginning of the next century, however, the masters were aroused to find many "friendly societies" and other organizations solely of journeymen being formed. Moreover, the trouble was not confined to London, and in 1538, we find the bishop of Ely reporting to Cromwell that "21 journeymen shoemakers have assembled on a hill without the town and sent three of their number to summon all the master shoemakers to meet them in order to insist upon an advance in wages, threatening that 'there shall none come into town to serve for that wages within a twelve month and a day, but we woll have an harme or legge of hym except they woll take an othe as we have doon'."

LABOR UNIONS OF ENGLAND

Prior to 1700, however, no continuous association of wage earners existed for maintaining or improving the conditions of employment. The journeymen tailors formed what might be classed the first possible forerunner of the trades union, in England, by organizing a trade society about 1710 to 1720, and between that time and the close of the century a number of other societies of tradesmen were instituted, only to be exterminated later by the passage of the famous "general combination act" in 1799, which forbid any combinations of wage earners in the united kingdom.

Through the efforts of one Francis Place, a member of the common council, a broadminded man, whose sympathies extended to the toiling masses, though he himself was a man of some wealth, this unjust act was repealed in the early part of the nineteenth century and organizations of labor began once more to thrive throughout the kingdom.

The traditional history of the trades union movement represents the period prior to 1810 as one of unmitigated persecution and continuous repression. Such unions as claimed an existence before that date possessed a romantic legend of its early days. The midnight meeting of patriots in the corner of the field, the buried box of records, the secret oath, the long terms of imprisonment of the leaders formed the base of many an interesting anecdote told later as the organizations gained strength throughout the land. Even as late as 1834 six Dorchester labor leaders were convicted for the mere act of administering an

oath and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, which action stirred the toilers to still greater demands for justice and the right to associate themselves together for protection.

Early in 1829 the fact became self-evident that solidarity among the whole body of wage earners was essential against the combination of employers, and, following a disastrous six months' strike at Hyde, near Manchester, the spinners' societies of England, Scotland and Ireland were invited to send delegates to a conference to be held at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, in the month of December, 1829. As the result of this conference a "grand general union of the United Kingdom" was established, subject to an annual delegate meeting. John Doherty was general secretary and Thomas Foster and Patrick McGowan were appointed to organize the spinners throughout the United Kingdom. The revenue of the grand union consisted of a tax of a penny a week per member.

In February, 1830, at Doherty's instigation, a meeting was held at Manchester, consisting of delegates from twenty different organized trades, which resulted in the establishment five months later of the "National Association for the Protection of Labor," the expressed purpose of which was to resist reductions, but not to strike for advance.

About the time of the forming of this association the United Trades Cooperative Journal (a weekly paper devoted to the cause of labor) was launched in London, but was presently brought to an abrupt end by the commissioner of stamps, who insisted upon each copy bearing a four-penny stamp. In January, 1831, Francis Place (the toilers' friend) established a paper called the "Voice of the People," said later to have 30,000 circulation.

After two years' existence we hear no more of this national association, but a builders' union sprang up composed of seven distinct building trades, all separate, yet with centralized authority for defensive and aggressive purposes. This union sent strong demands for shorter hours and more pay to the employers, who got together and decided to refuse the demands. They publicly declared that henceforth no man need apply for work unless he was prepared to sign a formal renunciation of the trades union and all its works. In the very heat of the battle the annual convention of delegates was held at Manchester, lasting six days, at which it was decided to erect a central office building at Birmingham, to be known as "Builders' Guild hall." After a fair start the building was abandoned. The strike failed, as did also two other great strikes at Liverpool and Manchester, and many of the local unions were broken up, causing the disruption of the General Builders' union.

In 1833 Doherty began the agitation for an eight-hour workday, and new unions began to form with some rapidity, until in 1834 Robert Owen organized the "Grand National Consolidated Trade union," the real forerunner of the trades union of to-day.

This, then, is in brief the history of the beginning of trades unionism throughout the world, and England is its birthplace.

To-day the British Trades Union congress, organized in 1868, and which corresponds in America to the American Federation of Labor, is the national head or federation of all the unions of the British Isles. Though not so large as the American Federation of Labor, it is a gigantic organization embracing 1,665,000 trades unionists. At the last convention, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne,

England, September 4th to 9th, 1911, there were 521 delegates, and the reports of the secretary showed an increase in membership of 14,418 during the previous year. Daniel J. Tobin and William McFarlane were fraternal delegates to that convention from the American Federation of Labor. The British Trades Union league is the federation of the women's unions and has affiliated about 280,000 women trades unionists.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The history of the movement in other European countries is very similar to that of England. All went through a period of severe oppression. But today Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and even Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania and others have their national federation, embracing almost the entire labor forces in their respective countries.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNIONS

Then came a closer relationship of the toilers of the entire world, and a convention of national trades federations was formed. Beginning August 10th, 1911, the seventh biennial international conference of representatives of national trades union centers was held at Budapest, Hungary. Twenty-seven delegates, representing eighteen nations, and two official interpreters (both union men, each of whom spoke three languages) composed the convention. Herr S. Jaszai of Hungary was chairman and J. Sassenback, representing Germany, was secretary. James Duncan, national secretary of the Granite Cutters of America and first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, represented North America at the conference. The preceding conference (1909) was held at Paris, and an invitation has been extended to hold the 1915 meeting at San Francisco, when the Panama exposition will be on in that city.

TRADES UNIONS IN AMERICA

The birth of trades unionism in America occurred in the year 1803, when we find the New York Society of Journeymen Shipwrights was incorporated on April 3rd. The house carpenters of New York city soon followed, as did also a society of journeymen tailors, both of which were organized and incorporated in the year 1806. The aims of these unions at this early date were the shortening of the daily labor time and an increase in wages.

As time drew on the workingmen in other trades began to realize the benefits of organization, and many new unions were formed, not only in New York city, but in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and several others of the large cities of America. Then came the idea of a union of unions—the first form of federation in the United States—and in August, 1833, a "general trades union" was formed in New York, binding together in one federation all the local unions of the city. On December 2nd, 1833, occurred what had been advertised in one of the daily papers of New York as a procession of the "general trades union," taking part in which were the following local unions: Typographical union, Journeymen House Carpenters, Bookbinders, Leather Dress-

ers, Coopers, Carvers and Gilders, Bakers, Cabinetmakers, Cordwainers, Tailors, Silk Hatters, Stonecutters, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers, Typefounders, Hat Finishers, Willow Basket Makers, Chair Makers and Gilders, Sail Makers and Block and Pump Makers. The parade was an imposing one, with Robert Townsend, Jr., as grand marshal, following which an address was delivered by Ely Moore, who afterwards (during Jackson's administration) became the first labor representative in congress.

January 8, 1834, the General Trades union of Boston was formed, and about the same time a similar organization was instituted in Baltimore. Aside from a few of these large cities, nothing was done in the way of federation until about the close of the civil war.

The earliest federation of any form embracing larger districts than the city was the New England association of farmers, mechanics and laborers, whose first meeting was held in Boston, in 1832, though no records of this meeting are found. Subsequent meetings were held in 1833 and 1834, but after that date we lose all trace of the association. Eleven years later, however, another organization was formed in New England called the New England Workingmen's association. This was not a federation, but a larger association of the individual mechanics and working men of the New England states. Aside from its formation, little was ever heard from it. In the same year (1845) the first national industrial congress was held in New York, with representatives from the unions of all the large cities of the east. Annual meetings were held for the next four or five years, after which it drops entirely out of existence.

From about 1850 to the close of the civil war was a period of autonomous trade organizations on a national basis, while little energy was spent devising or perfecting federations of any kind. The International Typographical union was organized in 1850, the National Trade Association of Hat Finishers, in 1854, the Iron Molders Union of North America, in 1859, the machinists, blacksmiths, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and scores of others from 1860 to '66.

In 1866 the central unions or trades assemblies of New York and Baltimore issued a call for a national labor congress, and on August 20, 1866, 100 delegates representing 61 labor organizations, met in Baltimore. These delegates came from international, national and local unions and city central bodies throughout the country. Political, industrial and social questions of every hue were brought forth and discussed. The "National Labor union" was formed as the result of this meeting and Chicago was selected as the place of holding the session the following year, at which time more than 200 delegates were in attendance. In 1868 two conventions were held, one in May, at Pittsburgh, and the other in September, at New York. This latter meeting was called principally to discuss the general movement for an 8-hour day. Nothing of special importance transpired at the conventions of 1869, '70 and '71, which met at Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. At the convention of 1872, held in Columbus, the "National Labor union" felt called upon to enter politics and nominated David Davis, of Illinois, for president of the United States. This action, however, proved the undoing of the National union, for the locals, one by one, withdrew, and the "National Labor union" died out.

Trades unions in 1873, like everything else that depended upon industrial

activity for support, went to the wall in the financial panic, and wages fell rapidly. An effort to revive the National Labor union at a meeting at Rochester, New York, April 4, 1874, showed no life, and another convention at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, in 1875, met a like fate.

In 1878, however, there began a healthy growth of local unions, central bodies and even national organizations. In 1881 a call was published emanating from the central and western states for a convention, which was held at Pittsburgh about the middle of November of that year. This convention was important as laying the foundation of the American Federation of Labor, and was organized with John Jarrett, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, as chairman. One hundred and seven delegates were in attendance and an organization was formed to be known as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. Samuel Gompers, now president of the A. F. of L., was a member of the first congressional committee; and at the second convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1882, Mr. Gompers was chosen as president of the federation, which position he has retained ever since. The third meeting was held in New York, the fourth in Chicago, the fifth in Washington. At this fifth session, the tactics of the Knights of Labor, a secret society, organized in 1869, at Philadelphia, by a local union of clothing cutters, was severely criticised and condemned. At the next session, held in November, 1886, the title of American Federation of Labor was adopted and from which point the organization dates the beginning of an aggressive, firm, onward march until today its membership consists of 115 national and international unions, having jurisdiction over approximately 28,000 local unions, 493 local unions having no national heads, 631 city central bodies, 187 federal labor unions, and 38 state federations; representing in all an affiliated membership, September 1, 1911, of 1,768,614 trades unionists; gaining 199,723 over the previous year. The four great railroad brotherhoods, the bricklayers and several other trades organizations are not affiliated with the A. F. of L., hence the 1,768,614 members represent but a part of the organized labor movement of America.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor consist of a president, eight vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer; all of whom constitute the executive council, empowered to transact official business when the convention is not in session. Samuel Gompers, a cigarmaker, is president; Frank Morrison, a member of Chicago Typographical union, is secretary; and John B. Lennon, a tailor of Bloomington, Illinois, is treasurer. Last year the receipts from all sources were $182,914.96, and the expenditures $175,524.08. The balance in the treasury, September 30, 1911, was $189,579.56.

The A. F. of L. is divided into departments embracing the building trades department, the metal trades department, the label trades department, and the railroad employes' department; each having a secretary to look after the affairs of his respective department.

As an idea of the extent of the use of the label, 48,234,136 garment workers' labels were used during the year ending September 30, 1911, while the bakery and confectionery workers used 548,210,590 labels during the same period and the cigarmakers, 27,795,900.

The inception and marvellous growth of the railroad brotherhoods above referred to—the engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors—forms an interesting part of the world's labor history.

In 1831 the first steam locomotive tested in the United States was given a tryout on a short road between Albany and Schenectady, in the state of New York, and in 1906, the first great electric high speed passenger engine was tested on almost the same historic ground.

Only a little more than thirty years after the first test, with the country well honeycombed with railroad lines, the few engineers who daily gathered about the little old dingy roundhouse at Marshall, Michigan, instituted a movement from which resulted the first organization of railway employes in America. W. D. Robinson was the leading spirit in the agitation for some sort of banding together for mutual benefit. Others agreed that they should get together somewhere and organize. Invitations were therefore extended a number of engineers on other roads and a meeting was held at Detroit, Michigan, May 8, 1863, at which an order was founded known as the "Brotherhood of the Footboard." Mr. Robinson acted as chairman. He formulated the obligation and read it to the twelve engineers who had responded to the call, as they stood in a circle with joined hands. The records of this meeting contain the following:

"It was motioned and carried that George Adams and E. F. Elwell see about getting hall and furniture for same.

"It was motioned and carried that the $10.00 should be paid back to Mr. Robinson and Mr. Shephard which was their initiation fee, and the same has been done.

"The following members were initiated: Geo. Adams, pd. $5.00; Fred Smith, pd. $5.00; E. F. Elwell, pd. $5.00; Mat McCormack, pd. $5.00; Edward Garrison, pd. $5.00; A. Mott, pd. $5.00; Samuel Hall, pd. $5.00; Fred Swart, pd. $5.00; Fred H. Johnson, pd. $5.00."

This was the starting of what today is Division No. 1, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. A few days later Division No. 2, Brotherhood of the Footboard, was formed at Marshall, Michigan, and the next month the engineers at Galesburg founded a brotherhood in this city.

The name Brotherhood of the Footboard was changed to Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1865. W. D. Robinson was the first grand chief engineer.

On the 14th of May, 1910, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers dedicated a magnificent, up-to-date, absolutely fireproof office and headquarters building in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. This building, erected and owned by the brotherhood, contains over 500 offices, with 132,000 square feet of floor space, and has on the ground floor an auditorium seating about 1,400 people. It is 15 stories high, built of structural steel with outside walls of white stone and white glazed tile, and stands at the corner of Ontario and St. Clair streets, a magnificent monument to the rapid developments and achievements of organized labor.

Five years after the organization of the first Brotherhood of the Footboard, the conductors employed on the Amboy division of the Illinois Central and the Chicago division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad met at Amboy,

Illinois, and formed an order known as the Conductors union. In 1878, the present name—Order of Railway Conductors—was adopted.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was organized in 1874 at Port Jarvis, New York, and from this has grown the present continent-wide and powerful organization of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, now numbering many thousands, is the youngest of the train-service brotherhoods and was organized at Oneonta, New York, September 23rd, 1883.

The Switchmen's International union, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the Order of Railroad Station Agents, the Order of Railway Clerks and other kindred organizations have followed.

From a few miles of wooden track in 1830 the railroad business has grown so rapidly that to-day there are more than 325,000 miles of track in the United States and about 1,500,000 persons engaged in the industry, the greater portion of whom are members of the various brotherhoods.

LABOR UNIONS OF KNOX COUNTY

Galesburg Lodge No. 62, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has the distinction to-day of being the oldest labor organization in Knox county. Its charter, now hanging on the east wall of the Trades Assembly hall, bears the date January 17th, 1865, though its history dates back almost two years prior to that time.

About the middle of June, 1863, ten or a dozen of the engineers running out of Galesburg, imbued with the idea that "in union there is strength" and inspired by the institution of the first railroad brotherhood in America only a month previous at Detroit, met in a little back room over where is now Burt's drug store and formed a local organization known as the "Brotherhood of the Footboard." And Stephen A. Randall of 556 South Broad street is the only surviving charter member of that little band of devoted men who, in this county, first awoke to the realization of the need of workingmen banding themselves together for protection and advancement.

Knowing full well that capital was unalterably opposed to combinations of labor, the utmost secrecy was maintained as to membership in the new society, for knowledge of its existence had spread to the company to whom it was a "thorn in the flesh." The railroad officials determined to nip the new union in its infancy and used every tactic to find out just who were members. Every engineer found to belong, or thought to belong, was summarily discharged. Mr. Randall was one of the men instrumental in forming the organization and one also who was soon let out of the company's employment. Those who were discharged left the city and sought work elsewhere, only to learn that they were blacklisted, and securing a run on other roads was a difficult proposition. Mr. Randall returned to Galesburg, however, and was one of the men who, in January, 1865, transformed the "Brotherhood of the Footboard" into Galesburg Division No. 62, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the company, the men were determined that they should not be deprived of their rights to organize, and soon the organization grew so strong that the company began to realize the futility of further antagonism and ceased its hostility. Many of the discharged engineers

were reinstated to their former runs, among whom was Mr. Randall, who remained in the engine service of the Burlington, the Wabash and one or two other roads, until, as he puts it, "the trains were made so long that the engineer could not hear the shouts of the conductor from the way-car," when he retired from the service and has since devoted himself to caring for a small farm he succeeded in acquiring, though he still maintains his membership in the brotherhood, and was last year given an honorary membership by the grand lodge, a thing held by few members of the order.

Mr. Randall is authority for the statement that Galesburg's Brotherhood of the Footboard was the fourth railroad brotherhood to be formed in America, and though given No. 62, many lodges have lower numbers which were since formed, such as Los Angeles No. 5, Indianapolis No. 11, Springfield No. 23, Aurora No. 32, etc. With a twinkle in his eye, he relates that Galesburg, though the fourth to form, was given No. 62 to make the railroads believe there were many locals in existence and that the order was exceedingly strong.

Galesburg now has two lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the second, No. 644, being instituted February 29th, 1904, and is the largest brotherhood in the United States on any one railroad division.

Singular as it may seem, though the engineers had sown the seed of unionism in this county in 1863, no further efforts were made to formulate other organizations for almost twenty years. The records at headquarters in Peoria of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen show that Progress Lodge No. 105, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was organized at Galesburg March 15th, 1882, with twenty-two charter members. Also that the lodge was removed to Chillicothe, Illinois, in September, 1899 (after the Burlington strike), and finally surrendered its charter on June 10th, 1902. However, the firemen soon realized that this was too big a division point to be without an organization, and Lodge No. 477, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was instituted here May 1st, 1904. The name was changed to Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen March 1st, 1909.

The cigarmakers were the third to take the step towards forming a union, and on March 22, 1883, a charter, signed by Adolph Strausser, as international president, was granted to Cigarmakers' Local Union No. 200 of Galesburg, Illinois. The first officers were: Val Weiss, president; Ed Tomlins, vice-president; J. A. Williams, recording and corresponding secretary; C. Geist, financial secretary, and D. Sherlock, doorkeeper. None of its charter members now reside here, and little is known of the early formation of this, the first trades organization to begin its existence in this vicinity.

Galesburg Division No. 83, Order of Railway Conductors, was next in line and was formed July 23rd, 1883. The following years, in September, Galesburg Lodge No. 24, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, first saw the light of day. Both of these railroad organizations met with some opposition on the part of the company at first, but later were well received, and to-day are flourishing brotherhoods.

Seven years later there developed a spirit of organization among the tradesmen of the city, and Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners No. 360 was organized December 22, 1890, with Oscar Renier, first chairman; Cal Gray, secretary, and J. R. Rogers, treasurer. The initial meeting was held in a small

hall on the south side of the public square. Typographical Union No. 288 soon followed with a meeting in the old Brotherhood Steam Print office on South Cherry street, where the Plaindealer now operates, and was granted a charter February 22nd, 1891. A number of tailors met in what was then Fletcher's tailor shop on the second floor over where is now the People's Trust and Savings bank, and organized Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 169 on March 21st, 1891. During the winter some of the wives and daughters of the railroad trainmen began the agitation for a women's auxiliary to the trainmen, which resulted in the formation on January 19th, 1891, of Sincerity Lodge No. 6, L. A. to B. of R. T.

As summer approached these new trades organizations began to discuss the advisability of celebrating Labor Day—the first Monday in September being designated as a legal holiday in many of the states of the nation by this time. The carpenters and the tailors favored the holding of a celebration, while the other unions and brotherhoods did not. Celebrating Labor Day at this early date was rather a difficult undertaking. Trades organizations were comparatively a new thing and lacked numbers. Many of the citizens also looked upon them as sort of anarchistic bodies designed to destroy rather than to build up industry. Few cared to encourage them, and the securing of speakers for such an occasion was no easy task. However, the carpenters and tailors determined to pull off a celebration and gained the consent of Eugene W. Welch and Congressman George W. Prince to deliver addresses.

On September the 7th, 1891, then, the first Labor Day celebration was held in Knox county. At 9:00 o'clock in the morning the Galesburg Marine band, dressed for the first time in their new uniforms, began playing in front of the square facing Main street. By 10:00 o'clock the parade was formed on Main street, headed by Lewis Thompson, of the carpenters, as chief marshal, with John Forsythe of the tailors and Chris Geisler of the carpenters as assistant marshals. The standard bearer for the tailors was C. G. Lind, while Ed. Bushong bore the banner for the carpenters. In line were 40 tailors and 58 carpenters, besides a few scattering members from the cigarmakers, printers and perhaps one or two other organizations. Following the band came the speakers' carriage —a handsome new barouche, drawn by J. H. Williamson's matched team of greys, with "Hank" himself handling the lines. Seated with the speakers were Chas. Hasselleaf, president of the carpenters, and Albert Johanson, president of the tailors. The profession passed around the square and east on Main street across the "Q" tracks to Pearl street, where street cars were waiting and all went out to Highland Park, where the festivities were to be held. An admission to the park of ten cents was charged to help defray expenses.

After a stirring selection by the band, Mr. Hasselleaf, who acted as chairman, introduced Hon. Geo. W. Prince, who delivered a splendid address to the great crowd which had gathered. He was followed by Eugene W. Welch, who, in a short but stirring speech, made a deep impression with the union men on the ground. B. F. Holcomb and F. A. Freer were also called to the stand and made short speeches. A basket dinner followed, which was greatly enjoyed. Then the afternoon was devoted to games and sports of various kinds. Dancing proved a special feature of both afternoon and evening with Gaines' orchestra furnishing the music.

The success of the first Labor Day celebration and the showing made by the carpenters and tailors inspired other tradesmen and resulted in the organization, on December 14, 1891, of Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 12, and of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 29, on December 28th, of the same year.

In Galesburg, as it had been elsewhere, when a sufficient number of trades were organized, the tendency was to associate all into one central body composed of delegates from each of the unions. In the room known as Spring's hall, 104 Main street, delegates from the various unions of the city met, on July 8, 1892, and formed the Galesburg Trades and Labor assembly. J. Forsythe of the tailors' union called the meeting to order. A. G. Mathieson, George Gallarno and Daniel Nolan were chosen as a committee on credentials and they reported the following delegates present and entitled to a voice in the proceedings:

Cigarmakers, No. 200—A. M. Everly, W. L. Woods, F. J. Weiss.

Painters, No. 29—J. A. Peterson, H. W. Lohmar, C. M. Peterman.

Tailors, No. 169—Daniel Nolan, J. Forsythe, Edward Ayten.

Carpenters, No. 360—C. H. Geisler, J. R. Rogers, N. P. Swanson.

Printers, No. 288—Geo. Gallarno, H. C. Smalley, A. G. Matheson.

Bricklayers, No. 12—A. W. Truedson, W. E. Harry, W. Davis.

The election of its first officers resulted as follows: President, A. M. Everly; vice-president, J. Forsythe; recording and corresponding secretary, George Gallarno; financial secretary, W. E. Harry; treasurer, Daniel Nolan; sergeant-at arms, J. R. Rogers; trustees, C. H. Geisler, H. W. Lohmar and A. W. Truedson.

Standing committees were appointed on organization, legislation, grievances, labels and printing.

The four principal officers of the assembly since its birth are shown by the annexed table:

OFFICERS OF GALESBURG TRADES ASSEMBLY SINCE ORGANIZATION

1892-93, A. M. Everly, Cigarmakers, President; Geo. Gallarna, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; D. Nolan, Tailors, Treasurer; W. E. Harry, Bricklayers, Financial Secretary.

1893-94, L. N. Thompson, Carpenters, President; L. R. Maddox, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; D. Nolan, Tailors, Treasurer; W. E. Harry, Bricklayers, Financial Secretary.

1894-95, Adolph Fink, Printers, J. H. Donnelly, Cigarmakers, Presidents; L. R. Maddox, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; D. Nolan, Tailors, Treasurer; W. E. Harry, Bricklayers, Financial Secretary.

1895-96, L. N. Thompson, Carpenters, President; W. E. Cleveland, Broommakers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; D. Nolan, Tailors, Treasurer; A. Gustafson, Painters, Financial Secretary.

1896-97. J. A. Smith, Printers, W. A. Marshall, Printers, Presidents; E. A. Tate, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; D. Nolan, Tailors, Treasurer; A. Gustafson, Painters, Financial Secretary.

1897-98, W. A. Marshall, Printers, President; E. A. Tate, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; D. Nolan, Tailors, Treasurer; C. H. Eckhart, Printers, Financial Secretary.

1898-99. H. Holborn, Bricklayers, President; E. A. Tate, Printers, Record-

ing and Corresponding Secretary; D. Nolan, Tailors, Treasurer; A. Gustafson, Painters, Financial Secretary.

1899-1900, J. C. Tate, Carpenters, President; E. A. Tate, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Earle Thompson, Printers, Treasurer; A. Gustafson, Painters, Financial Secretary.

1900-01, J. C. Tate, Carpenters, President; E. A. Tate, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Geo. Sanderson, Clerks, Treasurer; J. H. McKamy, Clerks, Financial Secretary.

1901-02, J. C. Tate, Carpenters, President; E. A. Tate, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; W. O. Thompson, Cigarmakers, Treasurer; J. H. McKamy, Clerks, Financial Secretary.

1902-03, W. R. Boyer, Broommakers, W. O. Thompson, Cigarmakers, Presidents; E. A. Tate, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; W. O. Thompson, Cigarmakers, Treasurer; H. E. Kent, Cigarmakers, Financial Secretary.

1903-04, E. P. Nelson, Clerks, President; Mrs. N. D. Parker, Label League, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; E. J. Hughes, Bricklayers, Treasurer; J. C. Sjodin, Painters, Financial Secretary.

1904-05, E. P. Nelson, Clerks, J. C. Sjodin, Painters, Presidents; E. J. Corbin, Painters, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; L. A. Swanson, Broommakers, Treasurer; F. W. Kinney, Cigarmakers, Financial Secretary.

1905-06, J. C. Sjodin, Painters, President; E. J. Corbin, Painters, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; E. A. Tate, Printers, Treasurer; W. H. McKeighan, Printers, Financial Secretary.

1906-07, J. C. Sjodin, Painters, W. F. Kinney, Cigarmakers, W. A. Marshall, Printers, Presidents; C. F. Calson, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; E. A. Tate, Printers, Treasurer; J. Hultgren, Broommakers, Financial Secretary.

1907-08, W. H. Lohmar, Painters, President; C. F. Calson, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; E. A. Tate, Printers, Treasurer; Geo. Palmer, Printers, Financial Secretary.

1908-09, F. L. Morrill, Cigarmakers, C. F. Calson, Printers, Presidents; E. J. Corbin, Painters, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; E. A. Tate, Printers, Treasurer; Geo. Palmer, Printers, Financial Secretary.

1909-10, E. J. Corbin, Painters, President; Geo. Palmer, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; E. A. Tate, Printers, Treasurer; Henry Isaacson, Clerks, Financial Secretary.

1910-11, E. A. Tate, Printers, President; Geo. Palmer, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; J. W. Ramp, Clerks, Treasurer; C. S. Bartlett, Clerks, Financial Secretary.

1911-12, Geo. Palmer, Printers, President; R. S. Barnes, Printers, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; J. W. Ramp, Clerks, Treasurer; C. S. Bartlett, Clerks, Financial Secretary.

One of the first actions of the assembly was to pass resolutions at its initial meeting offering sympathy, support and aid to the miners at Homestead, Pennsylvania. At this meeting it was also decided to celebrate Labor Day under the auspices of the trades assembly. At the second meeting, July 20, 1892, a com-

mittee consisting of J. Forsythe, C. H. Geisler, A. G. Matheson, W. E. Harry, C. M. Peterman and A. M. Everly was appointed to make arrangements. The committee met the following Sunday and started plans which resulted in Galesburg's first celebration of Labor Day under the auspices of the Galesburg Trades and Labor assembly the first Monday in September, 1892. A splendid parade was held on the principal streets of the city in the forenoon with two bands and many floats. The afternoon exercises were held at Highland Park, where nearly 6,000 people assembled. Mayor Forrest F. Cooke and Hon. S. H. Bashear were the speakers. Galesburg trades unions have participated in Labor Day celebrations as follows:

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS PARTICIPATED IN BY LOCAL UNIONS

1891—Highland Park. L. N. Thompson, Marshal. Speakers: Hon. G. W. Prince and E. W. Welch. Chairman, Charles Hasselleaf.

1892—Highland Park. Speakers: Mayor F. F. Cooke and Hon. S. H. Bashear. Chairman, J. Forsythe.

1893—Lake George. Speakers: Mayor Cooke, W. F. Bailey and John Hammerstrom. Chairman, O. N. Marshall.

1894—Went to Quincy (Baldwin Park).

1895—Lake George. J. H. Donnelly, Marshal. Speakers: Father L. S. Coffin, Godfrey Haas and Rev. J. H. Rudy, Quincy. Chairman, G. C. Wright.

1896—Lake George (Kewanee here). A. Gustafson, Marshal. Speakers: Mayor Tunnicliff and Bishop Fallows. (W. J. Bryan spoke from train at Mulberry street in the evening.) Chairman, J. H. Donnelly.

1897—Lake George. C. C. Mattocks, Marshal. Speakers: Mayor Cooke, Cong. Prince, Rev. Stead, M. J. Daugherty and C. K. Ladd of Kewanee. Chairman, W. A. Marshall.

1898—Went to Kewanee. (2,285 tickets sold here.) Speakers: Cong. Prince and A. J. Boutelle.

1899—Galesburg Race track. Speakers: Hon. L. Y. Sherman and Thos. I. Kidd. Chairman, J. C. Tate.

1900—Went to Canton. Speaker: Eugene V. Debs.

1901—Court House Park. (Kewanee, Canton and Farmington here.) Speakers: Bishop Spalding, W. A. Alton, Peoria, and George Thompson, Chicago. Chairman, J. C. Tate.

1902—Went to Kewanee.

1903—Went to Peoria by way of P. T. Co. and I. C. Ry. Speaker: John B. Lenon.

1904—Maley's Grove. Speakers: W. T. Wallace and John C. Sjodin. Chairman, E. P. Nelson.

1905—Highland Park. E. A. Tate, Marshal. Speakers: Clarence Darrow, S. G. Cunningham, Mayor Sanborn and Ex-Mayor Shumway. Chairman, J. C. Sjodin.

1906—Highland Park (Kewanee and Canton). W. L. Jordan, Marshal. Speakers: Mayor Shumway and J. H. Dehner. Chairman, J. C. Sjodin.

1907—Went to Burlington, Iowa.

1908—Parker Amusement Co. on Frost lot.

1909—No celebration here; some went to Rock Island, some to Peoria.

1910—Excursion on the new Rock Island Southern Traction line to Rock Island.

1911—Highland Park. - Speaker: P. J. Flannery, Chicago.

The following condensed list of Knox county's labor unions, with dates of organization, will prove of value to some students of labor history:

Brotherhood of Footboard, 1863, changed to Division 62, B. of L. E., January 17, 1865; B. of L. F. March 15, 1882, reorganized May 1, 1904, changed to B. of L. F. & E. March 1, 1909; Cigarmakers, March 22, 1883; O. R. C., July 23, 1883; B. of R. T., September, 1884; Carpenters, December 22, 1890; L. A. to B. of R. T. No. 6, January 19, 1891; Typographical, February 22, 1891; Tailors, March 21, 1891; Bricklayers, December 14, 1891; Painters, December 28, 1891; Trades Assembly, July 8, 1892; Barbers, November, 1892, reorganized May 12, 1898, again January 1, 1902; Building Laborers, December 10, 1892; Stonecutters, April 4, 1893, reorganized 1905; Plumbers, April 18, 1893; Broommakers, August 14, 1895; Federal Labor union, September 18, 1896; Retail Clerks, September 30, 1897, reorganized May 15, 1906; Plasterers, February 5, 1898; Bakers, June 17, 1899; Iron Molders, August 14, 1899; Laundry Workers, August 29, 1899; Ladies' Label league, November 13, 1900; Teamsters, December 8, 1900; Broom Corn Sorters, Sizers and Helpers, January 19, 1901; Hod Carriers, January 29, 1901; Electrical Workers, May 9, 1901; Horseshoers, May 14, 1901; Sheet Metal Workers, August 5, 1901, reorganized May 7, 1903; Women's Trades Union league, December 14, 1901; Musicians, January 14, 1902; Brickmakers, March 15, 1902, reorganized March 14, 1910; Bartenders, July 28, 1902; Ice Handlers, August 5, 1902; Machinists, November 26, 1902; Pressmen, May 23, 1903; Street Car Men, September 22, 1903, reorganized October 22, 1908; B. of L. E., Division 644, February 29, 1904; L. A. to B. of L. E., February 14, 1905; News Boys, March 17, 1906; T. M. A., December 29, 1906; L. S. to B. of L. F. & E., 1909; Stage Employees, July 13, 1909; L. A. to B. of R. T. No. 425, July 24, 1909; Cement Workers, September 18, 1909; Freight Handlers, February 28, 1910; Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, April, 1910; Stationery Firemen, May 5, 1910; Draymen, October 1, 1910; Garment Workers, August 7, 1911; the Lathers, Blacksmiths, Switchmen, Bro. Ry. Clerks, Bro. Ry. Carmen, dates not learned.

After organizing on July 8, 1892, the Trades assembly met in Spring's hall, 104 Main street, nearly two years, when it removed to a hall at the corner of Prairie and Simmons streets, over Wright's laundry, now Ferris feed store. In 1895 the third floor of the Peter Nelson block, corner Main and Seminary, was rented and the assembly met there until October 21, 1897, when it occupied a hall in the Ferris building at 8 Main street. On December 16, 1898, the assembly rented the third floor of the new Jacobi Bros. & Mack building, where fine quarters were established and occupied until March 10, 1904, when the central body moved to the Buckley building, 12 Main street. Finding more room necessary, a door was cut through the wall separating the Buckley building from the Lescher building and both halls were occupied. On September 22, 1905, the second floor of the Buckley building was also leased and fitted up

and some of the unions met there. On October 3, 1898, the assembly bought the lease of the Knights of Pythias in the O'Connor building, at 61 South Cherry street, and removed to that hall, remaining there until May, 1910, when it leased the entire fifth floor of the Bank of Galesburg building, with elevator service at the Kellogg street entrance, and has met there since. Twenty-one unions are now sub-renting of the Trades assembly, while the others meet in various other halls of the city.

In the spring of 1901 the assembly voted to place a business agent in the field to keep in close touch with industrial conditions in the city, report unfair work, act as arbitrator in disputes and secure the best conditions possible for the toilers. Accordingly on April 11 H. W. Lohmar was elected to act in that capacity and served for one year. On May 22, 1902, G. A. Tilton was elected and served until June 11, 1903, when he resigned and the office was left vacant for a year. On July 27, 1904, Mr. Tilton was again selected to act as business agent, and did so until November. The assembly dispensed with a business agent then until May 21, 1908, when C. M. Peterman was elected, but resigned on August 1. He was succeeded by Ed Wood, who filled the office for six months. On April 8, 1909, E. K. Brasel was made business agent and served until the fall of 1910, since which time the assembly has done without such officer. The business agent devoted his entire time to the interests of the unions and the assembly and was paid a salary raised by a special per capita tax upon all bodies affiliated with the Trades assembly. His was a disagreeable job at best, always sought when trouble arose, frequently sent to inform employers that unfair conditions must cease or trouble would begin. Threatened, abused, despised by the employer, who would take advantage of labor, the business agent, nevertheless, accomplished much good in his daily rounds, straightened out many a knotty situation, secured shorter hours and better pay for the toilers of the city.

Much of the success of organized labor in a community depends upon the facilities for intelligently informing, not only the entire membership of all organizations, but the public at large, upon the objects and aims of labor unions, and presenting a fair statement of the issues in any controversy. To this end Galesburg and the surrounding territory has been exceptionally fortunate in having a newspaper published weekly in the interest of the toilers, which has borne the highest respect of the citizens generally.

The Galesburg Labor News was founded by Jacob Smith in November, 1895, and, although the voyage of seventeen years has been extremely rough at times the little ship has sailed steadily onward bearing its messages of cheer and encouragement, spreading the doctrines of trades unionism, never missing an issue. Two years previous Charles F. Calson had launched "The Unionist," a most creditable advocate of trades unionism, which appeared in May, 1893, but, owing to the financial distresses which invaded the country during that year, was soon forced to suspend publication.

On November 7, 1896, Henry C. Smalley acquired a half interest in the Galesburg Labor News, and the sheet was enlarged and its usefulness extended through the new blood instilled and a greatly increased circulation. January 16, 1897, the paper was removed from the "Gazette" office—the scene of its

birth—to the "Plaindealer" printing office. On September 4 of that year Mr. Smalley assumed full control of the paper by purchasing the interest of Mr. Smith and for six years labored unceasingly to give his readers a reliable, fair and conscientious publication devoted to the cause of labor. His untimely death on October 29, 1903, brought sorrow to a multitude of admirers both in and out the ranks of trades unionism. He was a member of the city council, being an alderman from the first ward, and was known for his honesty of purpose, his clear understanding of the needs of a growing city and his conscientious efforts to give it his best endeavors. On November 1 five hundred union men marched with bowed heads to pay tribute to a departed leader. The services were held at the Baptist church conducted by Rev. J. Y. Aitchison. John C. Stevens also spoke.

Upon the death of Mr. Smalley, his brother, S. Warren Smalley, took control of the Labor News and, with J. L. Wilcox as editor, continued to issue the paper until his death, September 4, 1904, the day before Labor Day. Then it was that a stock company was formed and the purchase of the paper made from the heirs. The stock of this company was subscribed entirely by the unions of Galesburg, Canton and Monmouth, and the paper is still owned and published by the unions. No individuals own any of the stock. The first officers of the board of directors were C. T. Salisbury, president; S. O. Means, of Monmouth, vice-president; William A. Marshall, secretary, and C. F. Keeling, treasurer. J. L. Wilcox was chosen as editor, but resigned on April 1, 1905. E. A. Tate, then of Chicago, was selected as editor and manager of the paper and got out his first issue on April 28, 1905.

The paper was now being issued from the press of the Evening Mail. After six months' publication in this office, Mr. Tate presented the company a plan to purchase an outfit of its own, and on November 1, 1905, a plant was installed at 143 South Cherry street, which has since been paid for out of the earnings of the company. Mr. Tate resigned on December 1, 1910, to accept the position of deputy county treasurer, and George H. C. Palmer was reelected as editor and manager, which position he has since filled with credit to the company.

The labor union of to-day is indeed a complex institution. It is made up of a great variety of minds, each possessing ideas of perhaps widely different character, yet so blended into the one real purpose of uplifting mankind as to make it a most compact organization, exceedingly democratic in its principle of abiding by the will of the majority. It thrives through the axiom that "the welfare of one is the concern of all." No community of any industrial importance could prosper well without it. The idea of freedom of contract by the individual in a community where no unions exist means the competition of the laborers to secure a job resulting in the lowest standard of wages, long hours of toil, the inability of the parents to properly educate the oncoming generation, all of which in turn means very little money to be spent in the regular channels of trade and which determines the prosperity of the community. If the workmen get good pay the business man will enjoy a good trade; if poorly paid, the business interests will suffer and prosperity lurk in the distance.

Frequently we see conflict between capital and labor. Neither will agree to the appeals of the other. Each hurls abuse at the other and threatens dire results. Labor boycotts and capital blacklists. Almost invariably it is a misunderstanding of the absolute needs of the one or the other. A conservative conference by both parties would doubtless reveal a means of conciliatory methods beneficial to all.

No organization of capital ever destroyed a combination of labor that did not, or will not, again come forth stronger and more determined than ever. Both are essential to the needs of society as composed to-day, and both are, or ought to be, of vast benefit to society. Carefully compare the intelligence, the morality, the social and financial standing of a community thoroughly unionized with one where no organizations exist and you will readily discern the superiority of the organized community.

The spirit of fraternity existing in all unions is especially helpful to a community. Many a sick or decrepit brother has been kept from want through acts of kindness on the part of fellow-unionists. Families of deceased members have been provided with means to tide them over perils that confronted them. Sanitariums, hospitals and homes have been established to care for the aged and disabled members in their declining years. The railroad brotherhoods have a home for disabled railroad men at Highland Park, Illinois, valued at a quarter of a million dollars, where hundreds of the so-called "broken rails" have been happily cared for. Beneath the shadow of Pike's Peak at Colorado Springs the printers have established a home where consumptive and otherwise disabled printers are enjoying the hospitality of their more fortunate brothers, who take great pride in providing this beautiful home for the wornout typesetters, many of whom are restored to health and returned to their families cured of the dread disease. Six hundred thousand dollars has been spent in the purchase of lands, erection of buildings, tents, annexes and cottages. The pressmen have recently established a home in the beautiful hills of Kentucky. These homes are maintained through setting aside a small fraction of the annual dues paid by each member, little felt by him as he contributes his share to the maintenance of an organization which pays him a hundred per cent dividend in the advanced wage and improved working condition.

Occasionally a trades unionist oversteps the bounds of propriety and commits deeds which reflect discredit upon the organization. These are to be deplored and should not be charged up to the unions, none of which approves any act of violence or lawlessness. The time is fast coming when trades unionism will be better understood and commended rather than condemned.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

MISCELLANEOUS

Water transportation in the early days was considered of much more importance to the people than it is today. Then there seemed to be no question about the advisability of using the streams of the state for that purpose and to

assist and further make available the principle of transportation by water, various canals were constructed and it seems that provision by the state was made for such counties as had no canals or railroads to aid in the transportation problem. In illustration of this point, we find the following entry in the county commissioner's record of March 12, 1838.

Ordered: That the auditor of public accounts of the state of Illinois, be and he is hereby authorized and requested to issue his warrant on the treasurer of said state, in favor of H. J. Runkle or his order, for the amount due Knox county in the appropriation to the different counties through which no railroad or canal is provided to be made at the expense of the state of Illinois, as provided by the eighteenth section of "an act to establish and maintain a general system of internal improvements," approved February 27, 1837, and that the clerks issue a certified copy of the order to the said H. J. Runkle.

This order was made to obtain what was coming to Knox county by virtue of that crazy policy of internal improvements which was inaugurated in the state of Illinois by the act referred to in the order and which practically annihilated public and private credit in the state of Illinois and of the whole country and gave us the most terrific financial crash that the country has ever seen. It is stated on good authority that a former citizen of the city of Galesburg was a prominent broker in the city of New York at that time and that he lost every cent he had and that he never after recovered from his downfall.

Another call for internal improvement funds was made by the county of Knox at the June term of court and at the December term, 1838, a payment was actually made to the county on account of said funds.

To H. J. Runkle, agent for Knox county to draw the appropriations by an act of the legislature entitled "an act to establish and maintain a general system of internal improvements" approved February 27, 1838, who was appointed at the June term of this court, rendered his account as follows:

Drawn from the Fund Coms.....		5850.
Treasurer's receipt filed	$5800.	
Expenses of said Runkle	49.65	
11 days employed at $1.50.....	16.50	
	$5866.15	
Amount drawn	5850.00	
Due H. J. Runkle	$ 16.15	

Ordered: That the clerk issue an order on the treasurer in favor of H. J. Runkle for sixteen dollars and fifteen cents for account as above stated.

Also, at the June term, 1839:

H. J. Runkle, agent, to draw the internal improvement appropriation, made an additional return as follows:

One hundred and ninety-nine dollars received, Knoxville, April 18, 1839, of H. J. Runkle as agent of the county of Knox, to draw the appropriation of the state of Illinois, to such counties through which no railroad or canal passes through the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

(Signed) JOHN EADS, *Treasurer.*

There is another order of the court made at the March term, 1838, which will be interesting reading and which is given below. It seems it was supposed that there was valuable salt mines in Vermilion county, and the state claimed the ownership of the same and ordered the sale of these lands, the proceeds to be divided among certain counties named in the act providing for the sale. Knox county was allowed $100 of the proceeds as shown by the following order:

Ordered: That the auditor of public accounts of the state of Illinois, be and he is hereby authorized and requested to issue his warrant on the treasury of said state in favor of H. J. Runkle or his order for one hundred dollars, being the amount appropriated to the county of Knox, out of the avails of the sales of the Vermilion Saline lands by "an act making appropriations to counties therein named." Approved March 4, 1837, and that the clerk issue a certified copy of this order to the said H. J. Runkle.

The board of supervisors of Knox county has expressed itself on a variety of subjects and apparently in a variety of ways. Sometimes the action of the board has been very commendable and sometimes the action taken would not be taken again after more experience and further deliberation. The following resolution offered by W. S. Gale, at the January meeting, 1866, forms very good reading today and might with propriety be offered today by any board or even any political gathering:

Resolved, That as the war for the preservation of our county and the free institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, has left our county burdened with a debt, vast in proportions, and testing to their extent the endurance of the American people,

The honor of the nation requires that all this debt, and the obligations incurred in this great struggle shall be fully met and paid to the last dollar.

That the credit and commercial prosperity of the county are promoted by such legislation as will insure at an early day the resumption of specie payment by the government, and the return to coin as a measure of value in commercial transactions.

That the people of Knox county are ready and willing to accept their responsibilities, and bear their full proportion of the public burdens.

That asking no other relief, and no other favors, they have a right in common with their fellow citizens, to expect from the national and state legislatures, such legislation as will properly adjust and apportion these burdens as will develop to the uttermost the industry of the country and protect the people from plundering, monopolists and office holders.

That we approve of a tariff on foreign importations sufficiently high to protect the infant manufacturing enterprises of the country, and secure the development of our vast mineral resources.

That we believe it the duty of the government to secure the opening of every natural channel from the grain growing districts to the seaboard which is worth the necessary outlay, and to secure within a short period a railroad communication across the continent, and with the rich mines of the interior.

That we believe the control of the great highways of the country has been too long intrusted to the exclusive management of men, who have no responsibilities to the public, and who are expected to seek only the promo-

tion of private interests without any regard to the wants, necessities and interests of the public except so far as attention thereto may promote such private interests.

That while we do not propose to indicate what legislation is called for in the case, we are satisfied there is something which requires correction, when a railroad from the city of Galesburg to the city of Chicago can, in one year, without running to its full capacity, earn a sum of money equal to its entire cash cost, when the road through this county to Peoria can collect rates of freight which will afford a fine compensation for wagons drawn by horses.

That there is something requiring correction when we are entirely deprived of the important markets of St. Louis and Cain, except in time of navigation, notwithstanding we have from this county railroad communication with both, from the fact that the connecting railroads are the property of different companies and permit the passage of no freight, except with the loss and delay of repeated changes of cars, and rates of freight double those charged for similar distances on single lines of road.

That the construction of new competing lines of railway is not the true remedy for these evils, requiring as it does an impossible outlay of capital and utterly inefficacious in securing that connection of lines, and transfer of freight, without suitable provision for which we can never realize the full benefits of railroad transportation.

That in our opinion prompt and wise legislation to effect the opening of new channels of trade, the improvement and proper control of the old, protecting all the vested rights of corporation, and the inalienable rights of the people, is essential to the prosperity of the country and absolutely required to enable the people to support those burdens, which must be borne if the national honor is to be sustained.

ENDORSEMENT OF BOARD OF HEALTH AND INSTITUTE FOR IDIOTS

April, 1866.—Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved,* That "an act to provide for a board of health in each township in those counties adopting township organization" approved February 16, A. D. 1865, be and the same is hereby accepted by this board.

January, 1867.—Mr. Vaughn offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved,* That in the opinion of the board of supervisors of Knox county the legislature of this state should make a liberal appropriation and permanently establish the institution now in operation in this state for the schooling and intellectual elevation of idiots. And our senator and representative are hereby respectfully requested to use their best efforts to accomplish this purpose. And that the clerk of this board is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the parties above named.

CONDEMNATION OF REGISTRATION LAW

January, 1869.—Mr. Lanphere offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved,* That the enactment of the registry law of this state, ap-

proved February 15, 1865, has been attended with a heavy expense to the county without any aggregate returns. That in our opinion it has failed to prevent illegal voting, the ostensible object of its enactment, and we therefore request our member of the legislature to use all honorable means to procure its repeal.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

January, 1876.—Mr. Sumner offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: *Whereas,* This is the centennial of our national birth, and it appearing to us eminently fitting and proper that the people should in some suitable manner give expression to their gratitude and appreciation of the blessings of civil liberty secured to us in the birth and continued growth and prosperity of our free institutions, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of the military tract to come together at Galesburg on the 4th day of July next and in an appropriate manner commemorate the centennial of our national existence.

April, 1876.—Robert L. Hannaman, Esq., appeared before the board in behalf of the committee on centennial celebration of the Fourth of July and in a brief speech represented the action taken in favor of such general celebration of the Fourth to be held in the county at Galesburg, and concluded by asking on behalf of the committee that the board appropriate from the county fund the sum of $2,500 or $3,000, to be expended in such centennial celebration.

On motion the request was referred to the committee on miscellaneous business.

In the matter of the request for an appropriation out of the county treasury to pay the expenses of a centennial Fourth of July celebration, your committee would beg leave to refer the same back to the board for its action.

On motion of Mr. Holyoke the application for an appropriation in aid of the centennial Fourth of July celebration was laid upon the table.

PUBLICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

The board always objected to the newspapers' charges for the publication of its proceedings, which were considered too high. For a number of years the proceedings were published in one paper and also in pamphlet form. This matter is pretty well explained in the following action:

September, 1876.—Mr. Temple offered the following resolution: *Resolved,* That the printing and distribution of the proceedings of the board of supervisors in pamphlet form be discontinued.

Mr. Gaines moved to amend, or substitute, that the publication of the proceedings of the board in the county papers be discontinued; and that in lieu thereof two thousand copies of the proceedings be published in pamphlet form.

Mr. Felt moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Adopted. Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Campbell, Bates, Felt, Gale, Dieterich, Chambers, Sisson, Deatherage, McFarland, Barnett, Eiker, Woodmansee, Swigart, Stuckey, Sloan, West and Soles, 17. Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Curtis, England, Temple, Tucker and Gaines, 5.

Mr. Felt offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved,* That this board will not pay any paper for publishing the proceedings of this board, unless such paper shall publish a full report, as furnished by the clerk.

CONCENTRATION OF RAILROADS

April, 1877.—Mr. Tucker presented the following resolutions, which were adopted: *Resolved,* That whereas the concentration of all the railroads in this and the adjoining counties, in a single management, seriously threatens the prosperity of the community and creates an apparent absolute necessity for concert of action for the protection of individual interests; that there being no other organization to whom it more properly belongs, we deem it right and appropriate for the county board, as the representatives of the people, to adopt such measures as are within its power to secure to citizens such measure of protection as the law can be made to afford, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on revenue and equalization be directed to inquire into and ascertain what rates of freight are charged by the railroad companies on property shipped to and from points in this county; how such rates compare with charges made on other roads for like service; whether such rates are exorbitant and unreasonable and contrary to law; whether and to what extent points in this county are discriminated against; what legal steps can be taken, if any are thought necessary, to procure from the companies modifications of their charges; what legal redress the citizens of the county may have and what steps may properly be taken by the county board to protect its citizens.

Resolved further, that the county boards of the counties of Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry and Stark be invited to take similar action and to correspond with the chairman of the committee on revenue and equalization with reference to calling a convention of representatives of the several boards to provide for united action.

Resolved, That the committee be directed to hold such sessions between this and the next meeting of this board as they may deem best and that they be authorized to incur such reasonable expenses as may be required to carry into effect this resolution.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER

January, 1878.—Mr. Hale presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were on motion unanimously adopted:

Whereas, From the most remote ages, and among all nations, gold and silver, either exclusively, or in common with other metals, have, by common consent and universal custom, as well as by the enactments of the law-making power, been established, recognized and used, as the representatives of value, and the mediums of exchange of property, in other words, as money; and

Whereas, The value of all property has been measured, and the rights of the creditor, and the liabilities of the debtor class, in every community, have

been fixed, limited and defined, by the conjoint money power of these two metals; and

Whereas, During the years 1873-74, in an obscure, indirect, oblique—if not in a clandestine, surreptitious manner—silver was in these United States deprived of its main money power; thus, in its immediate and remote consequences (if persisted in), causing a greater disturbance in values, and a greater convulsion and revolution in every civil and social relation, than any event that has transpired in the history of the country, whereby the purchasing power of the money remaining, that is, gold, is greatly increased, but only by the great depreciation in the selling power of property; whereby the value of all securities and the profits of all creditors are greatly increased, but only by a great increase in the burdens and liabilities of all debtors; whereby the rich are to be made richer, and the poor poorer; and

Whereas, Acts of legislation are pending in the congress of the United States having in the purpose the repeal of this unjust, unequal, and injurious legislation, and the restoration to silver of its original full money power: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by this board of supervisors, representing in this expression the almost unanimous voice of the people of Knox county, that we denounce as unjust, unequal, partial and injurious, the legislation that was resorted to for the demonetization of silver, and demand its repeal.

Resolved further, That the senators and members of the house of representatives, from this state, have our hearty approval and support in their efforts to secure such repeal.

Resolved further, That we respectfully but earnestly present these views to the president of the United States, with the hope that he will unite with the other departments of the government in restoring silver, as money, to the circulation of the country.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be spread upon the records, and a copy thereof be furnished to the member of congress from this district, to the senators from this state, and to the president of the United States.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

January, 1881, 1883.—Mr. Gale (W. S.) offered the following resolution, which was made the order of business for 2:30 o'clock this afternoon:

Resolved, That this board request the state senator and representatives from this district to endeavor to have repealed so much of the law referring to industrial school for girls, as makes the counties from which inmates are sent responsible for their support.

Mr. Gale (G. W.), committee on almshouse and paupers, read bills of almshouse for that institution, previously examined by the committee, and after a partial reading of said bills, the further reading of such bills was suspended, and the special order of the hour being called, it being 2:30, the resolution offered this morning by Mr. Gale (G. W.) was called up.

The ladies representing the auxiliary society of the Illinois Industrial school

for girls being present, were heard upon the resolution, and after a free discussion the resolution of Mr. Gale was adopted.

January, 1883.—The following is taken from report of committee on miscellaneous business, read by Mr. Mathews:

That in the matter of resolution from the county clerk of McLean county, in the matter of industrial school for girls, we endorse the same and recommend that a copy of same be printed as part of the record.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. G. MATHEWS,
HARVEY MONTGOMERY,
W. A. BOYDSTUN,
Committee.

The following is a copy of the resolution referred to in the foregoing report:

Resolved, That we request our senator, Hon. J. W. Fifer, and our representative in the legislature, Hons. LaFayette Funk, Simeon H. West and Thos. F. Mitchell, to use all honorable efforts to secure a repeal of the "act to aid industrial school for girls," or at least so much thereof as makes counties liable in any way for the expense of maintaining such schools, or the expense of sending girls to such schools.

On motion of Mr. Eiker said report was accepted and the recommendations of the committee concurred in, and the clerk directed to issue orders in accordance therewith.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS, MARCH, 1883

March, 1883.—Mr. Latimer, chairman of the road and bridge committee, stated that the bridges of the county had been badly damaged by the recent floods. The Trenton bridge is gone; also the bridge at London Mills, and the bridge known as Cedar Creek bridge in Indian Point. The Burnett bridge at Maquon is badly damaged. The bridge at London Mills is a county bridge. Fulton county has authorized its commissioners to rebuild or replace the bridge on the same conditions as it was originally built. So far no proposition has been made by contractors, with reference to the old bridge, that is more advantageous to the county than to sell it for old iron; some contractors refuse to consider the old bridge at any price. Its original cost was about $3,000. It is probable that contracts can be made to rebuild this bridge for about $2,000, and the old one turned in as old iron in part payment. The Rio and Henderson bridges, heretofore ordered, are in process of construction, and in some of the towns the construction of stone abutments has been contracted.

He stated further that he had considerable correspondence with different bridge contractors, and had learned that unless contracts were made at once Knox county would have to wait until fall for the completion of her bridges, so many bridges throughout this state and other states having been washed away, and he recommended that contracts for such bridges as we require be made at once.

(Mr. Robson said he thought the committee, in making contracts, should be confined to bridges, the abutments for which had been constructed and approved

of by the committee. This course should be pursued for the protection of the county and as a guarantee of good and substantial work.—Clerk.)

After some discussion Mr. Robson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the road and bridge committee be, and is hereby authorized, in connection with a like committee from Fulton county, the same to act jointly, to rebuild or replace the bridge at London Mills, on abutments and approaches to be built by the town of Chestnut in Knox county and the town of Hickory in Fulton county, to the satisfaction of said committee.

Mr. May offered the following amendment:

Strike out all after the words "to act jointly" and then add "to rebuild or repair the iron bridge and approaches at London Mills on abutments to be built by the town of Chestnut in Knox county and the town of Hickory in Fulton county, to the satisfaction of said committee."

(It was objected that the resolution as amended was contrary to the usual custom of the county in this, that by it the county assumed the cost of constructing the approaches to the bridge and it would constitute a precedent whereby the towns, in the future, might claim the same relief.

In favor of the amendment it was argued that this bridge was exceptional and could not be cited as a precedent. It is located on the county line, and the resolution as amended corresponds with the action of Fulton county, and unless the same action is had by Knox county no progress could be made on the work until after another meeting of the Fulton county board.—Clerk.)

And thereupon Mr. May's amendment was adopted.

And the question recurring on the resolution of Mr. Robson, as amended, and a vote having been taken, said resolution as amended was carried.

Mr. Wertman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the road and bridge committee be instructed to examine the piers on Spoon river at the bridge known as Trenton bridge and, if found suitable, to place thereon an iron bridge suitable for the place. And if the piers are not found good and substantial that said committee be authorized to construct a bridge at that place as soon as the town of Truro makes said piers to the approval of said committee.

On motion of Mr. Wertman the road and bridge committee were authorized to sell the old Trenton bridge on Spoon river to the best advantage.

On motion of Dr. Foote the joint committee of Knox and Fulton counties were authorized to dispose of the old bridge at London Mills as they see fit.

Mr. Harden stated that the bridge at Cedar Creek ought to be of iron, and moved that the matter be referred to the road and bridge committee with power to act and that said committee be authorized to dispose of the old wreck to the best advantage. Carried.

April, 1883.—Mr. Latimer read the following report of the committee on roads and bridges:

State of Illinois, ss.
Knox County.

Board of Supervisors—April Term, A. D. 1883

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Your committee, to whom were referred the matters pertaining to roads and bridges, would beg leave to submit the following report:

On matters referred to us at special meeting March 20 we report as follows: We met with the Fulton county committee at London Mills on 26th of March and received bids from five different bridge companies, and we accepted the bid from the King Iron Bridge company for the erection of an iron truss bridge 120 feet long, at the sum of ($2,563) twenty-five hundred and sixty-three dollars and the old bridge to be completed by the 1st of June next, and also received proposals for the erection of the approaches, but have not yet contracted for the same. We also contracted with the Massillon Bridge company, Ohio, for the erection of the three bridges ordered by this board, namely, one in Indian Point, 66 feet; one in Henderson, 46½ feet; one in Rio, 46½ feet, to be completed twenty-five days after notification of completion of the masonry, at eleven dollars and seventy-five cents ($11.75) per lineal foot, the same five companies competing.

The committee visited Walnut Creek site for bridge, and under the instructions of this board we agreed with the commissioners of said town of Walnut Grove to place an iron structure, on completion of stone work, to the satisfaction of this committee, and the bridge will be contracted for by your present committee. We visited the Truro bridge and found the abutments of no account. We sold the old bridge for one hundred seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($176.25), which amount is now in hands of chairman of this committee for your disposal. The old wooden bridge at Cedar creek is not yet disposed of.

We further report on matters referred to us at this meeting, the following bills be allowed:

J. W. McCutchen, com. work and mileage.....$3.30
J. A. Shaffer, com. work and mileage..... 5.00
A. L. Smith, com. work and mileage..... 7.80

The appropriation asked for Haw creek in aid of repairs of Burnett bridge, we recommend be allowed and the amount of ($300) three hundred dollars be issued by the clerk in favor of the highway commissioners of said town.

J. S. LATIMER,
WILLIAM A. BOYDSTUN,
JAMES PADEN,
J. C. EIKER,
JOHN SLOAN,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Gale, said report was accepted and its recommendations concurred in, and the clerk directed to issue orders in accordance therewith.

On motion of Mr. Gale, Mr. Latimer was directed to pay into the county treasury the money received from the sale of the Trenton bridge.

DRAM SHOP LICENSE

September, 1889.—In report of committee on miscellaneous business we find the following:

In the matter of the petition from Truro township asking the board to grant one, G. O. Tucker, licensed to keep a dram shop in Williamsfield, your committee would refer the same back to the board for their action.

On motion of Mr. Gale, the board took up the question of license.

Moved by Mr. Becker that the prayer of the petitioners for dram shop license be refused. Carried.

GALESBURG BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

July, 1894.—The following communication was read and referred to the judiciary committee:

GALESBURG, Ill., June 22, 1894.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County:

The undersigned, constituting the board of park commissioners of the city of Galesburg, respectfully represents that they have as such commissioners charge of the city park adjoining the courthouse grounds owned by the county. The two tracts lie contiguous, and, there being no intersecting streets, they constitute in appearance one park. It would greatly improve the appearance to have the trees in both tracts uniformly trimmed and the lawns and walks kept clean and in good condition. Untrimmed trees, dead trees and unkept lawns in either tract of land necessarily disfigure and mar the symmetry of the other. While we have official charge of the city park, the west half of said grounds, we tender our unofficial service to the county in taking charge of the courthouse grounds, we offer to superintend the trimming of trees, the removal of dead limbs and dead trees, caring for the lawn and keeping the walks clear of grass and weeds and the planting of trees and shrubbery with the advice of the sheriff and perform all duties connected with properly caring for said grounds the same as we care for the city park.

Our services, whether of any particular value or not, would be gratuitous. If permitted to take charge of your grounds, the only expense would be necessary bills for labor, and for any material purchased for use on said grounds.

We respectfully suggest that the trees on the court house grounds now very much need trimming, and that a trivial expense for unskilled labor under the direction of a person experienced in caring for trees will greatly improve the appearance of the grounds. This proposal is not intended and should not be construed as in the slightest degree criticising the condition of the county grounds.

Our view is that uniformity in the care of the park and court house grounds will be of benefit and add much to the beauty of both.

Very respectfully,

J. V. N. STANDISH,
P. F. BROWN,
HIRAM MARS,
HENRY GARDT,
J. W. HAMMOND,
O. F. PRICE.

Mr. Gale presented the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That until further action of the board, the park commissioners of the city of Galesburg be authorized to take charge of the court house grounds in terms and manner proposed in the communication at this meeting read, from said park commissioners.

Referring to the proposition from the park commissioners of the city of Galesburg to take charge of the court house grounds, your committee are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to place the care of the grounds in other hands than the officers of the county, and that an attempt to give partial control to others might result in complications and make it difficult to define the responsibilities of the officers in general charge. The committee fully appreciates the motives that prompted the offer of service and recommend that the sheriff and janitor be directed to give more care to the proper trimming of the trees and care of the grounds and avail themselves of the advantages of frequent consultations with the park commissioners, and that the sheriff be authorized to incur reasonable and necessary expenses in carrying out these directions.

INVESTIGATION OF CRUELTY AT ALMSHOUSE

July, 1894.—A petition was presented requesting the board to investigate the charges of cruelty to an idiotic boy confined in the almshouse, John Moore by name, by the authorities thereof by snipping or cutting off strips of skin for the purpose of grafting upon the arm of another inmate. Said petition being signed by J. D. Moore, J. B. Miller, J. U. Pickrel, J. D. Housh and eighty-two others, residents of the county.

Mr. Gale moved that the petition be referred to the almshouse committee with instructions to investigate and report to the board.

Mr. Pickrel moved to amend so that the petiton be referred to a special committee. Yeas, J. F. Latimer, Ed. A. Felt, W. H. Wiley, R. H. Pickrel, John R. Young, John McCrea, 6.

Nays, W. S. Gale, J. L. Burkhalter, Nels Nelson, C. E. Allen, Isaac Callender, H. M. Sisson, Alex Heflin, Henry M. Reece, J. S. Simpson, Malcom Smith, Wm. Robson, F. C. Bearmore, Frederick Becker, J. F. Hubbell, R. A. Lower, B. F. Pitman, John G. Emery, 17. Amendment lost.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Gale the same was adopted by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Robson of the same committee, read the following additional report, which, on motion of Mr. Sisson, was adopted:

In the matter of the complaint of cruelty to Jake Moore, at the almshouse, by the superintendent and county physician, referred to the committee for investigation, we find the undisputable facts to be: Anne Kendahl, a young woman suffering from the effects of a severe burn, and otherwise in ill health, was a temporary inmate of the almshouse. She was of a poor, respectable family, had been employed at the time of the accident as a domestic, and was spoken of as a well mannered, industrious girl, and she enlisted sympathy by the bravery with which she bore her misfortunes.

Some portions of the burned surface failed to heal, and the loss of one arm

was declared by the surgeon almost inevitable with any ordinary treatment. A relief was hoped for by resorting to the process of skin-grafting. There was at the same time a permanent inmate of the almshouse a young man in perfect health, with fine physical development—an idiot or intellectual paralytic—with no defect in vocal organs, unable to speak, with no more apparent reason than the least intelligent of domestic animals, requiring as constant care as the most helpless infant.

To this person the surgeon resorted to procure the necessary bits of skin to supply the wants of the patient. So far as the patient is concerned the operation seems to be successful and the prospect good for her discharge after a time, with use of both arms, not entirely perfect, but sufficient to enable her to provide for herself and remove the danger of her becoming a permanent public charge.

As to her, the acts of the surgeon were eminently wise and humane, and he is entitled to credit and consideration for his courage and skill and he has rendered valuable service to the county.

As to the man. It is claimed that the operation of taking minute pieces of the outer skin is not very painful, and such is the testimony of a well known citizen of Galesburg, who underwent the same operation for the benefit of a friend.

That it has not permanently injured him is apparent on examination, aside from the pain and uneasiness, he suffered no inconvenience as he had nothing to do.

Of course the consent of the young man was not asked, he was not capable of giving consent or of being made to comprehend what was wanted.

If he could have had a moment of reason it might have been called to his attention, that from infancy to manhood he had been cared for by others and for many years by persons who had no interest in him and on whom he had no other claims than his helplessness, that no man of his age in the county had greater prospects of a life prolonged to old age and that for all the years to come he must remain the same heavy charge. That this was the one time in all his life that he might render some service to others in return. Incapable of considering or acting for himself, the superintendent assumed the right to act for him in this case as in others.

The superintendent failed to consult the relatives of the man living in the county, but three years before taking charge of the institution, he found the man there, and from that time to this no communication has been received from anyone on his account, no one claiming to be his friend has visited or inquired for him, none had in any way contributed to the cost of his keeping, those to whom a legal liability to contribute attached were presumably unable. The superintendent considered him abandoned to the county and supposed the officials of the county were expected to use their own judgment and discretion in his management, care and support.

The committee fail to find any good foundation for charges of cruelty or of wilful and unnecessary injury to the young man. They believe the efforts of

the surgeon made with the approval of the superintendent were well meant and skillfully applied and were in the interest of humanity and of the public service.

Wm. Robson,
J. S. Simpson,
W. F. Stanton,
Robt. Byram,
R. A. Lower,
Committee.

ORPHANS' HOME SOCIETY

September, 1894.—The following communication from the Orphans' Home society was read and referred to the same committee:

Illinois Children's Home Society,
Chicago, August 29, 1894.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Knox County, Ill.:

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in handing you a list of the children taken from your county, with date when received, name of child, from whom received, at what place, etc.

This society will be glad to co-operate with you in the care of your homeless, dependent children and will do so on terms already agreed upon, which I think will be mutually pleasant and helpful to you and beneficial to the taxpayers. When a child of sound mind and body is received by us we will undertake to care for it permanently, placing it in a carefully selected and well approved family home, with constant local oversight until of legal age.

Trusting that the relations of this society and your board may continue to be mutually pleasant and helpful, I am,

Very respectfully,
Geo. K. Hoover.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SUPERVISORS, MARCH, 1895

Annual conventions of delegates representing the boards of supervisors from the counties under township organization had been held annually, beginning in the year 1887. Our board did not send representatives until the winter of 1895. W. Selden Gale and William Robson were the representatives, and their report is so full of interesting matter that it is given in full.

Mr. Gale of the special committee appointed at the December meeting of this board to represent the county at the state convention of supervisors and county commissioners, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, Knox County, Illinois:

The committee appointed at the December meeting of the board to attend the eighth annual convention of supervisors to be held at Edwardsville on the 15th day of January begs leave to report.

The undersigned only of the committee were able to fill the appointment, Mr. Stephenson, unfortunately, being detained at home by private business.

There were present at the convention, besides the members of the Madison county board, one hundred delegates from forty counties.

The convention was mostly composed of gentlemen who had been connected with their county boards for several years, and the design of the meeting was to permit discussions on matters especially pertaining to the management of county affairs, comparisons of methods and exchange of views drawn from personal experience.

The matters most freely discussed in the formal meetings and in the conversations among members were those that occupy the special attention of the boards at the regular meetings. Revenue taxation, road and bridges, care of poor and insane.

As to the care of the insane, the opinion was unanimous and intensely felt. Men familiar with the management of insane in counties could form no other opinion or fail to realize its overshadowing importance.

Even in counties like our own, where all has been done that can well be done for the care of those unfortunates, the deficiencies are only too apparent, when we compare them with the state institutions, where, with larger numbers to provide for, due classification can be made, suitable provision made for each class and physicians and nurses with thorough special training supplied.

An enlargement of some of the existing institutions and the addition of a new institution, with capacity equal to the largest of those belonging to the state, would be still less than a fully adequate provision and ought not to be at all delayed.

The question is not of cost, but of efficiency. It matters little whether the expense is borne by the people throughout the county or the state. Comparisons were made of the methods of supporting the poor by counties and by the towns, as prevails under former special legislation in some counties.

It was claimed where the expenses are paid from the town funds more care was used to avoid unnecessary and excessive use of money and closer scrutiny of bills than when town officers made the bills and the county paid them.

It was also claimed that great pressure was often brought to bear upon the supervisor in favor of individuals not always deserving by friends of the claimant, who are ready to make their influence felt by their votes. Oftentimes persons become fixed on the counties as pensioners and cannot, without difficulty, be shaken off, very little credit being given the supervisors for resisting claims in favor of the town on the county fund.

As an illustration an experience in Adams county was given, where, after, under the statute, a county agent was appointed to relieve the supervisor in Quincy, the cost was reduced from $16,000 to $8,000 per annum. The supervisor elected in the city could not free himself from the local pressure, in large part coming from saloonkeepers.

A resolution was offered asking the legislature to provide for a change from county support of poor to town support in any county where the people, at an election to be called for the purpose, should so decide. The committee to whom it was referred reported adversely, and by a majority vote of counties the report was sustained.

Reason given it would throw an undue proportion of the cost of the poor

on towns containing villages and practically exempt farming towns from that tax, under present conditions the poor being driven into the village for shelter.

The discussion fully confirmed your committee in the opinion that the system into which this county has drifted is, take it all in all, the best.

We have provided a comfortable alms house, where the worthy poor can meet kind and humane treatment, and we insist that all persons, as a condition of receiving aid from the county, should, if able to go, be taken to the alms house.

Leaving to the small towns and trusting to the humanity of their people to provide occasional relief to those in temporary want. Some counties go further than ours in providing for medical attendance on the poor to be supplied by contract. They make contracts in every town, the cost usually being somewhat in proportion to population.

The convention was addressed, as by appointment, by Mr. Charles W. Thomas of Belleville on equitable taxation. Mr. Thomas has very pronounced views and a very energetic delivery.

He declared our system of assessment and taxation the worst in existence this side of Turkey.

He insisted that the increase in wealth in this country is in franchise and privileges in far greater degree than in tangible property, and this vast amount of wealth, for the most part, escapes taxation.

He denounced the state board of equalization and its methods in the valuation of corporate property. He instanced the action of the board as to railroads. He said when the board first assessed the railroads they put an assessment upon their capital stock in addition to the value put on visible property; that this being resisted by the railroads, it was suspended during years of litigation. That the courts of final resort sustained the assessment, but that from that time to this the board had never made another assessment of such capital stock. He stated the valuation and the actual earnings of the Chicago & Alton railroad, claiming that property was undervalued.

He explained and strongly advocated the system of assessment proposed in the report of the revenue commission of '86, by which the revenue for the state should be derived from taxation of railroads, and other property and franchise, which shall be exempt from taxation for local purposes, making the several counties independent of each other in assessments, and take from assessors the motive for competition in lowering values. Mr. Thomas was ill and unable to complete his address which was listened to with great interest.

In conversation among members during recess, some exceptions were taken to some of Mr. Thomas' positions. A former member of the board of equalization fully agreed that the property of corporations was, in many cases grossly under-valued. But while the railroad property seemed under-valued as compared with some descriptions of property, as compared with all the property in the state, it paid more than its fair proportion.

When the board of equalization put an assessment upon the capital stock of railroads, their visible property was estimated at not more than cost of replacement, that the assessment on capital stock was designed to cover the difference between such cost and actual value. That this mode being objected to, the board

attempted to put a value on the visible property based, not on apparent cost, but upon its earning capacity, and this method has since been followed.

It appeared also, that the tax on the Chicago & Alton railroad, as stated by Mr. Thomas, was somewhat higher than it would be under the rule proposed by the revenue commission.

A gentleman from Rock Island introduced a proposition for taxation of real estate mortgages as an interest on the land.

On this resolution and the address of Mr. Thomas, the committee on taxation, Mr. Gale, chairman, reported as follows:

In the matter of the resolution referred to the committee in regard to taxation of mortgage interests on land: they are not prepared to recommend the passage of this resolution in its precise terms, they recommend an expression of opinion by the convention that encumbered real estate should be assessed against the owner of the equity and of the encumbrance, according to the proportionate value of the several interests.

As to the matters presented to the convention in the able address of Mr. Thomas, the committee recommend the convention ask of the legislature careful consideration of plans to provide for the revenue required for the expenses of the state from other sources than the assessed valuation of property, leaving the several counties independent of each other, in matter of assessment and collection of revenue. And the further elimination of the element of competition among assessors in law valuations, by providing for assessments by county officers, basing the levies for county, town and municipal purposes on the valuations made by such county officers.

The first item of the report was adopted with some opposition. The second item unanimously adopted.

The committee on permanent highways and bridges submitted a report in two propositions.

First, the appointment of a non-partisan commission to have general supervision of the roads of the state, the manner of constructing, with duty to make surveys and ascertain character and location of materials for said construction, etc.

Second, allowing county boards to submit to the people of their counties the proposition to adopt a county road system, with a board of commissioners to take charge of the roads in the county and employ engineers, requiring all road work to be done under the direction of the county commissioners and county engineers, classifying the roads constructing the more important at the general expense of the county.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Baldwin, of LaSalle county, the author of the proposition, sustained the report in a well prepared and forcible address.

He dwelt upon the great losses to farmers by want of constant access to markets over good roads—compared the roads of Illinois to those of European countries ancient and modern—declared that with all our progress in civilization and our improvements, our roads were getting, year by year, worse, under wasteful and insufficient expenditures and want of system.

Other speakers followed, sustaining the chairman of the committee. Reference was made to the supply of stone, especially near Joliet, to the use of con-

vict labor on the roads. A gentleman from Quincy proposed a levy tax on successions from 2 to 50 per cent, increasing as the value of estate increase, the proceeds to be applied to highways. As usual the Appian way was referred to.

The first speech in opposition was by a gentleman from Iroquois, who had spent part of his life in sight of European military roads, who had practical knowledge of roads in a country level in its surface without any material for hard roads.

Your delegates felt bound to represent the feeling so decidedly expressed in the Farmers' Institute of Knox county. Others rapidly followed in opposition to the proposition. It was claimed we had already a system of public highways in our magnificent railroads connecting the remote districts with the commercial centers, a system more perfect and complete than ever till our times was known to the world. Carrying men and goods at an economy of time and cost till now undreamed of—moving freight the length of the state as cheaply as by horse and wagon over good roads for ten miles.

We were told to compare the Appian way with the Chicago & Alton railroad.

We were reminded that the roads of Illinois that are maintained at the cost of the tax payer are neighborhood roads leading to the nearest station and few townships are without a railroad station and that such roads will be most properly cared for by the people interested in their use.

The statement that the roads of the state were not improving was on all hands denied. Gentlemen from counties that have within a few years adopted township organization declared their roads are better cared for under the township system.

There is a spirit of emulation in the towns and taxes are more cheerfully paid, and liberally levied when the people feel an interest in the application.

It was urged that it was only a question of local option. No county need adopt the system if opposed by the people, to which it was replied, that it was not merely local option, as it might give the power to a portion of the county by combination, to control expenditures to the prejudice of other portions. The report was rejected by an overwhelming majority followed by continued applause.

A proposition recommending the amendment of the road and bridge laws, to give counties the option to discontinue collection of poll tax was vigorously debated and passed by a small majority.

A proposition was adopted recommending passage of a law requiring semi-annual report to supervisors from state's attorneys.

One recommended making the state's attorney ineligible for re-election was rejected.

A draft of a bill for amendment of the Australian ballot law was introduced, coming from the Adams county board and endorsement of convention asked.

The object was to more clearly define the provisions of the act as applying to the town election, while the object was approved the bill was too complex to be intelligently passed upon by the convention in the limited time. There was general expression of opinion in conversation that the law ought not to have been made to apply to town meetings in rural townships.

A committee was appointed, requested to personally present the recommendation of the convention to the legislature. Mr. Eades, of LaSalle (chairman of

convention); Miller, of St. Clair; Collins, of Adams; Gale, of Knox; Irwin, of Tazewell; Hay, of McLean; Conklin, of Iroquois.

A committee was directed to call the 9th annual convention to meet at Kankakee, January, 1896.

Your committee believe the interests of the state will be promoted by annual convention of supervisors for consultation, exchange of views and comparison of methods. That the value will be in proportion to the attention given them and the more or less full representation of counties. They recommend the passage of resolution calling the matter to the attention of the board of '95 and advising the sending of delegates to the convention of '96.

W. SELDEN GALE,
WILLIAM ROBSON.

In connection with the foregoing report, Mr. Simpson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the foregoing report be adopted and that we hereby extend a vote of thanks to Messrs. Gale and Robson, our representatives to the state convention of supervisors and county commissioners of this state, for the full and complete report presented by them of the proceedings of the convention. And we would hereby most heartily endorse the action of the convention in its adoption of the report of its committee on legislation, recommending to the legislature the careful consideration of plans to provide for the revenue required for the expenses of the state from other sources than the assessed valuation of property, and we would also hereby approve their recommendation of calling the attention of the board of 1895 to the convention which will meet in Kankakee in January, 1896, and their advising of the sending of delegates to that meeting.

April, 1904.—Mr. Robson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Be It Resolved, That as the next regular state convention of county commissioners, supervisors and clerks is to be held in Galesburg in 1905, the chairman of the county board appoint a special committee of seven, the chairman of the board to be a member thereof, to make arrangements for said meeting.

Mr. Rebstock announced the following special committee on arrangements for state convention of county commissioners, supervisors and county clerks, to be held in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1905: Messrs. Robson, Clark, Swanson, McWilliams, McDowell and Cowan.

December, 1904.—Mr. Robson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the special committee on arrangements for the state convention of county commissioners, supervisors and county clerks be and are hereby authorized to proceed with and carry out all necessary work pertaining to the convention.

MOTHER BICKERDYKE MONUMENT

September, 1903.—A committee of the Mother Bickerdyke Memorial association appeared before the board and requested permission to be heard. On

motion permission was granted, and Mrs. Fannie Blazer addressed the board, asking that the Mother Bickerdyke Memorial association have leave to erect a statue in honor of Mother Bickerdyke on the courthouse grounds.

On motion of Mr. McWilliams such leave was granted.

Mr. McWilliams further moved that the chair appoint five members of the board to form with the chairman of the board a special committee of six, the chairman of the board being chairman of the special committee, to determine the location of the memorial statue on the courthouse grounds and to act with the committee having charge of the same from the association. The motion carried.

Wednesday, 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Rebstock announced the following named persons, Messrs. McWilliams, Burkhalter, Sisson, McDowell and Woods, as the special committee as provided for in yesterday's proceedings.

FERRY BOATS

On the 2nd day of September, 1834, the commissioners of the county entered into a contract with Simeon Dolph for building a ferry boat on Spoon river, said boat to be completed within three months from this date for the sum of $45, to be paid on the completion and delivery of said boat agreeably to said written contract. On the 4th day of March the year following it appears that the ferry boat was completed according to contract and that the contract was returned and endorsed satisfied by the clerk of the court. It does not appear whether the boat was to transport passengers only or whether it was intended to carry carriages, horses and loaded wagons. That sum of money to-day would just about pay for a good rowboat, but it is quite likely that at the time the boat was constructed it would be large enough to carry anything that might come along and seek passage over Spoon river. At that time the court ordered that the clerk issue a license to Simeon Dolph to keep ferry on Spoon river at the crossing of the road leading from Knoxville in a direction to Canton for the term of one year from the first day of March, 1835, upon the payment to the treasurer of the sum of $2 and giving bond as required by law.

In the early days before very many bridges were constructed the crossing of streams was effected by means of ferries. We have just noted the establishment of a ferry on Spoon river where the road from Knoxville runs southeast toward Canton. On the first day of June, 1835, the county commissioners entered an order that the clerk issue a license to Asa Crooks of Henry county to keep a ferry according to the law across Rock river. The following is the order establishing the ferry, also for the license and the rates of ferriage established.

Asa Crooks made application in open court for a ferry to be established on Rock river at or near the Prophet's Village, in Henry county, and the said Asa Crooks having made it appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioners that a notice of his intention in relation thereto had been posted upon the door of the courthouse, in the town of Knoxville, at least four weeks preceding the sitting of this court and there being no other application before this court in

relation to a ferry on said stream, and the court being of opinion that said ferry is necessary and of public utility, it is therefore ORDERED: That a ferry be established on Rock river in the county of Henry at any point on said river within one mile of the mouth of the creek near Prophet's Village, subject to such regulations, restrictions and forfeitures as are provided by law or as may hereafter be provided by law in relation to ferries.

ORDERED: That the clerk of this court issue a license to Asa Crook of Henry county to keep the said ferry according to law, upon his paying into the county treasury the sum of two dollars for the amount of the tax on said ferry for the term of one year from this date, being the amount of the first year's tax on said ferry, and also on his entering into a bond with sufficient securities as provided for by law in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, conditioned as is required by law.

At the time this ferry was established in Henry county the judicial business of Henry county was all performed by the county commissioners of Knox county according to the law in force at that time. Hence it is that the commissioners of Knox county took jurisdiction of this matter.

Quite a number of ferries were established in this county. These are given as representative of all.

SALARY OF STATE'S ATTORNEY

June, 1910.—The following communication was read and together with the petition filed therewith referred to the judiciary committee.

To the Supervisors of Knox County, Illinois:

In the matter of the petitions asking the judge to submit to a vote the proposition as to whether or not the state's attorney's office should be placed on a salary basis, I beg leave to report that petitions containing the names of 1,478 voters have been returned to my office.

The statute provides that these petitions shall contain twenty per cent of the legal voters of the county before the judge can order that this question be placed upon the ballot. We have not found out the exact number of legal voters, but I think that we will have to have approximately two-thirds as many more signatures as we now have.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. FRANK.

September, 1910.—*To the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Knox county, Illinois:*

Gentlemen:

In the matter of petitions for placing the state's attorney's office on a salary basis, I respectfully report that I now have enough petitions returned to assure the proposition being placed upon the ballot for the November election, and there are a few names to be returned yet. When these others are returned the whole will be filed in the county court and the judge will enter an order placing the proposition upon the ballot for the November election.

Dated this 19th day of September, A. D. 1910.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. FRANK.

December, 1910.—The judiciary committee presented the following certified copy of a decree entered in the county court on the result of the votes on the question on the proposition for placing the office of the state's attorney on a salary basis, which was read and on motion of Mr. Barlow was ordered placed on file, and that it appear in the record of the proceedings:

State of Illinois, } ss.
County of Knox. }

In the matter of the petition to the Hon. R. C. Rice, judge of the county court of Knox county, Illinois, to submit to a vote of the electors of Knox county, Illinois, the proposition as to whether or not the electors of said Knox county shall adopt an act of the general assembly of the said state of Illinois, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this state with reference thereto.'" Approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889; title as amended by act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, by adding thereto eight new sections to be known as Sections 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, 8f, 8g and 8h, approved May 15, 1903, in force July 1, 1903.

This day it appearing to the court from a certified copy of the abstract of votes on the question for adopting the proposed amendments to "an act concerning fees and salaries and to classify the several counties of this state with reference thereto, viz.: Sections 8a, 8b, 8c (8d), 8e, 8f, 8g and 8h, at an election held in the different election districts in the county of Knox, in the state of Illinois, on Tuesday, the eighth day of November, A. D. 1910, as made by the county canvassing board of the county aforesaid, filed in this court by Frank L. Adams, county clerk of Knox county, in said state, that "yes" received four thousand two hundred forty-eight votes, and "no" received one thousand one hundred six votes, and,

It appearing to the court that a majority of the votes cast for or against said proposition at said election were for the said proposition,

Therefore, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the county judge of Knox county, Illinois, that the act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled, 'an act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this state with reference thereto.'" Approved March 29, 1872, in force July 1, 1872; as amended by act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889; title as amended by act approved March 28, 1874, in force July 1, 1874; by adding thereto eight new sections to be known as Sections 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 8e, 8f, 8g and 8h. Approved May 15, 1903. In force July 1, 1903; be and the same is hereby declared to be in force in the county of Knox, in the state of Illinois.

Dated this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1910.

DETENTION SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS

September, 1910.—There appeared before the committee State's Attorney Boutelle, Judge R. C. Rice and Mrs. W. E. Simonds in the interest of a detention school for juvenile offenders, and we recommend that the sum of $500 be taken

from any funds not otherwise appropriated, provided the Galesburg board of education agree to hire and pay the matron teacher for such detention school.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. N. WHITING,
HUGH GREIG,
J. N. IRWIN,
C. A. CLARK,
A. F. PADEN,
Committee.

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

December, 1910.—Chairman Hoxworth addressed the board in regard to the board of election commissioners in the city of Galesburg, and stated that as they were drawing about $4,000 a year from the county for which the county itself derives no benefit, he wished the matter be taken up by the board with the legislators from this county, and that they enter its earnest protest and suggested that a resolution on this subject might accomplish something.

He further stated that he was heartily in favor of a compulsory registration law, that it should apply to the entire county. He suggested that the board appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions on this subject and that the treasurer be directed to get an opinion from the attorney general before the county pays out much more money on that account, but without bringing about any contest over the matter.

Mr. Paden offered a motion that the chair appoint a committee of three to prepare resolutions on the subject of the board of election commissioners in the city of Galesburg, and the payment of their salaries from the county funds, which motion was seconded.

Mr. Robson also stated that he believed the county should go slow in paying out funds for the pay of the election commissioners in the city of Galesburg as on the face of it it seemed contrary to American principles that the county should be taxed without representation, and he favored the motion appointing a committee to look into the matter and suggested that the committee instruct the county treasurer to obtain an opinion from the attorney general and the state's attorney on the matter.

The chairman then announced that he would appoint Messrs. Paden, Greig and Robson as a committee to draft the resolutions as provided in the motion.

Your special committee on resolutions in the matter of the election commissioner's law would respectfully present the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the county treasurer be instructed to obtain the opinions of the state's attorney and of the attorney general as to the constitutionality of the election law under which the city of Galesburg is now operating.

And further, *resolved,* that this board requests our representatives in the

legislature to use their best efforts to obtain the passage of a reasonable registration and election law.

A. F. PADEN,
HUGH GREIG,
E. P. ROBSON.

March, 1911.

R. C. RICE,
County Judge.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, SPRINGFIELD
W. H. STEAD, ATTORNEY-GENERAL

DECEMBER 20, 1910.

Hon. George J. Eastes, County Treasurer, Galesburg, Illinois:

DEAR SIR: I have yours of December 19th, wherein you submit a portion of a resolution adopted at the December meeting of the Knox county board of supervisors which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, that the county treasurer be instructed to obtain the opinions of the state's attorney and of the attorney-general as to the constitutionality of the election law under which the city of Galesburg is now operating."

And, in conformity with said resolution, you request my opinion upon the question therein submitted. You also ask that I supply you, upon a separate sheet, my opinion as to whether or not a county treasurer could be held liable for the moneys paid out as salaries of election commissioners, clerk hire and printing bills, in case the law should for any reason be declared unconstitutional.

In reply will state that the state's attorney is made by statute the legal advisor of both you and the board of supervisors upon official matters. It is the duty of the attorney-general to act in an advisory capacity to the state's attorney when requested by him.

It has never been my policy to attempt to supercede the state's attorney in matters pertaining to his office. To do so might result in embarrassment not only to him but also to this office. I must, therefore, in the first instance refer you to the state's attorney of your county, and if he is in doubt as to the law and desires the opinion of this office I shall be glad to accommodate him.

Upon reflection I think you will agree that this policy is the only proper one and that the attorney-general should refrain from superceding the state's attorney in the performance of his official duty of advising the county officers.

Regreting that I cannot comply with your request or that of the board of supervisors in this instance, I am,

Very respectfully,

W. H. STEAD,
Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF STATE'S ATTORNEY OF KNOX COUNTY

GALESBURG, Ill., March 14, 1911.

Hon. George J. Eastes, County Treasurer, Galesburg, Illinois:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry as to the letter of the attorney-general regarding the matter of an opinion on the "constitutionality of the election

law under which the city of Galesburg is now operating," will say that I have given the subject careful consideration and find that our supreme court has passed on this question in the case of The People vs. Hoffman et al., 116 Ill., page 587, in which it is held that the act referred to is a valid one and not in contravention of any constitutional provision. Also the provision that the law has no operation in a city, town or village until adopted by the voters thereof will not render it local or special or make it invalid. A general law may depend upon some contingency as when it takes effect in a particular locality. This election law has also been held constitutional, and above case cited with approval in the case of People vs. Warnek, 241 Ill., page 529.

The same question in principle has been decided by our supreme court upon other laws where a vote of the people was necessary for their adoption. "It is competent for the legislature to pass a law, the ultimate operation of which may, by its own terms, be made to depend upon a contingency." "Delegation of power to make the law is forbidden, * * * but there can be no valid objection to a law which confers any authority or discretion as to its execution to be exercised under and in pursuance of the law itself." 162 Ill., 494.

Same rule was held in reference to the jury commissioner's act of 1897. "Constitutions, like statutes, must receive a reasonable construction. It has been determined and has become the settled rule of construction in this state that an act general in its terms and uniform in its operation upon all persons and subject matter in like situation is a general law and not obnoxious to the objection that it is local or special legislation." "Before an act of the legislature can be held unconstitutional it must be clear that it is so. All doubts are to be resolved in favor of the validity of the statute." 170 Ill., 460.

In regard to the civil service act it was decided: "It is further claimed that the law is unconstitutional as being special legislation. This contention is also without force, as the law itself provides for its operation only in those cities which by a vote of the people may adopt it. Laws of this character are not obnoxious to the constitutional inhibition against special legislation." 171 Ill., 72.

The present local option law, to which constitutional objection was raised, was held not to be contrary to the constitution in the McBride case, 234 Ill.

I note in quoting from the letter from the attorney-general addressed to you that he states that where the state's attorney is in doubt as to the law and desires the opinion of the attorney-general that he would render such opinion. However, in view of the fact that the supreme court has passed squarely on the constitutionality of the so-called election commissioner's law it would hardly be contended that the question was involved in any doubt, as a supreme court decision is the highest authority to which I could refer you.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. BOUTELLE.

CORN GROWING CONTEST

December, 1911.—Supt. W. F. Boyes appeared and read the following report of the Special Committee on the Boys' Corn Growing Contest:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen: Your committee appointed at the April meeting to have charge of the Boys' Corn Growing Contest beg leave to report as follows:

Soon after their appointment the committee met and formulated a plan for the contest. First, second and third prizes of $20.00, $10.00 and $5.00 respectively, were offered for each of four exhibits of corn grown and selected by boys in the county, of eighteen years and under; also three prizes of the same amount for the best essay as to how the writer produced his corn. This series of prizes involved the expenditure of $175.00 and it was found practicable to offer a sweeptakes prize of a rubber-tired top buggy of the value of $125.00. Further, prizes of $3.00 and $2.00 were offered for the best corn shown from each township, barring such exhibits as should receive county prizes. You were asked individually to provide for your townships the $5.00 necessary for the last mentioned prize; and you have the thanks of the committee for responding as you did.

Mr. Paden and the County Superintendent acted for the committee in soliciting from the business houses of Galesburg the $200.00 necessary, in addition to the $100.00 appropriated by this Board, to carry out the plan.

As to the response to the plan; more than two hundred boys expressed their interest, about one hundred, as nearly as could be determined, planted corn. Many of the plots were small and in several respects the season was unfavorable; so a considerable number of those who grew a crop were unable to exhibit. However, just prior to the time of the show forty-one said they had corn to bring and thirty-six entries of corn grown by boys were made. In addition to this twenty-seven exhibited a selection of corn they had made without reference to the grower—sixty-three in all.

The corn was scored by Mr. Leigh F. Maxey, Secretary of the Illinois Corn Growers' Association. He expressed the judgment that it was an unusually successful show.

The attendance throughout the day was good, the county court room being too small to accommodate all present in the afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Grieg for the committee, Hon. Clark E. Carr, Supt. A. C. Butler, and Hon. J. W. Hunter of Abingdon.

The gathering of boys for this contest was made the occasion of organizing a Knox County Boys' Club, the purpose of which is to foster among the boys of our county an interest in and a love for farm life and to assist them in doing their part in their homes, their schools, and their communities.

Many expressions of approval of such a contest have come to our ears from intelligent farmers and other tax payers interested in the best development of the county.

It is the opinion of your committee that a good start has been made and the members are unanimous in the conclusion that this board would do wisely to provide for continuing the work of encouraging farm boys of the county to an interest in corn and its production.

Accordingly, it is hereby recommended that at this meeting a committee be

empowered to have charge of next year's contest and an appropriation of $250.00 be made for the same.

HUGH GREIG,
J. O. BAIRD,
A. F. PADEN,
Committee.

Chairman Hoxworth then announced that in compliance with the request of Superintendent Boyes, as expressed before this board, he would appoint Messrs. Grieg, Baird and Paden as members of the special committee to co-operate with the county superintendent in the matter of the corn contest and exhibition for the boys of the Knox county schools for the ensuing year, which appointment was concurred in by the board.

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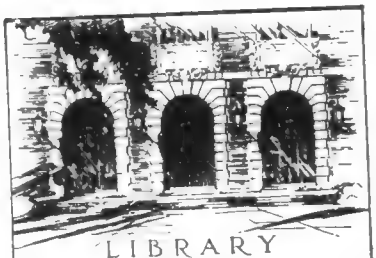
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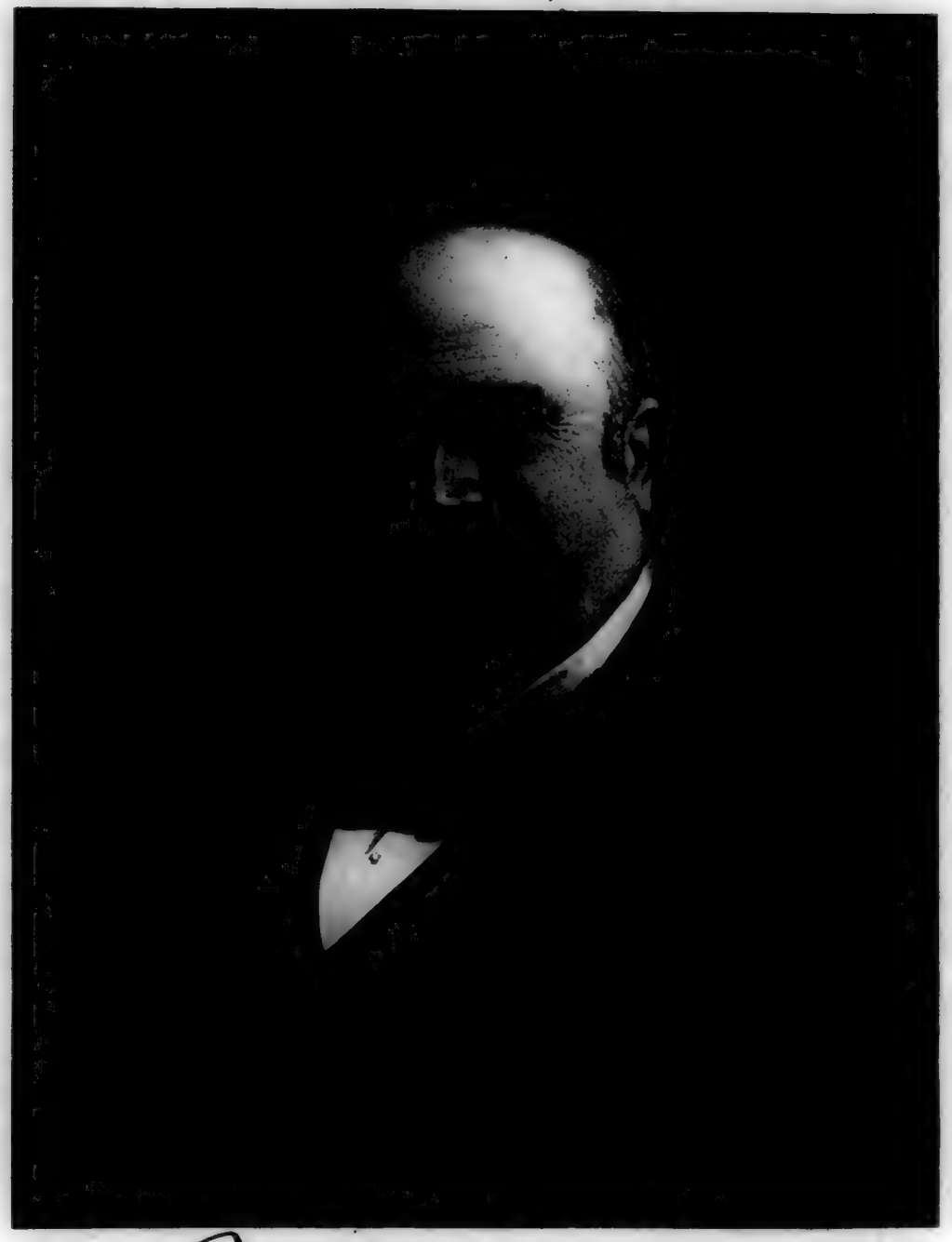
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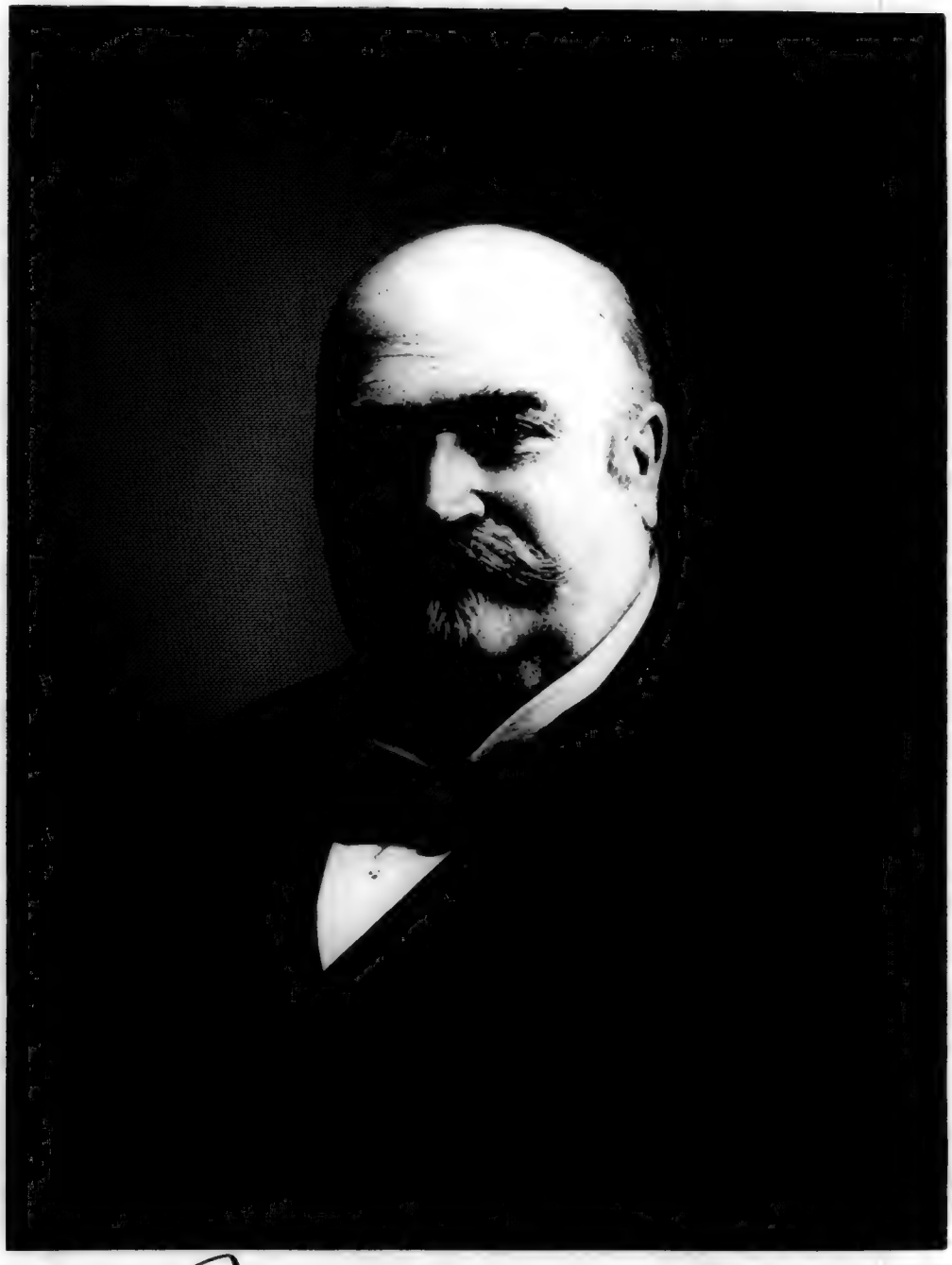
Biographical

COLONEL CLARK E. CARR.

Galesburg is proud, as well it may be, of the record of Colonel Clark E. Carr, now one of the venerable and honored residents of the city. His interests and activities, however, have been so broad and varied as to make him a man of national character, for he has sustained many important relations to the public service and in other associations has been found faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. He was born in the town of Boston, Erie county, New York, May 20, 1836, and is descended from a family of English origin, the records of which are traced back to the time of the Norman Conquest. William Carr was born in London, England, June 17, 1597, and was married May 16, 1619, to Susan Rothchild, in London. They came to America in the fall of 1621 as passengers on the ship Fortune, Captain Roger Williams commanding, and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the 7th of November. For many generations the branch of the family of which Colonel Carr is a representative remained in New England. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. Clark Carr, who was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where one of his ancestors, Caleb Carr, had once served as colonial governor. The Rev. Clark Carr was a Baptist minister who preached for fifty years in western New York, becoming a pioneer of that section of the state. He married Patty Merwin and lived to be eighty years of age, while his wife reached the advanced age of almost ninety years. They were the parents of a son and two daughters: Clark M.; Laura, who became the wife of Ambrose Torrey; and Louisa, who married Willard Alger.

Clark M. Carr, born in the Empire state, was reared in Erie county, New York, and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Delia Torrey, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Asa and Lydia (Roberts) Torrey. Her father was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and was of English descent. The mother of President Taft was a Torrey, closely related to Asa Torrey, Judge Alphonso Taft, the father of the president, having married Louisa Maria Torrey, a daughter of Samuel D. Torrey, of Millbury, Massachusetts.

It was some years after the marriage of Clark M. Carr that he removed to the middle west, arriving in the spring of 1850 in Henry county, Illinois, where he lived for nearly two years, after which he established his home in Galesburg in the autumn of 1851. Clark M. Carr engaged in various lines of business but during his residence in Galesburg was largely occupied with the promotion and building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He died in this city in 1876 at the age of seventy-two years. His first wife, Mrs. Delia (Torrey)



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Carr, the mother of Colonel Carr, died in Erie county, New York, in 1839, when our subject was only three years of age, and in 1845 he married again, his second union being with Miss Fannie L. Yaw. There were four children by the first marriage: General Eugene A. Carr, now deceased; Colonel Byron O. Carr, living in Seattle, Washington; Rev. Dr. Horace M. Carr, of Parsons, Kansas; and Colonel Clark E. Carr, of this review. The children by the second marriage were: George P., now deceased; and Grace, the wife of J. C. Fahnnestock, of Galesburg. The second wife died in 1888.

Colonel Clark E. Carr was but thirteen years of age when the family removed westward to Illinois and was a lad of fifteen years when they left Henry county for Galesburg, where he has since made his home, having now resided in this city for six decades. He pursued his education in Knox Academy and Knox College, after which he returned to the east in preparation for a professional career and was graduated from the Albany, New York, Law School with the LL. B. degree. He has since been given the degree of doctor of laws and for many years following his admission to the bar in 1857 he remained in practice in Galesburg. In fact he was an active representative of the bar here for nearly forty-five years but for the past ten years has lived retired. His work in the courts became a matter of record and indicated his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his ability to clearly, forcefully and cogently present the points of his case and the principles and precedents applicable thereto.

As previously indicated Colonel Carr has been prominently known in many public connections and at all times his life has been one of great serviceableness in the fields in which he has labored. He won his military title by service during the Civil war on the staff of Illinois' distinguished war governor, Richard Yates. He was also postmaster of Galesburg for twenty-four years, being first appointed to the office in 1861 by Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was a personal friend. In fact there are few men living in Illinois today who have had a wider acquaintance among the men of Illinois who have gained distinction and national honors and prominence. Colonel Carr has been a member of many commissions, becoming one of the original members of the Soldiers National Cemetery Association at Gettysburg, which established the cemetery there. He was present on the occasion when Abraham Lincoln inaugurated the cemetery and, seated near him on the stage, heard the president's matchless address, a full account of which Colonel Carr has given in his volume entitled "Lincoln at Gettysburg." Presidential appointment under Benjamin Harrison made him minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Denmark from 1889 until 1893. In politics he has always been a zealous republican and of the great issues which divide the two parties, with their roots extending down to the very bedrock of the foundations of the republic, he has a true statesman's grasp. Well grounded in the political maxims of the schools, he has also studied the lessons of actual life, arriving at his conclusions as a result of what may be called his postgraduate studies in the school of affairs.

On the 31st day of December, 1873, Colonel Carr was united in marriage to Miss Grace Mills, a daughter of Hon. Henry A. and Julia (Crosby) Mills, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois. Mr. Mills, the father of Mrs. Carr, was a son of Abiram and Grace (deBerard) Mills, the latter of French descent while the

former was a native of New York, well known as a minister of the Presbyterian church. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Carr was Stephen Crosby, who was born in Herkimer county, New York, and was a farmer and stock man. To Colonel and Mrs. Carr there were born two children: Clark Mills, who died in 1879 and for whom the Clark Mills Carr prize in Knox College is named; and Julia, who became the wife of Captain W. P. Jackson, of the Third Infantry of the United States Army, who is now on duty at Zamboango, in the Philippine islands. Captain and Mrs. Jackson have one child, Margaret.

Colonel Carr is the honored president of the Illinois State Historical Society and also of the Knox County Historical Association and few men are so thoroughly informed concerning the leading events which have shaped the history of the state. His comprehensive knowledge of all such has been made the basis of his authorship of several most interesting volumes, including: The Illini, A Story of the Prairies; My Day and Generation; Lincoln at Gettysburg; The Postal Railway Service; and The Life of Stephen A. Douglas. When an individual has advanced far on life's journey it is frequently said of him: "He is now living quietly at his home, etc." It is doubtful if this could ever be said of Colonel Carr. His has always been an active life and he still keeps in close connection with events that mark the trend of the times and is thoroughly informed on the questions of significant and vital interest to city, state and nation. He is continuously giving out of the rich store of his wisdom and experience for the benefit of others and thus his life remains a serviceable factor in the world's work.

The people of Knox county, and especially the people of Galesburg, will be interested in knowing how much they are indebted to Colonel Clark E. Carr for having in their midst the great transcontinental Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway line, which is shown by the following letters from Mr. William B. Strong, the president of that great system when the road was built to Chicago.

The Partridge Farm,
Beloit, Wisconsin, December 10, '97.

My Dear Colonel Carr: Yours of November 3d came while I was in Boston visiting my daughter, otherwise, it would have had earlier attention. I was glad to hear from you and pleased to know of Mrs. Gaythes. We were sorry to have her sell her pretty home here and leave us. Wherever she may reside, she will have our best wishes.

Touching the Santa Fe, Chicago line—your letter has brought it all up to me so clearly. It was as you say, my aim to have the shortest line between Chicago and Kansas City. The shortest line runs some miles south of Galesburg—Mr. Robinson, the chief engineer, urged the adoption of this line very strongly. Personally, I was anxious to have the road run through Galesburg. My former connection with the C. B. & Q. made me familiar with the place and its attractions for a railroad. The desire for the short line and Mr. Robinson's pressure for the line would have won the day if you had not come forward at the right moment and plead the cause of Galesburg. It was purely out of respect for you, that I sent Mr. Robinson to Galesburg to consider a line through Galesburg. At that very time, Mr. Robinson had orders to adopt the shorter line. The way you received Mr. Robinson and the arguments used by

you and others, which were communicated to me in Boston, caused the company to make the proposition to build via Galesburg—provided the right of way through the city was given. This proposition was limited to a few days—I may say a few working hours—it was accomplished. Your faith, hope and courage carried it through.

My knowledge of you made me lean on you in these Galesburg matters and I want to say to you now—as the president of the Atchison Company, at that time—that if it had not been for your efforts, the Santa Fe line would have gone through from Fort Madison to Streator and left Galesburg to one side. I believe—all things considered, that the best route was adopted. I wish to thank you for speaking so favorably of the line from Kansas City to Chicago and what you say about the whole system being disintegrated without it—I fully believe it. The Chicago terminals and the Galveston line—are the three great things about which I was roundly abused—and woefully misrepresented. Today they are considered of great conception—the rock of strength—and parties claim supreme credit for all these sayings, who actually knew nothing of their inception. Such is life. As I hear and read, I sometimes wonder if I ever had anything to do with the Atchison system. In my doubt, and I find when I went to that line in D. C. 1877, there were, all told, seven hundred and eighty-seven miles. When I left it in 1889, seven thousand miles and the average mortgage debt—was only fifteen thousand dollars per mile and stock less than twelve thousand dollars per mile. Pardon length.

With all good wishes, yours sincerely,

WM. B. STRONG.

The Partridge Farm,
Beloit, Wisconsin, January 6, '98.

DEAR COLONEL CARR: Yours of the second inst. came safely. I thank you for it. Your letter I prize. I simply want to say I was amazed to know that anyone believed the Atchison line would have come to Galesburg anyway—regardless of local aid. I want to say to you in the most positive and unequivocal language that the location of the line rested with Mr. Robinson and myself. We agreed perfectly in the proposition made to Galesburg and in the limit of time for its acceptance or rejection. It was accepted the right day.

I was in Boston and I wired Robinson positive instructions if the proposition was not perfected by the proper responsible parties to adopt the southern or more direct route. The aid granted by Galesburg secured the Atchison line, and without that, the road would have been built several miles south of Galesburg. Personally, I preferred to adopt the Galesburg line and there were influences against it which yielded on condition the local aid was given. I am pleased to know of Galesburg's prosperity. I hope it will continue. I am pleased to know you saw Geo. R. Peck. He is a jewel. We fought and bled together; he is no coward. God bless him.

My Dear Colonel I wish you and yours a most Happy New Year and may it come full of good health and genuine prosperity to you and each one dear to you.

Yours sincerely,

WM. B. STRONG.

HORATIO N. KEIGHTLEY.

One of Knoxville's early citizens who gave his cooperation not only to the promotions of all municipal enterprises but also to the development of educational institutions was the late Horatio N. Keightley. He was a native of the state of New York, having been born in Cortland county, on the 25th of May, 1825, and there he was reared and educated. During his boyhood he attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, supplementing the knowledge therein obtained by a course in the schools of Auburn, New York. Having decided to become a lawyer, upon the completion of his preliminary education he entered the office of William H. Seward, where he prepared for admission to the bar. In 1850, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to Knoxville and established an office, continuing to be actively engaged in practice here for over forty years. He was one of the well read and widely informed attorneys of the county, and was connected with many of the important litigations in its early history, having successfully plead many a cause in the old courthouse. A man of high standards and upright principles, he became known as one who always conscientiously devoted himself to the protection of his clients' interests. In connection with his professional work Mr. Keightley was also interested in the grain business and agricultural pursuits. He owned two fine farms east of Knoxville that he cultivated for two years, making a specialty of raising hogs.

Mr. Keightley married Miss Mary L. Ewing, who was born in Smithfield, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of January, 1831. They were married in this city, on the 25th of May, 1852, by the Rev. W. Y. Miller, and always made their home here. Mrs. Keightley was a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Campbell) Ewing, the father a native of Uniontown and the mother of Somerset, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, David Ewing, was a native of Ireland. He came to Knoxville in 1836 and with his brother, George, established a general store. Here both he and his wife passed away and were laid to rest in the cemetery in the vicinity of Knoxville. Grandmother Ewing's maiden name was Ruth Brown and she was a native of Maryland. The maternal grandfather was John Campbell, who emigrated from Scotland to the United States, first locating in Pennsylvania, but later becoming a resident of Ohio, where he engaged in farming until his death. Alexander Ewing, Mrs. Keightley's father, was one of the pioneer merchants of Knoxville, having opened a general store here in 1836, that he conducted for many years. He was one of the many who made the long and perilous journey across the prairies to California in 1849 in search of gold. Both he and his wife passed away in Knoxville, her demise occurring on September 26, 1866, and his, on the 2d of January, 1874. She was a member of the Episcopal church, in the faith of which denomination they reared their family. They were the parents of three children, Mrs. Keightley being the only one surviving. The others were as follows: Anna M., the wife of William M. Phillips of Galesburg; and John H., who in 1860 married Cornelia Weeks, and the widow is now living in Eldorado, Kansas. Among the distinguished members of the Ewing family is to be named General Ewing, and Mrs. Keightley is also related to General Sherman. To Mr. and Mrs. Keightley were born eight children, of whom five are

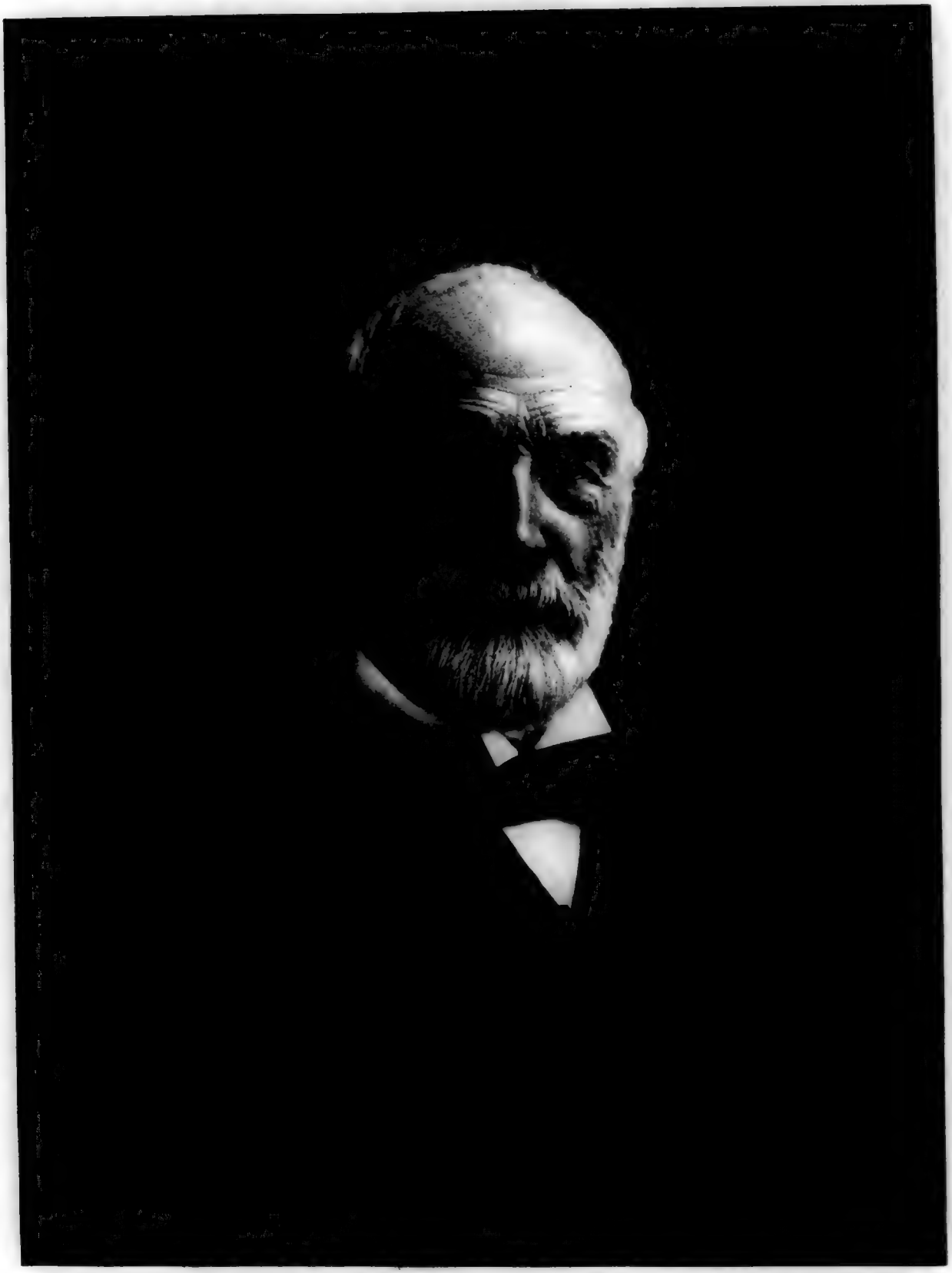
now living. Ida, who was born on February 4, 1857, married John G. Breece, a farmer near Caldwell, Kansas, and they have had six children: Henry, who is deceased; Agnes, the wife of Victor Larson; Bertha, who married Carl Stoner; and Charles, Horatio K. and Wilbur. Alice C. was born on the 20th of September, 1859, and died on the 1st of December, 1907. Alexander Ewing, born on September 15, 1861, married Mary McAuly and has three sons: Thomas Ewing, Charles Nelson and Alexander Elwood. He is a resident of Danville, Washington. Mary Ewing, born on January 5, 1864, is a trained nurse in Chicago and the widow of William Bradford, by whom she had two daughters: Helen and Dorothy. Martin Gay, of Wellington, Kansas, born on the 3d of September, 1866, married Sarah E. Butts and has four sons: George Martin, who is in the United States navy; Harry E.; Louis H.; and Albert Ray.

The family always attended the Episcopal church, in which Mr. Keightley held membership as does also his widow. Fraternally he was a Mason and politically a republican, and at all times he took an active interest in affairs of the municipality, having served as justice of the peace and for several terms as mayor. Mr. Keightley always gave his assistance in promoting the development of the community along lines he deemed qualified to best serve the interests of its citizens. He was the first to start the subscription that brought to Knoxville St. Mary's school, an Episcopalian institution, originally known as Ewing University, so called from Mrs. Keightley's family. He was held in the highest esteem not only in Knoxville, where he had resided for so many years, but in the entire county, and his death, on the 7th of April, 1896, caused deep regret in the community. For several years prior to his demise he had been living retired, his failing health having necessitated his withdrawal from active life. He is survived by his widow, who has been a resident of Knoxville for seventy-five years, forty-nine of which have been spent on the old family homestead, where she is still living. Mrs. Keightley had an extensive acquaintance among the early pioneers of this section, whose names now figure prominently in the state's history. She well remembers Lincoln's early days and struggles and was present at an address he made from the balcony of the old Hebbard House, in 1858, and many are the interesting reminiscences she relates of those early days.

JOHN VAN NESS STANDISH.

John Van Ness Standish is a lineal descendant of Captain Miles Standish, of Pilgrim fame, and was born in Woodstock, Vermont, February 26, 1825. His father was John Winslow Standish, who was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, July 19, 1785. He was a man of many virtues. He was kind, affectionate, trustful, and had a heart full of love for everyone. He possessed good natural powers of mind, and lived to his ninetieth year an exemplary and honorable life.

His mother was Caroline Williams Myrick, who was born in Woodstock, Vermont, December 20, 1790. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Myrick, who served his country through the Revolutionary war. She was devoted to her family and friends, domestic in her home life, untiring in industry,



John Van Ness Standish.

frugal, discreet, intelligent, and her whole life of sacrifice and duty is stamped indelibly upon the memory of her children.

The ancestry of the Standish family reaches back to a very early period in English history. In the thirteenth century, there were two branches to the family; one called the "Standishes of Standish," and the other the "Standishes of Duxbury Hall." Their location was near the village of Chorley, Lancashire. The first of the name was Thurston de Standish, who was living in 1222. He had a son Ralph, who had a son Hugh. In 1306, on account of differences in religious views, the estate was divided; Jordan Standish becoming the proprietor of Standish, and Hugh, of Duxbury Hall. In 1677, Sir Richard Standish occupied the possessions of Sir Frank Standish. Titled nobility came into the family in the following manner: Froissart relates in his chronicles that when Richard II and Wat Tyler met, the rebel was struck from his horse by William Walworth, and then John Standish, the king's squire, alighted, drew his sword, and thrust it through Wat Tyler's body. For this act he was knighted. The baronetcy, which was established in 1676, became extinct in 1812.

The history of the Standish family in America begins with Miles Standish, the great Puritan captain, who was descended from the Standishes of Duxbury Hall. He was born about 1584 and died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, October 3, 1656. He inherited in a preeminent degree the military qualities of his ancestors. He was the Moses of his time and led the pilgrim band into the "Promised Land" of liberty. Without him, New England for a generation or two would have remained a wilderness and that little Plymouth colony would have become extinct.

Miles Standish's first wife was Rose, a most beautiful woman. She died in about a month after landing at Plymouth. According to tradition, his second wife was Barbara, a sister to Rose. By this second marriage there were seven children. The eldest was Alexander, who built the cottage in 1666 now standing on the "Standish farm" at Duxbury. For his first wife, Alexander married Sarah, daughter of John Alden. His second wife was Desire (Sherman) Doty, by whom he had four children. Their eldest child was Thomas, who married Mary Carver. Thomas had six children, the third birth being a son whose name was Thomas, the great-grandfather of John Van Ness. This second Thomas married Marta Bisbee and had two sons, one of whom was named Hadley. Hadley married Abigail Gardner and became the father of eleven children. The third child was John Winslow, who married Caroline Williams Myrick. They had six children, the fourth birth being John Van Ness.

John Van Ness Standish belongs to the sixth generation from the Pilgrim captain. He was not born in affluence, and consequently, has been obliged to depend upon his own exertions in the great contest of life. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native town. From these, he passed into private schools, in which he spent several terms. He next became a student for several years, in an academy at Lebanon, New Hampshire, which would vie in thoroughness and scholarship with many of the colleges of today. Having finished here the entire course of mathematics save the calculus, and being thoroughly prepared, he matriculated in Norwich University in 1844, and graduated as salutatorian of his class July 7, 1847. While in college, he was regarded as a most excellent scholar, and in mathematics, the leader of his

class. To meet his expenses during these years of study, he taught school winters, commencing at the age of sixteen, and worked on the farm summers. He made study a business, squandered no time, and had but little leisure for recreation or games.

After leaving college, he taught a select school in Perkinsville, Vermont, and when this was closed, he became principal of a graded school in the same village. Not satisfied with the prospects in his native state, he resolved to seek his fortunes in the west. In the fall of 1850, he went to western New York and taught in the graded schools of Farmington, Bergen, Macedon, and Victor, until he was called to the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Lombard University. Rev. P. R. Kendall, a classmate, was its president, and the letter of invitation sent by him to Dr. Standish contained the following: "You and I are to build a college. I want you to take charge while I collect money." And it may be said that Lombard University owes its existence to the labors of these two men.

On October 22, 1854, Dr. Standish arrived in Galesburg, and on the following day he entered upon his duties as acting president, and professor of mathematics and astronomy. He was acting president for three years, and the institution prospered greatly under his management. From 1854 to 1892, a period of thirty-eight years, he held his professorship. Nor was he confined to his own department. For seven or eight years, he taught the natural sciences, and if any new branch of study was introduced, Dr. Standish was elected as the teacher. A professor said to him, "You have taught the whole college curriculum." Dr. Standish replied, "Not quite." Counting geometry, calculus, logic, Cicero, Virgil, and Livy, as distinct studies, he has taught over seventy—more perhaps than any other two professors in Galesburg.

In 1892, he was elected president of Lombard University, resigning in June, 1895. For the first seven months, he canvassed for funds, and raised by subscription forty-one thousand, five hundred dollars—a larger amount than was ever raised in so short a time by any other man working in the interest of the university. The catalogues will show that during his administration, the patronage gradually increased.

Dr. Standish performed signal service for the college outside of his professorship. He planned the cabinet cases and, with the aid of Mrs. Standish, raised the money to pay for them. He raised the money and purchased the cabinet of corals. He obtained the Cowan collection. He secured the means to build the bookcases. He arranged and planned the shrubbery on the college campus. As another has said, "There is scarcely a place but that you see his hand."

As a teacher, Dr. Standish had but few equals. He was original in his illustrations and methods, and cared little for the opinions of men as written in books. He was a law unto himself, and his teaching was neither by book nor by rote. He was clear, incisive, and never allowed the dullest student to pass from him without a full comprehension of the subject. Many of his pupils used to say, "I can carry away more of his instruction than that of any other teacher." Dr. Anson L. Clark, a graduate of Lombard University in 1858, a professor and president of Bennett Medical College in Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, and a member of the state board of health for as long a period, pays

him the following tribute: "As a teacher, Professor Standish had few equals, no superiors. With the subject so completely in hand himself, it was always a wonder, how for the benefit of some dull pupil he could go over a mathematical demonstration again, again, and again, without the slightest appearance of impatience. And to those observing this conflict between light and darkness, it was especially pleasing to note the kindly light of interest and satisfaction which would pass over his countenance when at last he saw that he had won, and that the problem was comprehended. He made such victories a life-work and acknowledged no defeat."

Rev. John R. Carpenter, whose pastorate is at Rockland, Ohio, and who graduated at the University in 1887, says: "Dr. Standish was an ideal instructor. He was a man of leading characteristics, original, positive in his convictions, clear-sighted, and always worked with a definite and good object before him. He was a growing teacher, always bringing forth some new view of the truth. Those who have been students of Dr. Standish are always grateful for the privilege of sitting at the feet of one of the best instructors that this counry ever produced. He would carry his pupils up to the heights, and give them a view of the promised land just beyond. But when once on the heights, no true student ever came down to his old position.

D. L. Braucher, a civil engineer and surveyor, and one of the best mathematicians ever connected with the university, gives his impressions in the following words: "Professor Standish was always thoughtful, dignified in his bearing, and anxious to make his pupils see the truth as viewed from foundation principles. He seemed more like a sympathetic companion than teacher, while we were delving for the hidden truths of higher mathematics. The more knotty the problem, the more persistent the labor, till victory perched on our banner, as she always did. Time has tinted those memories as delicately as the sunshine has painted the rainbow."

As a scholar, Dr. Standish stands preeminent. He is really an all-round man. Not only is he well versed in the lore of books and the teachings of the schools, but he has been a great student in the broad fields of the world. He is well posted in almost every department of science, literature and art. In criticism, he has but few equals. He excels in rhetoric and in grammatical construction in the use of words, and has been called by some scholars a dictionary man. At the ministers' institutes, held in Chicago and other places, he was selected above all others as the critic for the entire sessions.

In his labors and zeal for the advancement and improvement of the common schools, he has hardly been excelled by any one. He has held teachers' institutes, and lectured all over the state—from Jackson and Macoupin counties on the north. He was chairman of the first meeting to establish graded schools in Galesburg, and attended other meetings held in their interest. From 1854 to 1880, he was a constant attendant at the Knox County Institute of Teachers, and was a leading member of the State Teachers' Association. The latter body, in 1859, elected him president.

Dr. Standish has been a great traveler. In company with Mrs. Standish, he has visited the old world three times—in 1879, 1882-3, and in 1891-2. With the exception of Denmark and Portugal, he has visited every country of Europe. Egypt and the Holy Land, and Asia Minor, went to the North Cape within nine-

teen degrees of the North Pole, saw the midnight sun seven nights, and took a trip of a hundred miles out on the Sahara Desert. Both Dr. and Mrs. Standish have gone abroad for study, as well as pleasure. In his own country, he has visited every state in the Union excepting the Carolinas.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Standish are lovers of art. They have visited every large picture gallery in the world, and many small ones. They are conversant with the museums of Europe and have studied cathedrals and parks, wherever they have traveled. Egypt and Assyria, Greece and Rome, have been laid under contribution, and their treasures have been spread out before them.

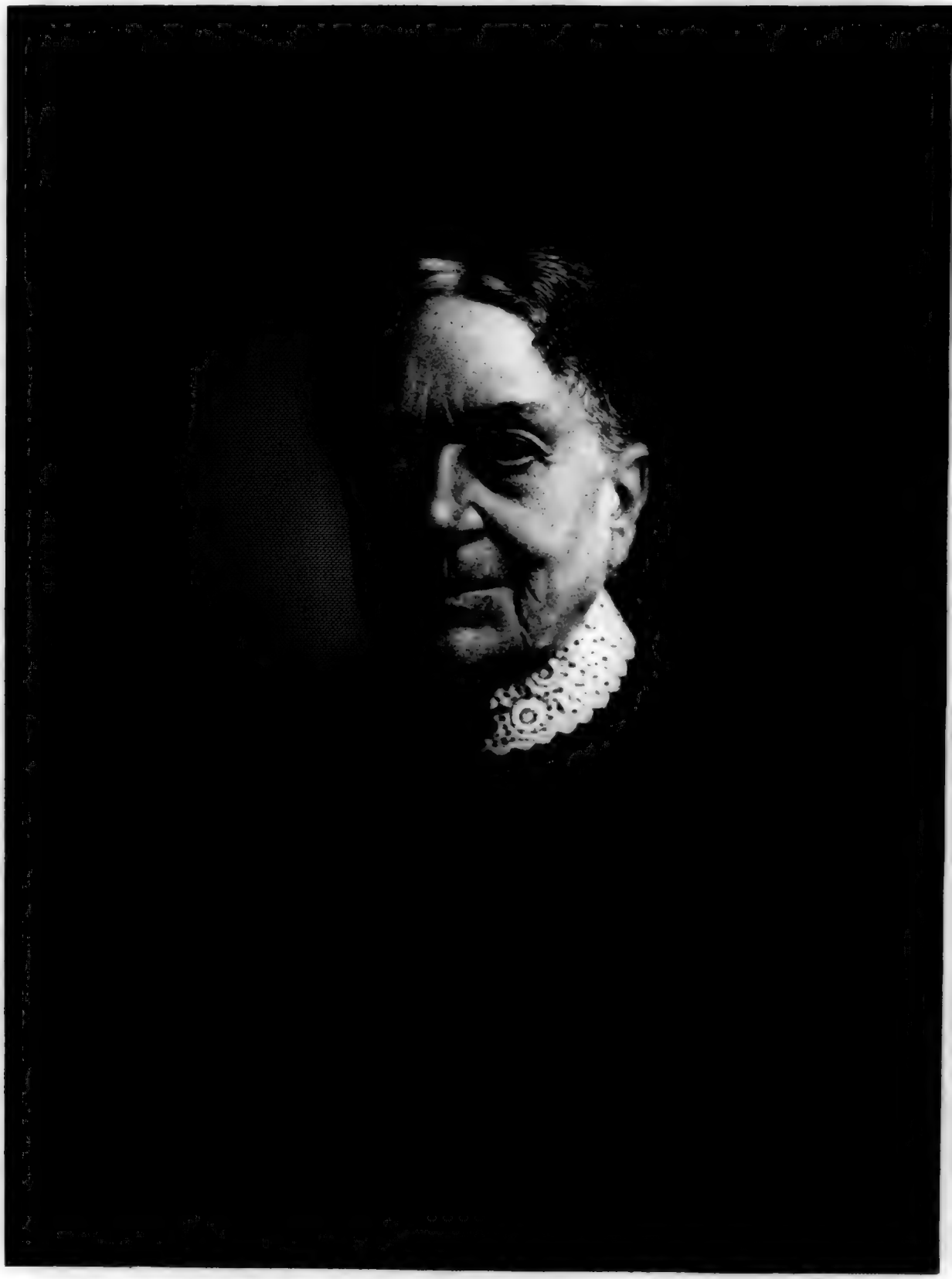
As a public-spirited man, Dr. Standish holds a conspicuous place among his fellow citizens. He has done much to improve the city, and has given more hours of labor without compensation than any other man in it. For more than thirty years, he has made his own grounds the most attractive in the city. Another said to him, "Your handiwork is seen all over Galesburg." He has an aesthetic nature, and is fond of mountain scenery, and beauty of landscape. He is a horticulturist, and for nearly ten years, was president of Knox County Agricultural Society. He was once elected a member of the board of education, and for many years, has been a director in the Second National Bank.

As a man, Dr. Standish is kind, benevolent, and charitable, and will make sacrifices for the public good. He is open-hearted, and believes in honesty of purpose and intention. He has no use for double-minded men. In religion he is a Universalist. In politics, he is a republican.

Dr. Standish was married, March 24, 1859, to Harriet Augusta Kendall, daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Stowe) Kendall. She was a teacher of painting, French and Italian in Lombard University for twelve years.

H. AUGUSTA STANDISH.

H. Augusta (Kendall) Standish was born in Phillipston, Massachusetts, March 19, 1823. She died in Galesburg, Illinois, September 17, 1911. Her parents were Francis and Rebecca (Stowe) Kendall, both of whom were natives of Phillipston. The Kendall family were a strong race, both mentally and physically. Their line of descent can be traced back to one of three brothers, who came from England to America about 1630, and settled near Boston. Intellectually speaking, the Stowe family were not, in any respect, inferior to the Kendall family. They were a broad-minded and sensible people and never violated rules of propriety in action. Before acting, they studied conditions and weighed results, so as to accomplish the most without wasting energies or expense. Such were the ruling characteristics of this Stowe family and such were their merits as recorded in the generations in which they lived. In a word, then, both of these families were the stuff out of which good republics are made. They hated anarchy and tyranny and loved freedom for freedom's sake. They believed in law for the lawless and in the largest liberty to those who were governed by the higher law. In truth, they knew no law but duty and right. It was these lofty ideals that made these families such worthy citizens.



Mrs. H. A. Standish

Mrs. Standish was well born. She lived a long and useful life, and died regretted by a large company of sincere friends. When she was but sixteen years old, she lost by death a loving mother. The management and care of the household of five persons fell upon her. For about five years she engaged herself in this domestic task, until failing health compelled a change.

In the district school, Mrs. Standish's school days were happy ones. She was a thorough scholar, thorough in everything she undertook. In her studies, though the youngest, she led her class. Her ideals in education were often expressed by her in two maxims: "It is a sin to be ignorant;" "It does not hurt one to know." In her domestic experience of five years, she did not wholly neglect her studies. She improved every leisure moment and became a proficient in several of the sciences.

But her educational acquirements in the district schools and the instruction she received from private teachers did not satisfy her ambition. She marked out her course and with an unwavering firmness pursued it. She left home and friends and entered as a student the seminary at Charlestown, now a part of Boston. It was here that she pursued the higher branches of learning and became a thorough scholar in French and Italian. It is here that her love for and ability in art were developed, and the many paintings in oil and water colors, which have for so many years adorned her home, were produced. In this seminary, she soon became a favorite. By reason of her earnestness in school work, her womanly character, and her high moral tone, she won the affection and confidence of both teacher and pupil.

She next attended school in an academy at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts. Here she remained a year or two, still pursuing the higher branches of learning. At this time there were no colleges for women in all our country, nor were they even thought of. The academy and seminary were the only institutions offered them to acquire a broader education. But it must be said that New England academies and seminaries of these early times were fully equal to many of the smaller colleges of today. Then young men and young women "went" to school instead of being "sent." Education then had its full meaning.

At Shelburne Falls, Mrs. Standish bid farewell to seminaries and academies, as far as her schooling was concerned, and afterwards engaged in teaching—her life work. Her first experience as a teacher was in the district schools of her native state. Here she taught with great success. Her reputation as an instructor and disciplinarian was so spread abroad that her services were in constant demand, even at higher wages than other teachers were receiving. She next took a position in an academy in Townsend, Vermont, where she remained a year or more. Resigning her place in the academy, she accepted a similar position in a private school at Saratoga Springs, New York, where she remained until called to Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois. She arrived in Galesburg, Tuesday, August 29, 1854, and took her position before her classes the following day. The institution then bore the name, "The Illinois Liberal Institute." Its charter gave it the power to confer degrees upon those students who had finished a certain prescribed course of study. Although the institution bore the name "Institute," it was a college to all intents and purposes. What was the character of the institution at this time? Considering this early period, it was "large," two hundred and thirty-three being enrolled

at the end of that school year. The classes were composed mainly of students advanced in age and advanced in learning. Advanced Latin, advanced Greek, and the higher mathematics were pursued. There were classes in the differential and integral calculus, and students reading three languages, Latin, Greek and French, in the same term. The great body of the students were so anxious to learn, that they sometimes petitioned the faculty not to omit but to continue their recitations on certain holidays, which petitions were freely granted. To such an institution, to such a company of earnest students, Mrs. Standish was introduced, and of the ability with which she acquitted herself, there are hundreds of living witnesses.

Mrs. Standish was elected to the professorship of French and Italian, and teacher of drawing and painting. Nor was she confined exclusively to this department. She also taught classes in English literature, history, and some of the mathematics. She was principal of the ladies' department, and had a large task in correcting their essays. She held her professorship for twelve years, resigning in June, 1866. During these early years, Lombard University was passing through her most critical period. She was carried through it by the sacrifices of faithful teachers and faithful students. It may be said truly that Mrs. Standish with others passed through fire and water to save the tottering college. Here was an institution of learning without a dollar in the treasury and with no prospect of getting one, with her chapel building in ashes, and with unsuitable recitation rooms scattered all over the city, some of them half a mile apart; and to add to this state of things, each teacher was paid his back salary at the end of the year in script of doubtful value.

Nor were conditions improved on entering the new building in the fall of 1856. Here stood the present college building on the open prairie, far removed from any human habitation. It was unfinished. The walls of many of the rooms were naked, some had lath without plaster, and the outside walls of the rooms exposed to view the rough brick and mortar. There were no baseboards to the rooms and blackboards were not even thought of or planned. But the greatest discomfort was found in the incapacity of two small furnaces to heat the building. No room was heated, and the larger number had no heat at all from morning till night. In recitation, both teacher and pupil, were obliged to wear coats and shawls to protect themselves against the cold. This was the state of things until near Christmas time, when a vacation was ordered with a promise of new and better things. Nor was this the only trouble. During that winter this whole region of country was covered with ice, and then heavy rains came, forming rivers of water near the university, thereby cutting it off completely from the city. To meet the exigencies of the case, lady teachers and lady pupils were compelled to purchase and wear rubber boots in order to reach the university. Notwithstanding these trying times, it must be said that every teacher and every student did his duty. They shirked no task and omitted no lesson. They were at their posts until the day of vacation.

Through all these trials, Mrs. Standish passed. She murmured not, nor complained. She saw the obstacles in her pathway, but like a pilgrim, she took her staff and marched on. Her task was before her, and she could not be turned aside. She knew and felt that success was born of self-sacrifice and self-determination, and success in whatever calling, though humble, gratified

her ambition. It was the well done thing that received her encomiums. In all her life her motto was "Not how much, but how well."

As a scholar, Mrs. Standish was more than ordinary. Indeed, she was broadly educated. She was a student all her life. She had an ambition and a desire to learn. If any topic was introduced in conversation of which she was ignorant, she immediately set herself the task of learning it, and that task was finished only when her lesson was learned thoroughly. As a botanist, she was one of the best in the country, having made that branch her favorite study for more than seventy years. She was a superior student in astronomy. She could bound all the visible constellations and call the principal stars by name. Nightly, she watched the planets in their course, and often exclaimed, "How wonderful are the works of the Great Creator!" In the different branches of art, she was almost supereminent. She was really the organizer of the first reading clubs in Galesburg. For twelve years, twice a week, she invited the ladies of the city to her home and discoursed to them on the beauties of the masterpieces in painting and the wonderful creations of Phidias, Michael Angelo, and Canova. Nor was architecture omitted. The Grecian temples, the basilicas of Italy, and the English cathedrals were pictured before them. When Mrs. Laura Bassett visited Europe in 1905, she wrote to Mrs. Standish, "It is over twenty years since I had the privilege of meeting at your home with several other ladies and learning of treasures of art and beauties of architecture. With the maps in Baedecker and plats of the picture galleries, you made it so plain that I always used to say that I felt sure that I could go about here without any trouble at all, and would recognize these different buildings—and so it is." Nor is this all. Mrs. Standish was a scholar in English literature and her correctness of speech was remarkable. Often she would pause and in thought search for a fitting word. It seems that she was born with golden words on her tongue.

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As a citizen, Mrs. Standish was well worthy of the title of public benefactor. She labored for others and not for herself. She believed in civic improvements and worked to make the city a better place to live in. All rubbish and unsightly things distressed her, and no one knows how much time she spent in beautifying the city. Her example and her work she has left behind her, which will be a profit to many. She was ever charitable and kind and a help to all who knew her. She loved the good, the beautiful, and the true, and never descended from the high plane of true womanhood.

Mrs. Standish was united in marriage to John Van Ness Standish, a professor in Lombard University, March 24, 1859. The ceremony was performed in the college chapel by the Reverend Otis A. Skinner, D. D., who was then president of the university, a large number of students and friends being present. The golden wedding was celebrated in Pasadena, California, March 24, 1909. There was only "one" present who attended the original wedding, Mrs. A. M. H. Ellis, of Seattle, Washington, formerly of Chicago.

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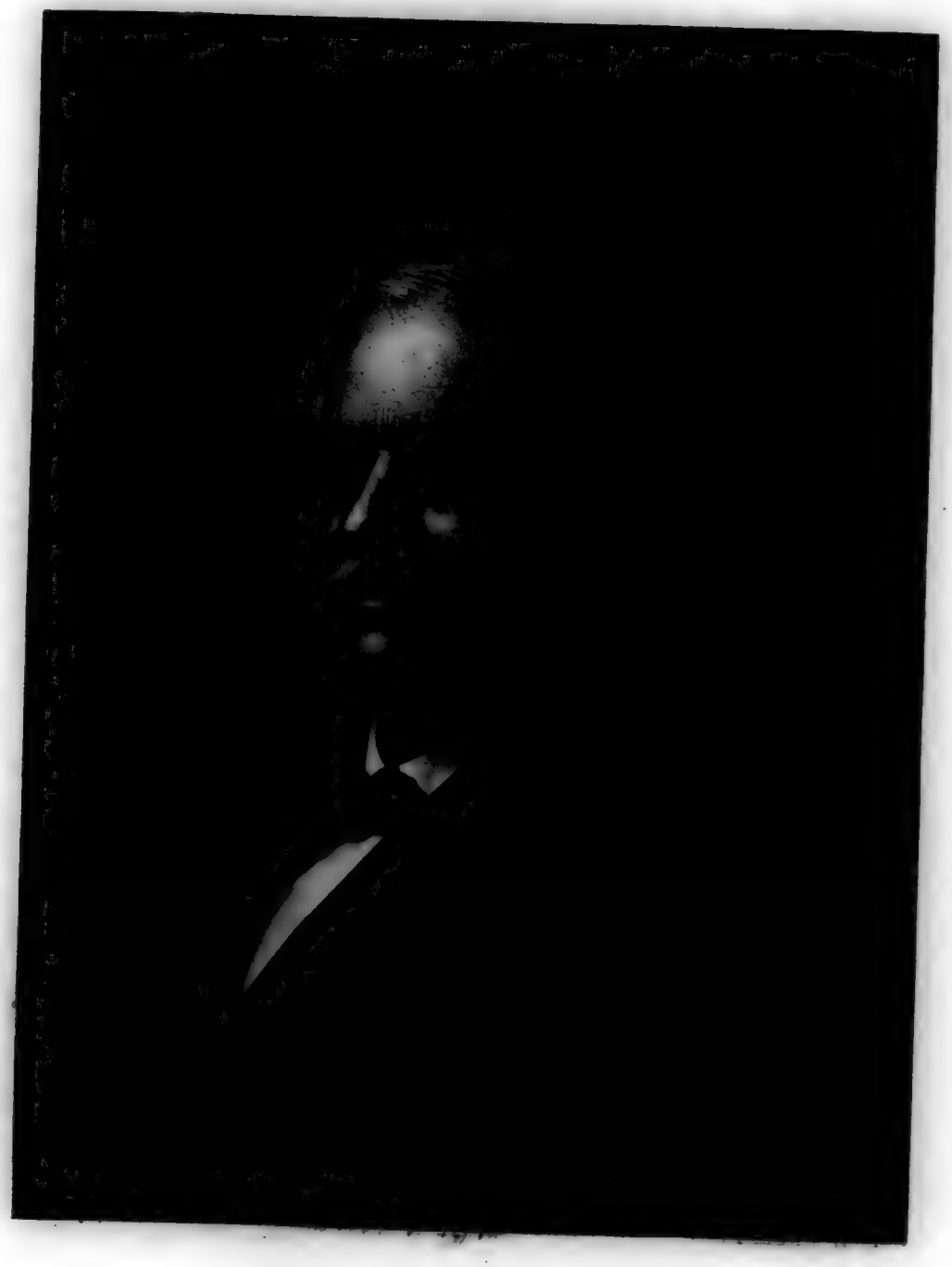
REV. FRANCIS BAINES.

Rev. Francis Baines, who is in charge of the parish of St. Patrick of Galesburg, was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, on the 3d of December, 1874.

The preliminary education of Father Baines was obtained at Rugby, after which he studied at Mount Wadhurst, Sussex and Monte Calvario, Italy. He subsequently went to Ratcliffe College, as an instructor in Latin, remaining there for two years. At the expiration of that period he engaged in mission work at Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, for a year, and in 1904 he came to this country as an assistant to Father Doubleday, of Galesburg. After serving in this capacity for four years he was appointed head of the parish, over which he has now presided for three years. He is the spiritual counselor of one hundred and thirty families and has under his supervision the following organizations: Sacred Heart Sodality, Children of Mary and the Altar Society. St. Patrick's is one of the popular parishes of the city. Father Baines is very popular not only in his parish but throughout the city, as he is a man of rare culture and scholarly instincts, whose well stored mind makes him a most delightful and entertaining conversationalist. He is progressive in his ideas and exercises a most powerful influence over all the members of his parish, who place a high valuation on his views on any subject, appreciating the fact that they are the result of careful and conscientious deliberation.

LLOYD F. WERTMAN.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in business and financial circles in Galesburg than does Lloyd F. Wertman, the president of the First National Bank. This is not due alone to the success he has achieved but also to the straightforward, honorable business methods he has ever followed, and his record indicates that success is not a matter of genius as held by some but is rather the outcome of clear judgment and unfaltering energy. He was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1845, and is one of the seven children of Elias and Mary (Kistler) Wertman. The former was a son of Daniel Wertman, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He removed with his family to Lockport, New York, where he died when well advanced in years. To him and his wife were born a number



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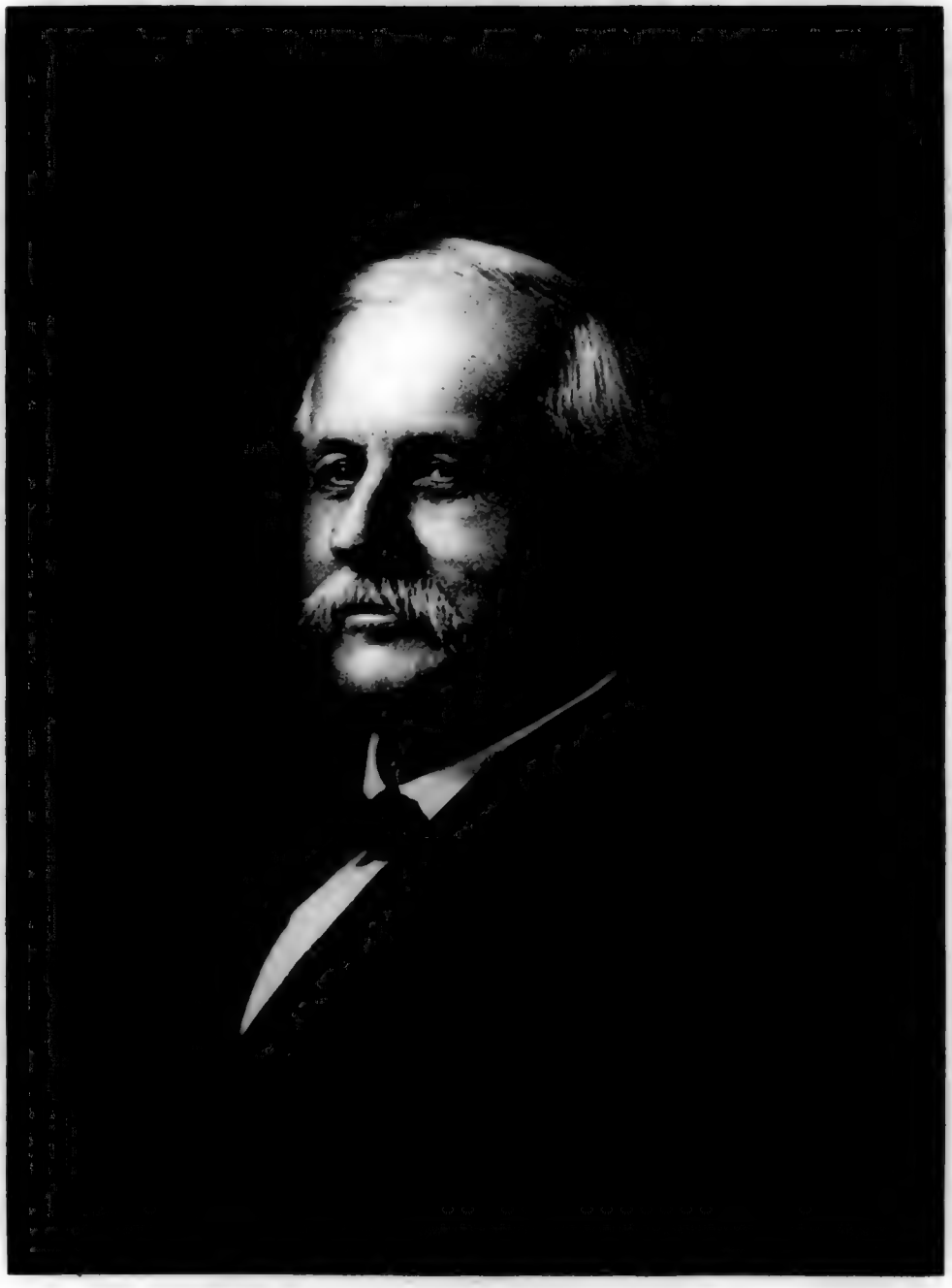
REV. FRANCIS BAINES.

Rev. Francis Baines, who is in charge of the parish of St. Patrick of Galesburg, was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, on the 3d of December, 1874.

The preliminary education of Father Baines was obtained at Rugby, after which he studied at Mount Wadhurst, Sussex and Monte Calvario, Italy. He subsequently went to Ratcliffe College, as an instructor in Latin, remaining there for two years. At the expiration of that period he engaged in mission work at Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, for a year, and in 1904 he came to this country as an assistant to Father Doubleday, of Galesburg. After serving in this capacity for four years he was appointed head of the parish, over which he has now presided for three years. He is the spiritual counselor of one hundred and thirty families and has under his supervision the following organizations: Sacred Heart Sodality, Children of Mary and the Altar Society. St. Patrick's is one of the popular parishes of the city. Father Baines is very popular not only in his parish but throughout the city, as he is a man of rare culture and scholarly instincts, whose well stored mind makes him a most delightful and entertaining conversationalist. He is progressive in his ideas and exercises a most powerful influence over all the members of his parish, who place a high valuation on his views on any subject, appreciating the fact that they are the result of careful and conscientious deliberation.

LLOYD F. WERTMAN.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in business and financial circles in Galesburg than does Lloyd F. Wertman, the president of the First National Bank. This is not due alone to the success he has achieved but also to the straightforward, honorable business methods he has ever followed, and his record indicates that success is not a matter of genius as held by some but is rather the outcome of clear judgment and unfaltering energy. He was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1845, and is one of the seven children of Elias and Mary (Kistler) Wertman. The former was a son of Daniel Wertman, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He removed with his family to Lockport, New York, where he died when well advanced in years. To him and his wife were born a number



L. J. Norman

of children, including Elias, Noah, Daniel, Emanuel, John, Jonathan and a daughter. Elias Wertman was also a native of the Keystone state and was there reared. Eventually he followed merchandising in Bloomsburg and Rohrsburg, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1864 removed westward to Illinois, settling that spring in Knox county, where he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He followed farming in both Per Sifer and Elba townships, being for many years actively engaged in the work of tilling the soil. While in Pennsylvania he had wedded Mary Kistler, a native of that state, as was her father, who was of German lineage. He was a distiller and prominent farmer. The death of Elias Wertman occurred in Yates City when he was about seventy-eight years of age and his wife passed away several years before. They held membership in the German Lutheran church and were worthy Christian people. Of their seven children five reached years of maturity, two having died in infancy. Those who attained adult age were: Daniel, now deceased; Sarah, the widow of Spencer L. Finney, of Galesburg; Mary Ellen, the wife of Samuel Chester, of Creston, Iowa; Lloyd F.; and Martha J., the widow of James A. Wilson, of Galesburg.

In his native town of Bloomsburg Lloyd F. Wertman spent his early youth and began his education, which was supplemented by further study in the public schools of Rohrsburg, Pennsylvania, and in the academy at Orangeville, that state. He was also for a year and a half a student in a missionary institute or college at Selinsgrove and when his education was completed he came to the middle west and turned his attention to farming, renting a tract of land adjoining his father's place. Subsequently he purchased his father's farm and remained thereon until 1878, when he removed to Yates City, Illinois, where he spent two years in a cooperative store. On the expiration of that period he formed a partnership with J. H. Nicholson and W. P. Parker for the establishment of a bank at Yates City. Their enterprise was known as the Farmers Bank and its doors were opened for business on the 1st of August, 1880, with Mr. Wertman as cashier. He filled that position for nine years and the success of the bank is attributable in large measure to his efforts and ability. He then sold out to Mr. Nicholson and came to Galesburg, accepting the cashiership in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of this city, with which he was connected for six years, when he was elected vice president of the First National and after two years was elected to the presidency, so that he is now the chief executive officer of the bank, his guiding policy being such as commends the institution to the confidence and support of the public. In the conduct of banking interests he has ever adhered to the principle, that the banking institution that most carefully safeguards its business in order to protect its depositors, is the bank which most merits the public confidence.

On January 11, 1870, Mr. Wertman was married to Miss Isabella J. Oberholtzer, a native of Eugene, Knox county, Illinois, and a daughter of Henry and Martha (Tucker) Oberholtzer. The family is an old one here, having been established in pioneer times. Her father died from the effects of army experience, having been a soldier of the Civil war, and her mother passed away in Gilson when eighty-five years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Wertman have been born five children: Elmer, who died in infancy; Mary, who is the wife of

Arthur D. Stearns, of Galesburg, and has four children, Philip, Helen, Frances and Virginia; Martha Leorah and Maude, who are living at home; and Norma B., who is the wife of Guy B. Hardy, an attorney of Galesburg, by whom she has one child, Jane. Mr. Wertman is serving as a trustee in the Presbyterian church, in which his wife holds membership. In politics he is a republican, giving unfaltering support to the party, and while residing in Elba township he served as township clerk for ten years, was collector for two or three terms and was also one of the county supervisors while living in Yates City. For twelve years he has been a member of the Galesburg school board and was chairman of its finance committee. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and in public office he has done effective work for progress and improvement. Wherever known he is held in high regard and most of all where best known. The close attention which he has given to his business affairs and the honorable and progressive methods which he has followed have constituted the secret of his success, which has won him to a prominent position in business circles among the men of affluence in this county.

RICHARD AUSTIN LAWRENCE.

Richard Austin Lawrence was one of the early residents of Galesburg, identified for a period with its mercantile interests although later he became closely associated with agricultural activities in Knox county. He was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, September 27, 1823, and is descended from New England ancestry long represented in this country. His great-grandfather was David Lawrence, also a native of Littleton, and in Massachusetts he married Hannah Sawtell, of Groton, that state. Their son, David Lawrence, Jr., the grandfather of Richard A. Lawrence, was also born in Littleton and married Martha Adams, a native of Lincoln, Massachusetts. They were the parents of George Lawrence, likewise a native of Littleton, who on arriving at years of maturity wedded Rebecca Merriam, who was born in Concord, Massachusetts, and was a daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Wheeler) Merriam. Her father was likewise a native of Concord as was his father, Joseph Merriam, so that in both the paternal and maternal lines Richard A. Lawrence was descended from ancestry long connected with New England.

In the acquirement of his education Richard Austin Lawrence attended the public schools of his native town and continued his residence in Littleton until thirty-two years of age. Careful consideration of the business situation in the east as compared with the west led him to the belief that he would have better and broader opportunities in the Mississippi valley and in 1855, therefore, he left his home in Massachusetts and came to Knox county, Illinois. He had previously been married, on the 16th of May, 1853, to Miss Edna Miller, and it was two years later that they left New England for Galesburg. Here Mr. Lawrence established a store which he conducted for a time, but later turned his attention to farming which was more to his liking. In that business he won substantial success and as his financial resources increased he acquired consid-

erable land west of the city, adding to his holdings from time to time and improving the greater part of his property. He earned for himself the name of being a thorough and successful agriculturist and did much to develop the county along that line. Moreover, in his business affairs he was progressive and determined and his success was the legitimate and merited reward of his own labors.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence there were born seven children of whom four are yet living: George A., a resident of Galesburg; Fannie E., who is the widow of John G. Vivion and resides in Galesburg; Mrs. Anna M. Linn, of Emerson, Iowa; and Bernard P., a resident of Seattle, Washington.

In his political views Mr. Lawrence was a republican from the organization of the party and always supported its men and measures yet did not seek nor desire office for himself. He held membership in the First Baptist church and his life was passed in harmony with his professions. He passed away on the 11th of August, 1905, in the eighty-second year of his age, and Knox county thus lost not only one of its forceful residents but also a citizen of worth who in every relation of life was found honorable and reliable. He did not seek to figure prominently in public affairs but was ever faithful to his duties and exemplified in his relations with his fellowmen his Christian belief.

FRANK L. ADAMS.

On the roster of county officials in Knox county appears the name of Frank L. Adams, who is now filling the office of county clerk, in which connection he is making a creditable record by the prompt, capable and systematic manner in which he is meeting the duties that devolve upon him. Illinois numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Yates City, September 23, 1866. His grandfather, William L. Adams, was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, to which he removed when he left his native state of Ohio and sought a home in Illinois. To provide for his family he followed various pursuits. His wife died soon after the removal to Knox county but William L. Adams lived to an advanced age. In the family were three sons and two daughters: Wilson; John W.; Henry; Jennie, the wife of Edward Phillips; and Anna, living in Mulvane, Kansas.

The first named, Wilson Adams, was born in Ohio and was but a young lad when his parents moved westward to Knox county, where he has since resided. He was reared in Yates City and vicinity and there learned the harness maker's trade, which he followed as long as he was able to work. He has since lived retired in Yates City save for a period of five years spent in Galesburg. He was a soldier for a time during the progress of the Civil war and engaged in guard duty in Chicago. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, with which he has voted since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He wedded Jane Kerns, also a native of Ohio and a daughter of Alexander Kerns, who was born in that state and made one of the first settlements in Knox county, Illinois, building one of the earliest homes at Yates City. He followed the blacksmith's trade. Both he and his wife lived to an

advanced age and passed away in this county. They had two daughters, Jane and Emma, the latter now the widow of Stephen J. Johnson. The former became the wife of Wilson Adams and the mother of two children, Frank L. and Cora, but the latter died at the age of two years.

Frank L. Adams was reared in Yates City and always resided there until 1890, when he came to Galesburg. He had attended the public schools there and after starting out in the business world had followed merchandising for a number of years. His capability for public office was appreciated by M. O. Williamson, who appointed him to the position of deputy county clerk, in which capacity he served until 1901, when Mr. Williamson resigned to enter the office of state treasurer. Mr. Adams was then appointed to the vacant position by the board of supervisors and in 1901 assumed the position, to which he was regularly elected in the following April. For ten years he has now held this position, his reelections coming to him as the unequivocal expression of the high regard reposed in him and appreciation for the worth and fidelity that he has ever displayed in office.

Mr. Adams was married on the 7th of November, 1884, to Miss Annie D. Houser, a daughter of William H. and Sarah (Merchant) Houser. Mrs. Adams was born in Yates City, her parents having become early settlers of Knox county. Both died at Yates City, her father on the 3d of September, 1903, and her mother in 1883. They had a family of five children: Mary and Martha, twins; Laura; and Annie and Nellie, twins. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born a daughter, Emma Marie, who is a graduate of the Galesburg high school and is now attending the Conservatory of Music at Knox College.

Mr. Adams has always been a stanch advocate of the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and for several years was chairman of the Knox county republican central committee, in which connection he put forth earnest and effective effort to advance the growth and insure the success of the party. He belongs to Galesburg Lodge, No. 894, B. P. O. E., and also to the Galesburg Business Men's Club, being interested in the movement to promote the business activity and enhance the welfare of the city.

JOHN M. NISLEY.

John M. Nisley, who for a quarter of a century or more as a banker of Knoxville has done much to sustain the financial stability of the county and by honorable and progressive methods has won for himself a position among the representative citizens of this section, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg, November 26, 1840. He was one of the nine children of Joseph and Mary (Schwartz) Nisley, who were also natives of the Keystone state. The paternal grandfather was of German descent and both he and his wife spent their last days in Pennsylvania. Of their children two came to Illinois—Joseph and Herman, the latter settling in La Salle county, where he died. The maternal grandfather of John M. Nisley was Daniel Schwartz, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who devoted his life to farming. With his wife, Mrs. Catharine Schwartz, he removed westward, be-

coming pioneers of Knox county, Illinois. They settled in Knoxville, Mr. Schwartz purchasing a tract of land on section 31, Knox township, although they lived in the village. Both he and his wife were more than eighty years of age when they were called to their final rest. In their family were seven children, Mary, Christian, Susanna, Daniel, Samuel, John and Catharine.

Joseph Nisley, father of John M. Nisley, was reared in Pennsylvania and, being left an orphan when but nine years of age was bound out to learn the cabinetmaker's trade, his apprenticeship covering almost the remaining period of his minority. He worked at the trade until the spring of 1843, when he sought a home in the middle west, making his way to Knox county, Illinois, and taking up his abode upon a farm on section 31, Knox township. With characteristic energy he began to till the soil and transform the wild prairie into productive fields. Year by year the work was carried on with success and he had wrought a marked transformation in the appearance of the farm when on the 2d of January, 1860, he passed away, at about the age of sixty years. His wife long survived him and died in 1894, at the age of eighty-five years. When in Pennsylvania they held membership in the German Reformed church but as there was no organization of that denomination in this county Mr. Nisley afterward became a Lutheran, while his wife placed her membership in the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of nine children of whom seven reached years of maturity, namely: Daniel W. and Abraham, both now deceased; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Thomas Turney; Samuel, who has passed away; John M.; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Orlando Case; and Ellen, the wife of Thomas J. Scott, of Galesburg.

John M. Nisley has been continuously a resident of Knox county since 1843, or for sixty-eight years. His youthful days were spent upon his father's farm and his education was acquired in the district schools and in the Knoxville public schools. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields and gained practical experience in the best methods of tilling the soil, so that he was well qualified to engage in farming on his own account after he had attained his majority. For twelve or fifteen years thereafter he cultivated the old home farm as a renter and he later purchased it, but eventually disposed of the property and came to Knoxville, where he lived retired for a time. Indolence and idleness, however, are utterly foreign to his nature and, not content without some occupation or business interest, he turned his attention to banking in 1885, opening a private bank, which he has since conducted, having now a well appointed establishment on the south side of the square. Knowing that the bank prospers most which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors, he has conducted his business upon a conservative basis and has made the establishment one of the thoroughly reliable financial institutions of the county.

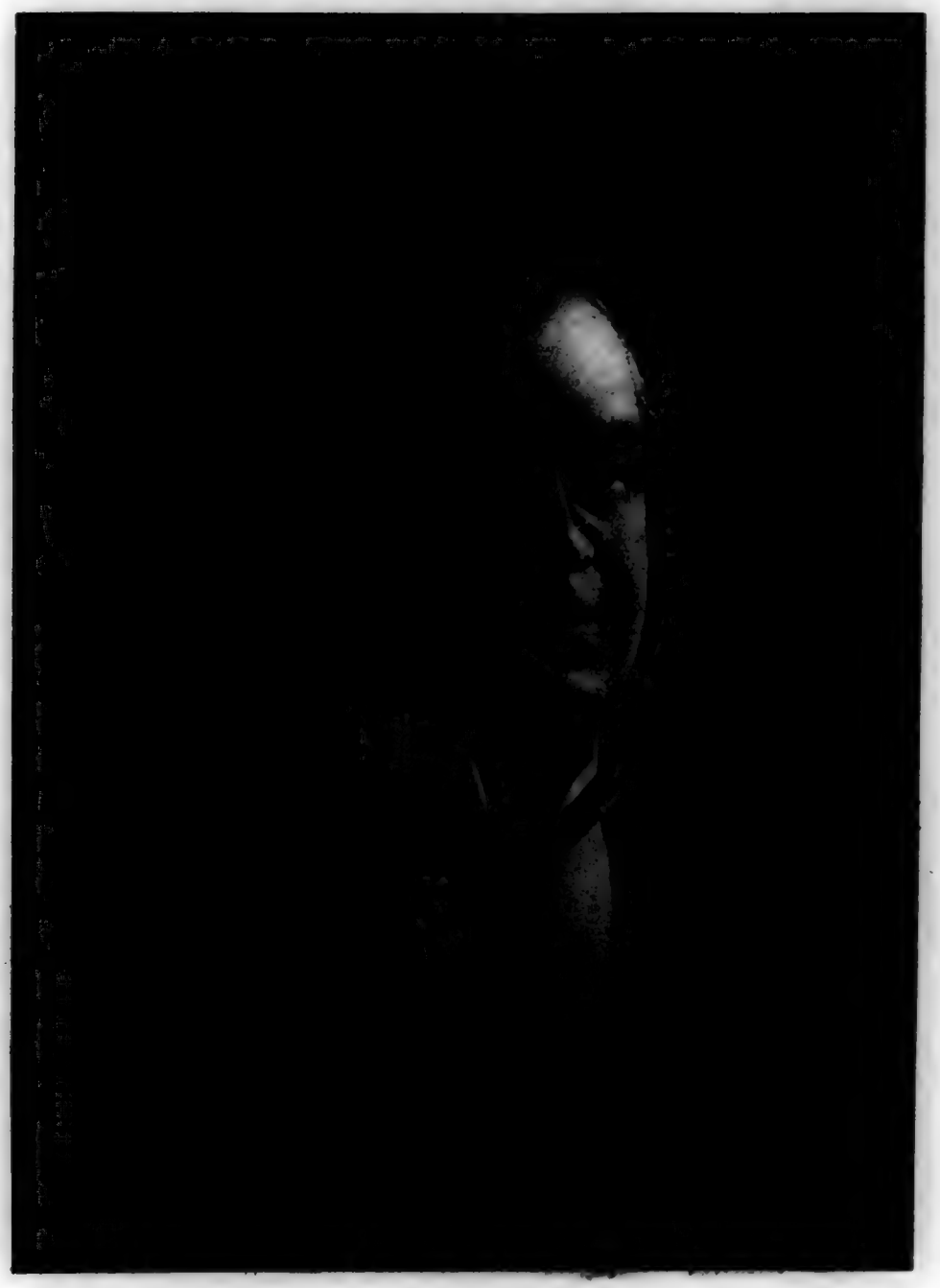
On the 19th of December, 1889, Mr. Nisley married Miss Kate C. Runkle, of Peoria county, Illinois, where her birth occurred. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Runkle, were natives of the state of New York, but removed westward when Peoria county was largely a frontier district. They became identified with farming interests there and both passed away on the old homestead farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nisley are widely and favorably known not only in Knoxville but throughout the county, where they have a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Nisley was made a Mason in 1882

and has always been loyal to the teachings and tenets of the craft. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for two or three terms he has been a member of the city council, in which connection he has exercised his official prerogatives in support of various progressive public measures. His co-operation can always be counted upon to further any project for the general good and as a man and citizen he stands high in the community. His success indicates the wise use which he has made of his time and opportunities, for in the careful management of his farming interests and of his banking activities he has won substantial success and the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity, so worthily has it been gained.

CYRUS MINOR AVERY.

In the city of Galesburg, where many years of his life were passed, Cyrus Minor Avery was widely known and his many attractive social qualities and admirable characteristics gained for him the friendship and kindly regard of all with whom he came into contact. He was one of Galesburg's native sons, his birth having here occurred on the 19th of June, 1846, when the city was but a small town and outlying districts of the state were largely undeveloped and unimproved. His parents were George and Saraphena Princess Mary (Phelps) Avery, both natives of the state of New York. The father was born in New Lebanon and was a representative in the seventh generation of a family that traces its ancestry back to Christopher Avery, the line coming down through James, Thomas, Abraham, Nathan and William Thomas to George. As a young man the last named came to the west, arriving in Galesburg in 1837. Here he built the second house in what was then known as Log City. Later the place of his abode now on West Main street came to be called the Avery farm. There he followed general agricultural pursuits at a time when the most foresighted could not have dreamed that his place would one day be near the very heart of the enterprising city. The lady whom he afterward made his wife came to the west with her brother and mother, settling in Knoxville, where they were married. For many years Mr. Avery continued to engage in general farming but at length retired and took up his abode within the limits of Galesburg, living on North Cherry street. There the fruits of his former toil supplied him with the necessities and comforts of life up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1884. His wife also died at the Cherry street home. They were members of the First Congregational church, in the work of which they took active and helpful part, Mr. Avery serving as deacon for many years. His political indorsement was given to the republican party. In the family were six children: Robert H., who died September 13, 1892; Mary, the wife of W. R. Butcher, living at Roodhouse, Illinois; John T., who died August 11, 1905, at Galesburg; Cyrus M.; Phoebe T., who is living in Biloxi, Mississippi; and George, also of Biloxi.

Cyrus M. Avery was educated in the public schools of Galesburg and in Knox College, where he completed his course with the class of 1868. He worked with his father on the farm for a time and was early trained to habits of indus-



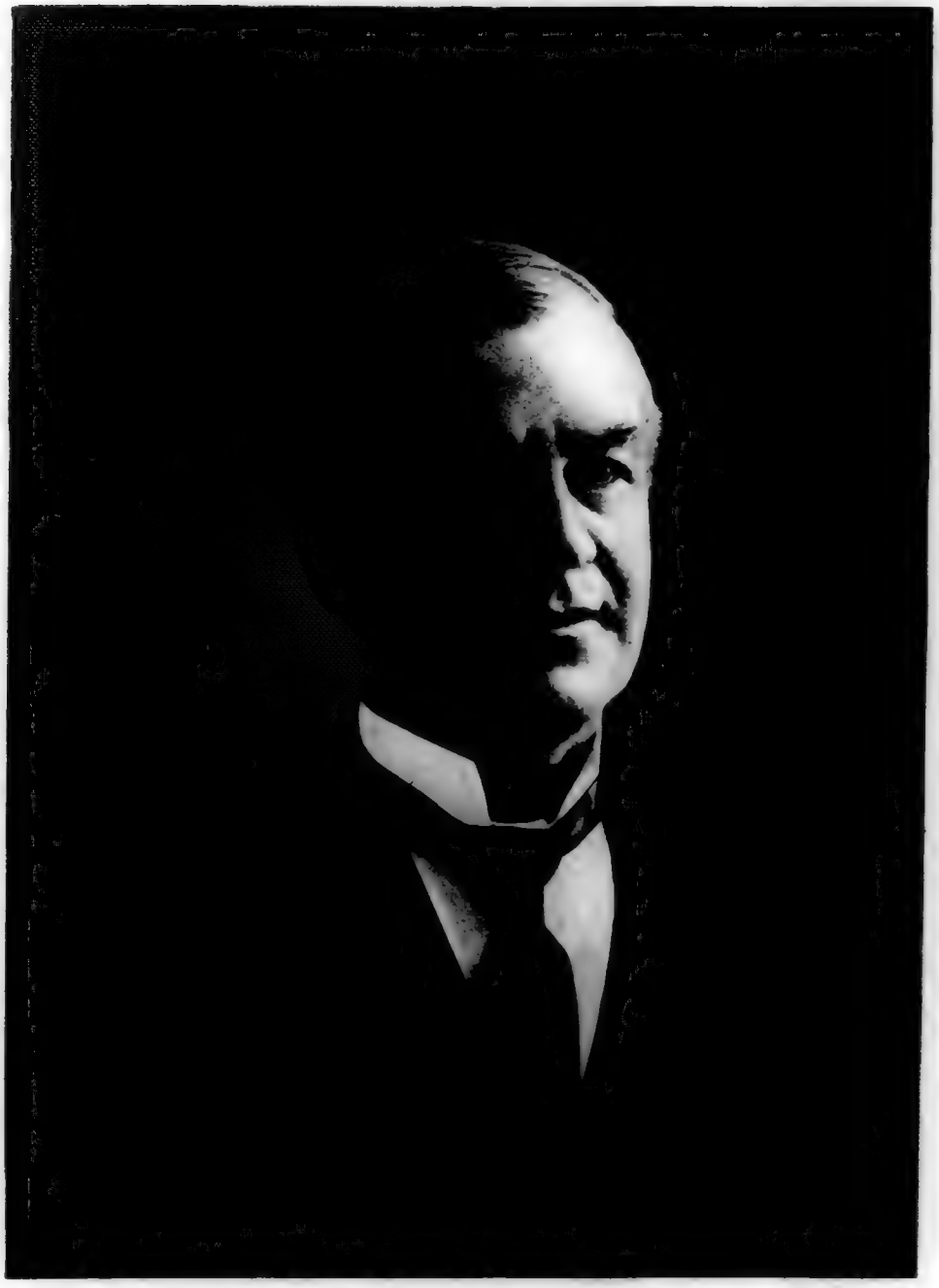
C.M. Avery

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W. M. Avery

try and diligence. He afterward engaged in the manufacturing business and made for himself a creditable position in trade circles in his native city. Early in the '70s he joined his brother, Robert Hanneman Avery, in the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of agricultural implements in Galesburg. The brother had been a soldier in the Civil war, was captured and was held as a prisoner at Andersonville, where he spent many otherwise idle hours in drawing in the sand of the prison yard designs of agricultural implements which he began to make soon after his release, the first being a stalk cutter and a corn planter. When the plans of the brothers were perfected for the conduct of an agricultural implement manufactory, they began business under the style of R. H. & C. M. Avery, operating their plant at Galesburg until 1882, when they went to Peoria and made arrangements for removing their factory to the latter city. There the enterprise was developed into a very large corporation known as the Avery Company. In 1883, after the removal of the business to Peoria, the Avery Planter Company was organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Ten years later the authorized capital was increased to three hundred thousand dollars, and in 1900 the name was changed to the Avery Manufacturing Company, at which time the capital stock was increased to one million dollars. The business continued to grow and is now capitalized for two million, five hundred thousand dollars. The plant is one of the most extensive and prominent productive industries of Peoria, with business connections that reach out to all parts of the world. C. M. Avery continued active in the management and control of the interests at Peoria until 1902, when he returned to his native city and erected here a large, comfortable and attractive modern residence. The remainder of his life was divided between the two cities of Galesburg and Peoria, although he regarded the former as his home.

It was here on the 4th of October, 1877, that Mr. Avery was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Evalena Bartholomew, who was born at Elmwood, Illinois, February 25, 1856, and is a daughter of Luzerne and Sarah Elvira (Payne) Bartholomew. They became the parents of five children: Elvira Princess, born September 25, 1878; George Luzerne, September 12, 1879; Grace Ophelia, October 8, 1883; Harriette, June 20, 1886; and Cyrus Minor, May 29, 1899. The first two were born in Galesburg, the last three in Peoria. George Luzerne Avery is still connected with the Avery Company as its secretary. The enterprise is now a business of mammoth proportions and includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, farm wagons, engines, threshers, engine gang plows, gas tractors and city and farm trucks. While the factory and main office are at Peoria, branch houses are maintained at Omaha, Nebraska; Des Moines, Iowa; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Fargo, North Dakota; Billings, Montana; Kansas City, Missouri; Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Sioux Falls, South Lakota; and Aberdeen, South Dakota.

The family circle was broken by death, when on the 15th of September, 1905, in Galesburg, Cyrus M. Avery passed away. His life record has been a credit and honor to the city which had ever honored and respected him. His business career was notable by reason of its successful achievement and the extent of the concern which was developed through the enterprise and under the able direction of himself and brother. He seemed to possess a faculty for devising and executing the right thing at the right time and this was joined to every day

common sense. He seemed easily to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential, to see the possibility for the coordination of forces and to use each opportunity to the best advantage. Method and system were ever features of the business, together with the employment of skilled and expert workmen. In matters of judgment Mr. Avery was seldom if ever at fault and what he accomplished represented the fit utilization of the innate powers and talents which were his. As prosperity came to him he continually reached out a helping hand to those less fortunate and his benevolence was manifest in generous support of many worthy public projects and charities. Something of his position in the city of his birth is indicated in the fact that at his demise the year book of Knox College for 1907 bore the following inscription:

"To the memory of
Cyrus Minor Avery,
honored alumnus, valued trustee, successful
business man, upright and influential citizen;
whose singular nobility of character, loyal
friendship and warm-hearted, open-handed
generosity, his Alma Mater holds in grateful
and loving esteem,
This book is Dedicated."

This pictured forth the feeling entertained for him not only in Galesburg, and in Peoria, but wherever he was known and no higher testimonial of his character could be given than the fact that he was most honored where best known.

FREDERICK REUBEN JELLIFF.

Frederick Reuben Jelliff, editor of the Republican-Register, of Galesburg, is the son of Fletcher Gould and Mary (Wilcox) Jelliff and was born in Whitesboro, New York, September 25, 1854. His father was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Jelliff and was born on Long Island, Connecticut, June 16, 1823. Coming to Knox county, he served as mayor of Oneida in 1869 and his last years were passed in Galesburg, where he died September 18, 1902. The mother of Frederick R. Jelliff bore the maiden name of Mary White Wilcox and was born in Whitesboro, New York, March 21, 1824, being descended from a distinguished New England family that came from England not long after the arrival of the Mayflower. She was married to Mr. Jelliff, May 14, 1846, and unto them were born nine children: Laura, who died in childhood; Helen E., the wife of J. Warren Spera, of Piper City, Illinois; William T., of Galva, this state; Charles F., of Galesburg; Frederick R.; Franklin G., living in Leavenworth, Kansas; Mary W., of Galesburg, who is the widow of Frank Stilson; Louisa C., the wife of W. J. Johnston, of Galesburg; and Lincoln H., of Spring Coulee, Alberta, Canada. The mother died November 26, 1903.

It was in 1858 that the family removed from Whitesboro, New York, to Oneida, Illinois, where Frederick R. Jelliff spent his boyhood and attended the

city schools. In 1871 he entered the preparatory department of Knox College and was graduated with honors in 1878. During three winter seasons, while a college student, he taught school in the Dunlap district, northeast of Galesburg, meanwhile keeping up with his classes as far as possible by private study. In the fall following his graduation he accepted a position in the Galesburg high school and for three years was teacher of the first year's work in that institution. He next became local editor of the Republican-Register, with which he has since been associated. At the time he began reporting, Zaccheus Beatty was the editor and Samuel W. Grubb was business manager. Mr. Beatty died in 1896, but for some time prior to his death, owing to his frequent attacks of illness, Mr. Jelliff did the editorial work on the paper in addition to having oversight of the news department. He served as acting editor from the time of Mr. Beatty's death until he acquired an interest in the paper four or five years later and was then appointed editor, in which capacity he has since served. He has seen the paper develop from a small sheet containing no telegraphic news and having a daily circulation of but a few hundred, to one carrying the full telegraphic news of the day, covering the local field comprehensively and the field within forty miles of Galesburg to a remarkable extent and having a circulation of thousands. During all this time he has faithfully tried to do his part to contribute to this growth. Since he became reporter both of the men who then so ably conducted the affairs of the Republican-Register have passed away, Mr. Grubb dying several years ago. The present secretary-treasurer of the paper, O. N. Custer, began as a solicitor under the old management and worked his way up to his present position, while George A. Perry, the efficient business manager, joined the paper on the retirement of Mr. Grubb.

In addition to his work on the Republican-Register Mr. Jelliff has been interested in lines of work having for their object the moral progress of the city and its material development. He was a member of the legislative council of the anti-saloon league, under whose direction the town went dry twice before the local option law was passed and in the two campaigns under that law, in 1908 and 1910, had a share in directing the battle for the "dries." In his editorial expressions he has been consistent in his support for a clean and wholesome city and for honesty and efficiency in the administration of public affairs. In the Galesburg Public Improvement Association and the Galesburg Historical Society he has served as chairman of the program committees for several years. He has also been a member of the Galesburg Hospital Board from the time of its foundation and during most of this period has been the chairman of the committee on accounts and at present is also a member of the administrative committee. While Richard Yates was governor of Illinois he appointed Mr. Jelliff a member of the Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb and he has for ten years been a member of that board, serving some of the time as its secretary. Mr. Jelliff is a member of the Central Congregational church. For several terms he was president of the men's league of the church and he has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association from the time he aided in its organization to the present. He was one of the organizers, with Dr. John H. Finley, now president of the College of the City of New York, of the Sunset Club and during much of the time of its existence its secretary. A lover of nature, Mr. Jelliff has for years made a study of the geology of the

common sense. He seemed easily to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential, to see the possibility for the coordination of forces and to use each opportunity to the best advantage. Method and system were ever features of the business, together with the employment of skilled and expert workmen. In matters of judgment Mr. Avery was seldom if ever at fault and what he accomplished represented the fit utilization of the innate powers and talents which were his. As prosperity came to him he continually reached out a helping hand to those less fortunate and his benevolence was manifest in generous support of many worthy public projects and charities. Something of his position in the city of his birth is indicated in the fact that at his demise the year book of Knox College for 1907 bore the following inscription:

"To the memory of
Cyrus Minor Avery,
honored alumnus, valued trustee, successful
business man, upright and influential citizen;
whose singular nobility of character, loyal
friendship and warm-hearted, open-handed
generosity, his Alma Mater holds in grateful
and loving esteem,
This book is Dedicated."

This pictured forth the feeling entertained for him not only in Galesburg, and in Peoria, but wherever he was known and no higher testimonial of his character could be given than the fact that he was most honored where best known.

FREDERICK REUBEN JELLIFF.

Frederick Reuben Jelliff, editor of the Republican-Register, of Galesburg, is the son of Fletcher Gould and Mary (Wilcox) Jelliff and was born in Whitesboro, New York, September 25, 1854. His father was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Jelliff and was born on Long Island, Connecticut, June 16, 1823. Coming to Knox county, he served as mayor of Oneida in 1869 and his last years were passed in Galesburg, where he died September 18, 1902. The mother of Frederick R. Jelliff bore the maiden name of Mary White Wilcox and was born in Whitesboro, New York, March 21, 1824, being descended from a distinguished New England family that came from England not long after the arrival of the Mayflower. She was married to Mr. Jelliff, May 14, 1846, and unto them were born nine children: Laura, who died in childhood; Helen E., the wife of J. Warren Spera, of Piper City, Illinois; William T., of Galva, this state; Charles F., of Galesburg; Frederick R.; Franklin G., living in Leavenworth, Kansas; Mary W., of Galesburg, who is the widow of Frank Stilson; Louisa C., the wife of W. J. Johnston, of Galesburg; and Lincoln H., of Spring Coulee, Alberta, Canada. The mother died November 26, 1903.

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city schools. In 1871 he entered the preparatory department of Knox College and was graduated with honors in 1878. During three winter seasons, while a college student, he taught school in the Dunlap district, northeast of Galesburg, meanwhile keeping up with his classes as far as possible by private study. In the fall following his graduation he accepted a position in the Galesburg high school and for three years was teacher of the first year's work in that institution. He next became local editor of the Republican-Register, with which he has since been associated. At the time he began reporting, Zaccheus Beatty was the editor and Samuel W. Grubb was business manager. Mr. Beatty died in 1896, but for some time prior to his death, owing to his frequent attacks of illness, Mr. Jelliff did the editorial work on the paper in addition to having oversight of the news department. He served as acting editor from the time of Mr. Beatty's death until he acquired an interest in the paper four or five years later and was then appointed editor, in which capacity he has since served. He has seen the paper develop from a small sheet containing no telegraphic news and having a daily circulation of but a few hundred, to one carrying the full telegraphic news of the day, covering the local field comprehensively and the field within forty miles of Galesburg to a remarkable extent and having a circulation of thousands. During all this time he has faithfully tried to do his part to contribute to this growth. Since he became reporter both of the men who then so ably conducted the affairs of the Republican-Register have passed away, Mr. Grubb dying several years ago. The present secretary-treasurer of the paper, O. N. Custer, began as a solicitor under the old management and worked his way up to his present position, while George A. Perry, the efficient business manager, joined the paper on the retirement of Mr. Grubb.

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county and has contributed several papers on this subject to teachers' institutes and local societies. His geological collection is extensive and covers a wide range of the country.

On the 25th of February, 1897, Mr. Jelliff was united in marriage to Miss Lillie C. Bassler, who was born December 11, 1860, to John and Mary (Kern) Bassler, in Galesburg, which place has always been her home with the exception of three years, from the spring of 1874 until the spring of 1877, when the family lived in Burlington, Iowa. During that period she was a student in the Burlington high school. On returning to Galesburg she entered Knox College, from which she was graduated with honor in 1881. While in college she won two prizes, a first and second, in declamation, and her talent in this direction was afterward freely given to the public at social gatherings and in the temperance work in which she has always been deeply interested. For nine years after her graduation she taught in the public schools of Galesburg and then, wishing to make further advancement in her favorite pursuit, she took a two years' course in the Boston School of Oratory under Moses True Brown, from which institution she received a diploma in 1892. Subsequently her work of teaching was confined more closely to expression, which she taught privately, also in the Galesburg high school, in the Waco (Texas) Female College and in the Oswego (Kansas) Ladies' College. Many of her pupils have taken silver, gold and grand gold medals in the Demorest temperance contests; one received a diamond medal and another tied for the same honor. Her services as judge on declamatory and oratorical contests have been repeatedly sought and rendered. Soon after her marriage in 1897 she became a member of the Tourist Club, which she has served as secretary and president. A member of the Central Congregational church, she has always been active in its Aid Society, which she also served as president. For one year she was vice president of the Free Kindergarten Association and two of the most successful tag days ever held were due in considerable measure to her efforts. She also took an active part in two successful campaigns for a dry town and she has twice served on the committee of inspection for the Municipal Improvement Association and also on other important committees. A member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, her activity in its regular work has only been limited by her other obligations. The duties connected with her own home were always placed first by her. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Jelliff, Doretta Marie, died April 21, 1899, two days after her birth.

WILLIAM A. JORDAN.

It has been said when in the battle of life the city boy crosses swords with a country lad the odds are against him. The early rising, the daily tasks and the ecnomical habits of the country boy prepare him for the struggle that must precede ascendancy. William A. Jordan is numbered among those who, reared to farm life, have turned to the city for the business opportunities which they sought, and in the utilization and improvement of advantages which have come to him he has made steady advancement, bringing him at length to a most



W. B. Jordan

creditable and enviable position in commercial circles of Galesburg, where he is conducting an important enterprise as the senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of the W. A. Jordan Company. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, June 19, 1863, a son of William N. and Margaret (Stevens) Jordan, who were also natives of that state. The family, however, was founded in New England at an early period in the colonization of the new world and Newton Jordan, the grandfather, was a native of Massachusetts. He became a farmer, utilizing that occupation in the support of his family. His wife died in early womanhood, leaving five children, William N., Israel, Tain, Lewis and Rebecca. The Stevens family is of Scotch lineage and the maternal grandparents of Mr. Jordan were Reuben and Elizabeth Stevens. The former was born in Ohio, where he died at the venerable age of ninety-four years, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-seven. Their children were Jane, Prissey, Margaret, Ann, James, Addison and William. Of these Margaret became the wife of William N. Jordan, and they began domestic life upon a farm in Ohio. Mr. Jordan has been reared in that state and devoted much of his life to general agricultural pursuits but had also learned the stone mason's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. At the outbreak of the Civil war his patriotic nature was aroused and he enlisted, serving for four years. He was first a private in the infantry ranks and afterward became a cavalryman. When the war was over he returned to his native state, where he followed farming and also worked at the stone mason's trade until 1887, when he disposed of his business interests there and removed to Grenola, Kansas, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1905. In that year he retired from active business life in possession of a handsome competence, which was the merited reward of his labors. Removing to Kansas City, Missouri, he now lives there with his daughter Mrs. Coleman. His wife died in January, 1892, at the age of fifty-four years. She was a Baptist in religious faith in her younger days but afterward went with her husband and children to the Methodist church. The family numbered beside our subject four sons and three daughters: Colonel Ellsworth Jordan, of Galesburg; Raymond, deceased; James L., who is living in Rollinsville, Colorado; John H., a resident of Chanute, Kansas; Renna, the wife of John Crother, of Grenola, Kansas; Lizzie, the wife of Ware Sprague, of Chanute, Kansas; and Margaret, the wife of C. L. Coleman, of Kansas City, Missouri.

William A. Jordan spent his youthful days in Guernsey county, Ohio, remaining on his father's farm until he had attained his majority and early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the cultivation of the fields. His education was acquired in the district and public schools and in 1884 he came to Galesburg, where he entered the employ of Crocker & Robbins, grocers of this city. He attended night school in Professor Barringer's Business College. For seven years he remained with the firm of Crocker & Robbins—a fact which indicates his thorough reliability and worth—and at the end of that time he was admitted to a partnership, a stock company being organized with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Jordan purchased a fifth interest in the business and became manager, but at the end of three years he resigned that position and in 1894 established his present business under the firm name of W. A. Jordan Company. He is now the president, with F. S. Johnson as sec-

retary and treasurer. The enterprise was established on a small scale and they delivered goods with a cart. The next spring a second-hand delivery wagon was purchased and the family horse was used for delivery purposes. Gradually, however, the business has grown and its scope has been extended until the house now conducts a large wholesale trade in groceries and fruits, shipping its goods to several states. Mr. Jordan is a man of resourceful business ability, who has not limited his efforts to one line, for he is now a director of the E. Z. Trapp Manufacturing Company and is also financially interested in the Wagner Printing Company of Galesburg and other business projects of this city and in the Sun Tunnel, Milling & Transportation Company of Gilpin county, Colorado.

On the 18th of November, 1890, Mr. Jordan was married to Miss Molly M. Elder, a daughter of William J. and Molly Elder, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and are now residents of Galesburg. The father served throughout the entire period of the Civil war as a defender of the Union cause. In his family are three children who are yet living, Molly, Alto and William J. Mrs. Jordan was born at Dry Run, Pennsylvania, and by her marriage has become the mother of three sons, Clarence William, Cecil A. and Raymond Elder. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jordan hold membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church and he is serving as chairman of its board of trustees, while for sixteen years he has been superintendent of its Sunday school. He is much interested in all the departments of church work and by liberal contribution of his time and means has done much to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence. He became one of the early members of the Galesburg Club and served on the building committee that erected the present handsome clubhouse. He has attained success without allowing personal interests or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activities. His is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, and energetic and persistent in action.

HON. ROBERT CLIFFORD RICE.

Hon. Robert Clifford Rice, who since his admission to the bar has given his undivided attention to the work of the courts, his ability as advocate and counselor recommending him for election to the bench, is now serving as judge of the county court of Knox county, to which he was chosen by popular suffrage in 1906 and again in 1910, so that he is now serving for the second term. He was born in Berwick township, Warren county, Illinois, March 31, 1872, one of the three children of Harvey and Laura (Walker) Rice. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Robert Rice, a minister of the Christian church, who also devoted a portion of his time to farming. He became an early settler of Warren county, Illinois, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and also engaged in preaching the gospel as opportunity offered. His death resulted from the effects of injuries sustained, while hauling lumber, in middle life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Iden, survived him for many years and passed away in Abingdon, Illinois, at the age of eighty-one years. They were

the parents of a number of children, including Harvey, Izora, William, Perry and several who died in infancy. The maternal grandfather of Judge Rice was George Walker, who also made farming his life work. He wedded Sarah Hedges and they became early residents of Warren county, where his attention was given to the work of the fields until his labors were ended by death when he was in the prime of life. His wife passed away when about sixty years of age. Their family numbered six children, Laura, Bird, Dottie, May and two, who died in infancy.

Harvey Rice, the father of Judge Rice, spent his youthful days in Indiana and Illinois, coming to the latter state when yet a boy and reaching his majority when a resident of Warren county. He early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and, after spending one year in Nebraska, in early manhood returned to Warren county, where he followed farming until his death. He was killed by lightning in 1875, when but twenty-nine years of age. In early manhood he had wedded Laura Walker, a native of this state, and the three children born unto them were: Carl, who died in infancy; Robert Clifford; and Eva, now the deceased wife of George Messplay.

Judge Rice is now the only survivor of his family, although his mother is still living in Monmouth, Illinois, with the judge's stepsister. He spent his youth on the old homestead farm in his native county and through the summer months aided in the work of the fields, while in the winter seasons he attended the country schools. Later he had the advantage of a course in the Abingdon Normal College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He afterward engaged in teaching in the district schools for two terms and later worked at the printer's trade on the Enterprise-Herald, of Abingdon, for a year. While thus engaged he devoted his evening hours to reading law under the direction of Judge Dennis Clark, who was judge of the county court for twenty-one years. In September, 1895, Mr. Rice came to Galesburg and entered the office of Thompson & Shumway as a student, there continuing his reading until his admission to the bar in January, 1897. The following year he began practice in Galesburg as a member of the law firm of Carney, Shumway & Rice, this association being maintained until Mr. Carney was elected mayor of the city. The two remaining partners continued together until Mr. Shumway was chosen as the chief executive of the city, subsequent to which time Mr. Rice practiced alone with good success until 1906, when he was elected county judge. An excellent presence, an earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles made him an effective and successful advocate and insured him equal rank with the distinguished men who have presided over the county court. Public indorsement of the first term of service came to him in his reelection in 1910. His reported opinions indicate his legal learning and superior ability and show a thorough mastery of the questions involved, together with an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of the principles upon which his opinions rest.

On the 17th of April, 1901, Judge Rice was married to Miss Kathryn Gregory, of Bowling Green, Indiana, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Carr) Gregory. Mrs. Rice was born in Bowling Green, Indiana, and her parents were also natives of that state. Her father, who served as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, died in 1884, but her mother is still living and yet makes her

home in Bowling Green. In their family were five children, Leota, Lena, Kathryn, Bertha and Gertrude, the last two of whom are deceased. Judge and Mrs. Rice have become the parents of a daughter, Dorothy. In his political views Judge Rice has always been a republican, stanchly advocating the principles of the party, yet never allowing his political preference to interfere in the slightest degree with the discharge of his official duties. He holds membership in the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Christian Science church. Fraternally he is connected with Alpha Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M. and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His entire life has been passed in this section of the state, and in Galesburg, where he has now resided for sixteen years, he has made many friends, who esteem him no less for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon the community than for the superior ability he has displayed in the profession which he has chosen as his life work.

FREDERICK ZINA WIKOFF.

Frederick Zina Wikoff, a lifelong resident of Knox county, spending the greater part of his years in Sparta township, represented one of the old pioneer families here and his personal record was in harmony with that of an honored and honorable ancestry. He ever followed the occupation of farming and by reason of his practical methods and progressive spirit contributed much to the general advancement along agricultural lines. He was born in Ontario, Illinois, December 27, 1846, his parents being John and Cornelia (Crane) Wikoff. The family originally bore the name of Van Wikoff and came of Dutch ancestry. John Wikoff, father of Frederick Z. Wikoff, came from New Jersey to Illinois in the fall of 1836, making the trip from Ohio on horseback. Knox county was his destination and after arriving here he entered one hundred and forty acres of land, situated on section 36, Rio township. It was just as it had come from the hand of nature, not a furrow having been turned nor an improvement made upon the place, but the soil was naturally rich and productive and responded readily to the care and labor which he bestowed upon it. Year after year the work of cultivation and improvement was carried forward until the farm became one of the valuable properties of that section. Thereon Mr. and Mrs. Wikoff resided for fifty-four years, celebrating their golden wedding there. In early manhood he had married Cornelia Crane, a daughter of Zina Crane, who came with his family to Knox county when Mrs. Wikoff was but fourteen years of age, making the journey from the state of New York overland in wagons. She afterward engaged in teaching school in Henderson and always strove to cultivate a love of learning among her children. She also proved a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband, aiding and encouraging him throughout his business career. The farm that John Wikoff secured on coming to Knox county is still in possession of the family, being now occupied by a son of Frederick Z. Wikoff. The old homestead is a beautiful place, having been improved by two generations and always kept in excellent condition. John Wikoff was actively interested in the public welfare and gave his aid and cooperation to many move-

ments for the general good. He was at one time supervisor of Rio township and there he resided until his death, which occurred April 30, 1897, when he was eighty-four years of age. Unto him and his wife were born five children: Gertrude A., now the widow of Hiram Colby; Frederick Z., of this review; Harriet E., the wife of G. H. Pratt; Carrie F., the wife of S. T. Howell; and Mary M., the wife of O. Oliver, now deceased.

Frederick Z. Wikoff spent his entire life in Knox county, being reared upon the old homestead farm, where he was early trained to habits of industry, economy and integrity. He acquired his education in Knox and Hedding Colleges and the intellectual development thus stimulated constituted a chief source of his success. His entire life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits and he became the owner of a fine farm in Knox county, in the cultivation of which he was very successful, adding thereto many improvements.

On the 16th of September, 1874, Mr. Wikoff was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Conger, a daughter of John N. and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Conger. Her grandfather, Uzziah Conger, came to Knox county, in 1838, and settled in Cherry Grove. He married Hannah West and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding. Their son, John N. Conger, was a native of New York and, having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Elizabeth Wheeler, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Alvah and Jerusha (Stevens) Wheeler who on leaving New England removed from Connecticut to Knoxville, Illinois, in 1838. Mr. Wheeler was a carpenter by trade and assisted in building the first courthouse in Knox county. It was their daughter Elizabeth who became the wife of John N. Conger, who was one of the early settlers of the county and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Their daughter Ida became the wife of Mr. Wikoff and to them were born four children who are living: Winn C.; Gem, who is now the wife of W. B. Nelson; John N.; and Cornelia. They also lost a child. The death of Mr. Wikoff occurred March 10, 1905, when he was but fifty-eight years of age. He had spent the greater part of his life in Sparta township and no one of the community was more widely known or more highly respected. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was ever a public-spirited citizen, interested in the welfare and upbuilding of county, state and nation. He attended the Baptist church and was ever a kindly and generous man, whose heart went out in ready response to all who needed assistance, while his beneficent spirit was manifest in many tangible ways. He did not seek to figure prominently in the public life of the community, but his genuine personal worth gained him high regard so that his death was deeply deplored not only by his immediate family, among whom he was ever a devoted husband and father, but also by the many friends whom he had won during his long residence in Knox county.

JAMES D. O'CONNOR.

James D. O'Connor, engaged in a general contracting business in Galesburg, his native city, was born January 31, 1872, a son of James and Margaret (Ryan) O'Connor. The father was a native of Lebanon, New York, while the mother was born in County Limerick, Ireland, whence she was brought to the United

States by her parents when three years old. In his boyhood days James O'Connor came to Galesburg and in early manhood was here engaged in the livery business, while later he figured prominently in real-estate circles, winning along those lones the success that now enables him to live retired, his home being at No. 173 West Main street. He is an independent voter, standing for progress and improvement rather than for partisanship, and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, several times elected him to represent the second ward as alderman. He was also a member of the board of appraisers. He belongs to the Catholic church and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Galesburg Club. His wife died in November, 1904. In the family were six children: Martin, who is a resident of Galesburg, Illinois; Mary, deceased; James D., of this review; Lillian, the wife of C. H. Nold, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Alice, the wife of W. C. Johnson, of Galesburg; and Fred, who has passed away.

In St. Joseph's Academy James D. O'Connor pursued his early education and afterward attended Notre Dame University of South Bend, Indiana. Throughout the entire period of his connection with business affairs he has engaged in general contracting, putting in a large portion of the sewers of this city and doing much other public work which has placed him in a substantial position among the industrious, enterprising and successful business men of the city. He has ever realized that energy is the basis of business advancement and has diligently and persistently prosecuted his work so that substantial results have been achieved.

On the 28th of October, 1897, Mr. O'Connor was married in this city to Miss Louisa Hurley, a daughter of John and Sarah Hurley, of Galesburg. They now have two children: Ruth, whose natal day was October 22, 1898; and Fred, whose birth occurred on the 19th of November, 1899. Both were born in Galesburg. The parents are communicants of the Catholic church and in politics Mr. O'Connor has followed in his father's footsteps, maintaining an independent position, supporting such measures as he deems effective forces in good government and such candidates as he believes will prove loyal to the public trust. He has himself served as alderman from the first ward during the past four years and exercises his official prerogatives in support of many progressive movements for the general good.

JAMES H. ROUNDTREE.

James H. Roundtree is a retired farmer living at No. 860 North Cedar street, in Galesburg. He has made his home in the city since 1892, previous to which time he was closely associated with general agricultural pursuits and is still the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres from which he derives a substantial annual income. He was born at Old Henderson, in this county, December 10, 1836, and is a son of John D. and Docia (Fuqua) Roundtree, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The former was a son of Dudley Roundtree, who was born in the Old Dominion and became an early settler of Hart county, Kentucky, where he died when well advanced in years. He was



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James H. Roundtree is a retired farmer living at No. 860 North Cedar street, in Galesburg. He has made his home in the city since 1892, previous to which time he was closely associated with general agricultural pursuits and is still the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres from which he derives a substantial annual income. He was born at Old Henderson, in this county, December 10, 1836, and is a son of John D. and Docia (Fuqua) Roundtree, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The former was a son of Dudley Roundtree, who was born in the Old Dominion and became an early settler of Hart county, Kentucky, where he died when well advanced in years. He was



James H. Roundtree Nancy A. Roundtree

blind for twenty years before he died. Unto him and his wife were born four sons, Turner, John D., Charles and Dudley. The maternal grandfather of James Roundtree was James Fuqua, a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. He died in Kentucky but the mother came to Knox county, Illinois, in 1830, settling near Old Henderson, and there died when about eighty years of age. They were the parents of six daughters and three sons, Daniel, Obadiah, John, Docia, Martha, Mary, Jane, Narcissus and Jeremiah.

Both of the parents of James H. Roundtree on leaving Virginia became residents of Hart county, Kentucky, and in 1830 came to Knox county, Illinois, settling near Old Henderson, in Henderson township. The father purchased land warrants of the soldiers, who had served in the war of 1812. The Indians were then numerous here, for the Black Hawk war had not yet occurred and the red men had not learned that their white-faced brothers were the stronger in an effort to claim the country and convert it to the uses of civilization. When the Indians became troublesome and, in fact, were a menace to life in this state John D. Roundtree joined with the volunteer soldiers for service in the Black Hawk war and after his death his wife drew a pension of about six or eight dollars a month. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and later another one hundred and twenty acres, all of which he improved and thereon reared his family. He was born in 1800 and died about 1851. His wife afterward removed to Marshall county, Kansas, settling near Frankfort, and died about 1896 at a very advanced age, lacking but three weeks of being ninety-four years. In their family were twelve children, of whom five are now living: Betsy, the widow of Robert Osborn, living at Frankfort, Kansas; Dudley, of Oldsburg, Pottawatomie county, Kansas; James H., of this review; Narcissus, the wife of Lathan Howe, of Old Henderson; and William, of Paradise, Kansas.

James H. Roundtree spent his youthful days in this county and is the oldest continuous resident here with the exception of Harvey Montgomery, having spent seventy-five years in this county. He was reared upon his father's farm and attended one of the old-time subscription schools. He was only thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death and upon him devolved the responsibility of managing and operating the farm. As time passed on, he purchased parts of the old homestead until he eventually became the owner of the greater part which, however, he afterward sold. He next purchased a farm of sixty-six acres near Wataga, and traded with his father-in-law for another farm. This he in time sold and removed to Wataga, where he resided until 1892, when he went to Galesburg and in the following year erected his present residence, where he and his wife have since resided, enjoying a well earned rest there. He now owns a farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres in Sparta township and this returns to him a good income. This farm once sold for fifteen dollars an acre but is now worth two hundred and twenty-five dollars. While devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits, his time and endeavors were so well employed that he derived therefrom the merited reward of earnest, persistent labor and thus accumulated a handsome competence that now supplies him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 19th of December, 1861, Mr. Roundtree was married to Miss Nancy Ann Duval, who was born in Henderson township, this county, May 19, 1844, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Shumate) Duval, who came from Kentucky

to Illinois about 1831, settling first near Monmouth and later removing to Henderson township, where Mrs. Roundtree grew to womanhood. Her father died September 29, 1891, at the age of eighty-two years and her mother passed away in 1888, when eighty years of age. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four are living, Mary, Helen, Martha and Nancy Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Roundtree were married in the old courthouse in Knoxville. They have no children of their own but adopted a daughter, Lillian May, whom they reared from the age of three weeks. She is now the wife of Frank S. Card, and they resided for a while in Denver, Colorado, whence they lately removed to Riverside county, California.

It was on the 19th of December, 1911, that James and Nancy Ann Roundtree could look back upon fifty years of life companionship and celebrated their golden wedding at their home, No. 860 North Cedar street, Galesburg, at which time they received many beautiful gifts and the good wishes of a host of devoted friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Roundtree are members of the Christian church and his political support is given to the democratic party. It is most interesting to converse with this worthy couple and hear their reminiscences concerning Knox county in its pioneer period. He is acquainted with all the events of importance which have left their impress upon the history of the county and has been a witness of many of these. He has participated in the agricultural development of the county and has seen its transformation from a wild and sparsely settled district into one of the most populous and prosperous portions of the state. He can remember the time when many of the homes were log cabins with their great fireplaces and their tallow candles; when much of the farm work was done by hand according to methods that had been in vogue for centuries. He has lived to see marked changes in the methods of farming as the cultivator, the reaper, the riding plow, the harvester and the thresher have been introduced, relieving man of the most trying and arduous work of the fields. In his own farming methods he kept pace with the general progress and his success came as the merited reward of his labor. No history of Knox county would be complete without the sketch of James H. Roundtree who, as previously stated, is with two exceptions the oldest continuous resident of this locality.

FRANK E. WILSON.

The record of Frank E. Wilson is that of an enterprising, reliable business man who has ever recognized the fact that industry and close application are indispensable forces of success and has, therefore, used them in attaining his present position in financial circles. He is president of the Knox County State Bank of Knoxville, in which connection he is conducting a business of considerable extent and importance, the bank being situated in the midst of a rich agricultural region. Mr. Wilson is widely known because of his long residence here, his birth having occurred in Truro township, Knox county, January 12, 1868. He was the third in order of birth in a family of four children, whose parents, John and Mary (King) Wilson, were natives of Westmoreland county, Virginia,

and of Ohio respectively. The former was a son of Jacob and Jane (Calhoun) Wilson, both natives of Virginia, the latter having been a cousin of John C. Calhoun, the distinguished statesman. They had five children, John, Solomon, William, Jacob and Jane. The maternal grandfather of Frank E. Wilson was an Ohio farmer, who with his family removed westward to Knox county, Illinois, making the journey overland with an ox team. They settled in the eastern part of Knox county among its pioneer citizens and took active and helpful part in the work of later development and improvement, both dying there when well advanced in years. They had a large family, including James; William; Mrs. Jane Ellsworth; Mrs. Catharine Nicholson, who still lives in Knox county; Mary, who became Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Matilda Ellsworth, now deceased; and Mrs. Peggy Nelson.

John Wilson was but a young lad when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Virginia to Greene county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He then sought the opportunities of a less thickly settled district and became one of the early residents of Knox county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Truro township. For a number of years he continued its development but sold out in 1875 and removed to Knox township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, making it his home for a long period. His labors converted the place into a very productive tract, from which he annually gathered rich harvests. There he lived until September, 1893, when he died at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife's death occurred in 1907, when she had reached the age of seventy-two years. Both were consistent Christian people, holding membership in the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Wilson also capably filled a number of township offices. Ere his marriage to Mary King he had wedded Miss Isabella Hogue, and unto them were born six children, namely: James P., now living in Topeka, Kansas; Gracetta, the wife of John Lucas, also of Topeka; John H., of Knoxville; Jacob, of Unionville, Iowa; William, of Oskaloosa, Kansas; and one deceased. The four children of the second marriage are: Dal, who died when a year old; Effie J., the wife of Charles Wyman, of Knoxville, Illinois; Frank E.; and Lee Chalmer Wilson.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Frank E. Wilson in the days of his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields under his father's direction and also gave a portion of his time to the acquirement of his education in the district schools and in the public schools of Knoxville. His more specifically commercial training was obtained in the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois, of which he is a graduate. The first year thereafter he remained upon his father's farm and in the following winter engaged in teaching school. He then went to Pueblo, Colorado, where he engaged in keeping books for a printing and publishing house but later returned to Knox county and became cashier of what was then the Farmers Bank of Yates City, filling that position for twelve years. He next located in Knoxville and associated with C. M. Corbin and Mrs. Nettie J. Corbin, conducting a private bank for three or four years. In 1906 this was reorganized into the Knox County State Bank, of which Mr. Wilson has since been the president, while Marcus Burnsides is now vice president and R. R. Collins cashier. The bank was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and the surplus amounts to fourteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Wilson was married October 31, 1894, to Miss Kate M. Collins, whose birth occurred in Persifer township, this county, her parents being Edward and Hannah (Young) Collins, natives of Ohio and Illinois respectively. Their family numbered seven children: Kate M.; Robert R.; Ella G.; Rolland E.; Jessie M.; Bertha, the wife of Raymond Sapp; and Nellie F. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Wilson was Michael Collins, a native of Ireland, and unto him and his wife were born a number of children, including Michael, Peter, Thomas, John, Margaret and Kate. The maternal grandparents were Robert and Mary Young, natives of Ohio, and the former devoted his life to farming, thus supporting his family, which numbered Edward J., John R., Hannah E., Robert L., Ella and three who died in childhood.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson has been blessed with two daughters, Miriam E. and Hortense E. The parents are well known in Knoxville and this part of the state and have an extensive circle of warm friends, while their own home is justly celebrated for its cordial hospitality. Mr. Wilson belongs to Yates City Lodge, No. 448, F. & A. M.; Raboni Chapter, No. 95, R. A. M., of which he has been high priest for a number of years; and Illinois Council, No. 1, R. & S. M. His study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to give his support to the democratic party and he has filled some local offices, serving as town clerk and also as president of the village board of Yates City. It is characteristic of him that he has ever been loyal to a trust reposed in him, discharging his duties to the best of his ability—and that ability is of no inferior order. He is equally faithful to the trusts reposed in him as a business man and has established his bank upon a broad and safe foundation, built of progressive methods, which are evenly balanced by a safe conservatism, close application, unfaltering determination and strictly honorable methods.

GEORGE D. CROCKER.

George D. Crocker, for many years a leading merchant of Galesburg, associated for almost a half century with the grocery trade of the city and now extensively and successfully operating in the field of real estate, was born in Henderson county, Illinois, July 12, 1845. His parents were F. O. and Mary (Brimhall) Crocker, the former a native of Maine and the latter of New York. They were married in Indiana and came to Illinois about 1843, settling in Henderson county, near Oquawka. Upon a farm there they resided for thirteen years and in March, 1856, came to Knox county, establishing their home in Galesburg. Here the father opened a grocery store, which he conducted during the remainder of his active business life, retiring, however, several years prior to his death, which occurred in 1888. His wife survived him for some time, passing away about 1901. Their family numbered three children but the two daughters, Oricy and Emma, both died after reaching womanhood.

George D. Crocker, the only surviving member of the family, was a pupil in the schools of Galesburg and completed his education in Lombard College. He made his initial step in the business world as assistant to his father in the grocery trade and, when well trained by this preliminary experience, he opened

a grocery store of his own, where the Arlington Hotel now stands, this hotel having been built by Mr. Crocker and his partner, W. A. Robbins. The grocery store was established in 1866 and was conducted successfully for thirty-three years. They enjoyed a constantly growing trade and their establishment was ranked with the foremost enterprises of the kind in Galesburg throughout that entire period. When about a quarter of a century had passed Mr. Crocker turned his attention to the real-estate business, buying and selling property. He is now a large owner of farm lands in North Dakota, near Fargo, situated in the midst of the fertile Red River valley. He was also at one time greatly interested in Illinois farm lands. His real-estate investments have been most carefully and judiciously made and have brought to him the success which is the merited reward of indefatigable labor and sound judgment.

On the 22d of February, 1867, Mr. Crocker was married to Miss Gertrude Comstock, a daughter of Abner and Agnes Comstock and a native of Warren county, Illinois, born March 16, 1849. They have become parents of three children: Frank W., who was born in 1868 and is now in the office of the Automatic Telephone Company at Los Angeles, California; Mabel, who is the wife of E. J. Dickson, of Springfield, Massachusetts; and George Leslie, who is associated with his father in business and resides in North Dakota, having charge of their interests in that state, which include a ranch covering three sections devoted to the raising of grain.

Mr. Crocker and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and, although not an office seeker, he has served as alderman of the fifth ward and always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Galesburg Club, and he and his family are widely and favorably known in this city, theirs being one of the attractive and hospitable homes, which is always a favorite resort with those who are most prominent socially in Galesburg.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

George Williams, who at different times was connected with commercial and industrial interests in Galesburg, had a most excellent record both as a man and citizen. As a soldier, too, his course was most commendable, for on southern battle fields he proved his loyalty to the Union cause. His birth occurred in Mount Vernon, Ohio, April 3, 1831, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams, who were residents of Mount Vernon, where they remained for a long period. The son spent his youthful days under the parental roof and was indebted to the public-school system of that district for the educational advantages he enjoyed. On the 12th of March, 1856, being then about twenty-five years of age, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Marble, a daughter of J. H. Marble, a resident of Mount Vernon. Three days later they left Ohio for Knox county, making their way at once to Galesburg where Mr. Williams thereafter resided, save for a period of two years spent as a soldier of the Civil war. He enlisted as a member of the One hundred and eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, became drum major and was on active duty at Arkansas Post, at Haines Bluff

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and in other engagements. At length he was honorably discharged and returned to Galesburg.

On first becoming a resident of this city Mr. Williams established a shoe store which he conducted for many years, enjoying a good trade in that direction. In later years he conducted a dairy business and found it also a source of gratifying income and profit. In all of his business dealings he was thoroughly reliable and enjoyed the confidence and regard of his fellow townsmen in an unusual degree.

As the years passed by three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams: Walter W., who lives in Galesburg; Flora B., deceased; and G. W., who makes his home in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mr. Williams took an active interest in Masonry and was an exemplary representative of the craft. He was also much interested in politics and for a number of years was a stanch supporter of the peoples' party or, as it is now known, the populist party. He adhered closely to its principles and doctrines and always kept thoroughly informed on the vital questions of the day. Few men outside of politics had a broader or more correct knowledge of the many questions which he studied from every possible standpoint. He was a firm believer in the power of the government to issue money and was one of the earliest to advocate that idea. At different times he served his party on various committees and was a leader in all of its movements. At local elections he voted with the prohibition party and was ever a stalwart champion of the cause of temperance and of all those activities which tend to uplift the individual and the community at large. Death called him on the 15th of January, 1905, and thus when almost seventy-four years of age he passed away. He had ever been loyal to his honest convictions and his word no man had ever questioned. His life was in many respects worthy of emulation and wherever known he enjoyed the regard and good-will of those with whom he came in contact.

HON. LEON A. TOWNSEND.

Hon. Leon A. Townsend has been closely associated with financial affairs in Galesburg since 1891, not only through his connection with banking interests but also as county treasurer. In both connections he has made a most creditable record and his business advancement has its root in his ability to coordinate and utilize all the forces at hand, combined with the most thorough and reliable business methods. He was born at Avon, Fulton county, Illinois, October 13, 1854, a son of Robert W. and Rachel Virginia (Terry) Townsend. The father was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, November 11, 1820, and after pursuing his education there turned his attention to mercantile lines, continuing in business in the Empire state until about 1842, when he removed westward to Troy, Illinois. There he worked in a store for a time but in 1853 he established business on his own account in Avon, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1869 he opened a bank in that town and was active and successful in its management and control until 1875, when he retired from business life with a handsome competence that had been won through his earnest and care-



Leon A. Townsend

fully directed efforts. In every relation his life was one of usefulness and of worth. In politics he was a republican and served as deputy revenue collector at Avon. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist church. The latter was born in Chestnut township, Knox county, Illinois, November 9, 1837, and is still living at Avon but the death of Mr. Townsend occurred there August 17, 1904. Their son, Leon A. Townsend, is the eldest of a family of seven children, the others being: Hettie, now the wife of W. B. Tompkins, of Quincy; Harry F. living in Avon; Fannie V., the wife of George A. Tompkins, of Avon; Grace, the widow of Walter M. Jay, of the same place; Grant, a resident of Galesburg; and Lillian, the wife of George Schneider, also of Avon.

After attending the public schools of his native town Leon A. Townsend further pursued his education in Lombard College of Galesburg, and then made his initial step in the business world in connection with banking, entering the Avon Exchange Bank as cashier. There he remained until 1875, when he went to Herman, Illinois, where he engaged in merchandising until 1893. In that year he removed to Galesburg, having two years before been elected to the office of county treasurer for a four-years' term. He was a capable and faithful custodian of the public funds and retired from office as he had entered it, with the confidence and good-will of all concerned. This was in 1895 and the same year he entered the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Galesburg as cashier, retaining that connection with the institution for thirteen years. In 1908 he was elected to the presidency of the bank and in this position of control he is bending his efforts to administrative direction. The progressive methods of the bank are tempered by a safe conservatism and the management realizes the fact that the bank is most apt to win success that most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors. This course has ever been followed by the Farmers & Mechanics Bank and thus the institution has been enabled to stand unweakened through periods of great financial stress. Mr. Townsend is also interested to some extent in farming, owning some good property.

In May, 1877, occurred the marriage of Leon A. Townsend and Miss Christina Woods, a daughter of DeWitt C. and Katherine (McGowan) Woods, of Avon, Illinois. Her father was born in Clinton county, New York, while her mother was a native of Scotland. He made farming his life work and in his boyhood he became a resident of Avon where he lived for many years, passing away there in 1893. His widow still survives and yet makes her home in that village. His political faith was that of the republican party and his religious belief was that of the Universalist church. He was always loyal to every cause which he believed to be right and nothing could swerve him from the path of duty that he was conscientiously following. Unto him and his wife were born a son and two daughters: Mrs. Townsend, whose birth occurred in Avon, February 5, 1854; Lou, the wife of W. S. Bliss, of Avon; and Ernest C., who is living in Pontiac, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend now have three children: Lora, the wife of Frederick Dickinson, of Winnetka, Illinois, and the mother of a daughter, Dorothy; Nellie, who is the wife of Everett Hinchliff, a lumberman of Galesburg, and the mother of one child, Virginia; and Fern, at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Townsend hold membership in the Universalist church and he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Never faltering in his

allegiance to the republican party he has done much to promote its success and has been called to various public offices, serving as supervisor for eleven years, as township clerk for two years, as county treasurer for four years, as state senator for eight years and as United States marshal for five years. Thus duties of an important character have devolved upon him in which connection he has ever proved himself loyal to the general good, placing the welfare of the commonwealth before self-aggrandizement and at no time regarding public office as a personal asset. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose motives and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

WEBB A. HERLOCKER.

Webb A. Herlocker is one of the younger representatives of the Galesburg bar and yet his comparative youth does not seem to interpose a limit upon his progress and success for he is now accorded a clientage that many an older practitioner might well envy. At the outset of his career, however, he recognized the fact that he was entering upon a profession wherein advancement can only be secured through individual merit and ability.

Mr. Herlocker was born in Milford, Missouri, May 27, 1881, his parents being Daniel A. and Florence Emma (Earp) Herlocker. The father was born in the southeast part of McDonough county, Illinois, April 27, 1851, and the mother's birth occurred in Blandensville in the same county, May 21, 1858. Daniel A. Herlocker pursued his education in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended the Christian College at Abingdon. He afterward engaged in teaching school for a few years in McDonough county and then entered the drug business at Sciota, Illinois, where he remained until 1884. In that year he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court and removed to Macomb, Illinois, filling the position for four years. On the expiration of that period he became a resident of Table Grove, Fulton county, Illinois, where he again engaged in the drug business until about 1905, when he retired. He still makes his home in that town but is not connected with commercial or other business interests at the present time. He votes with the democratic party which he has always supported by his ballot and influence and, aside from serving as deputy court clerk, he has been village clerk, a member of the village board of trustees and school director. He and his wife are members of the Universalist church and their well spent lives commend them to the confidence and high regard of all. It was on the 21st of May, 1876, in Blandensville that they were married and unto them have been born three children, Webb A., Ward G. and Emma Wynette. The last two are twins and were born at Sciota, June 3, 1884.

Webb A. Herlocker largely acquired his education in the public schools of Table Grove and later entered the Lombard University, from which he was

graduated with the class of 1903. He next entered the Valparaiso University Law School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and completed his course with the class of 1907. He then came to Galesburg and entered into partnership with Charles S. Harris, this relation continuing until 1908, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Herlocker has since remained alone in general practice of his profession. He carefully and systematically prepares his cases and presents his cause in clear and forceful manner, his deductions following in logical sequence.

Mr. Herlocker is pleasantly situated in his home life, having been married on the 28th of April, 1910, to Miss Fannie Porter, a daughter of Horace G. and Eldora (Carter) Porter, of DeLand, Illinois. The only child of this marriage is Robert D., who was born in Galesburg, April 10, 1911.

Mr. Herlocker is a democrat in his political views but his public service has always been done in other connections rather than as an office-holder. He belongs to the Universalist church, to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Modern Woodmen camp. He likewise belongs to the Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, and to the Galesburg Club. He was manager of the Lombard University Review and also president of the Erosophian Literary Society during his college days, and was on the Varsity baseball team, of which he was captain for a year. He was likewise a delegate to the Delta Theta chapter for the Sigma Nu fraternity at the grand chapter at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1904. He was president of the junior class at Valparaiso University and played baseball there for two years, being captain of the team during the senior year. He has ever been interested in athletics and manly outdoor sports and thus preserves an even balance in his physical and mental development. His interests are wide and varied and bring him into close connection with many activities, all of which are commendable forces in a well rounded character.

JAMES SHERMAN ALLEN.

No history of Knox county would be complete without extended reference to James Sherman Allen, who is now seventy-five years of age and has spent the greater part of his life in this locality, his memory forming a connecting link between the primitive past with all of its hardships and privations and the progressive present with its opportunities and advantages. He was born in Oneida county, New York, October 22, 1836, and is a son of Sheldon William and Fidelia (Leach) Allen, who are mentioned at length on another page of this volume, in connection with the sketch of their son, Albert H. Allen. James S. Allen can remember nothing concerning the trip to the west for he was only a year and a half old when the father brought his wife and children to Illinois, driving across the country by team. It was a long and arduous journey and after arriving here there were many privations to be met which are always incident to pioneer life.

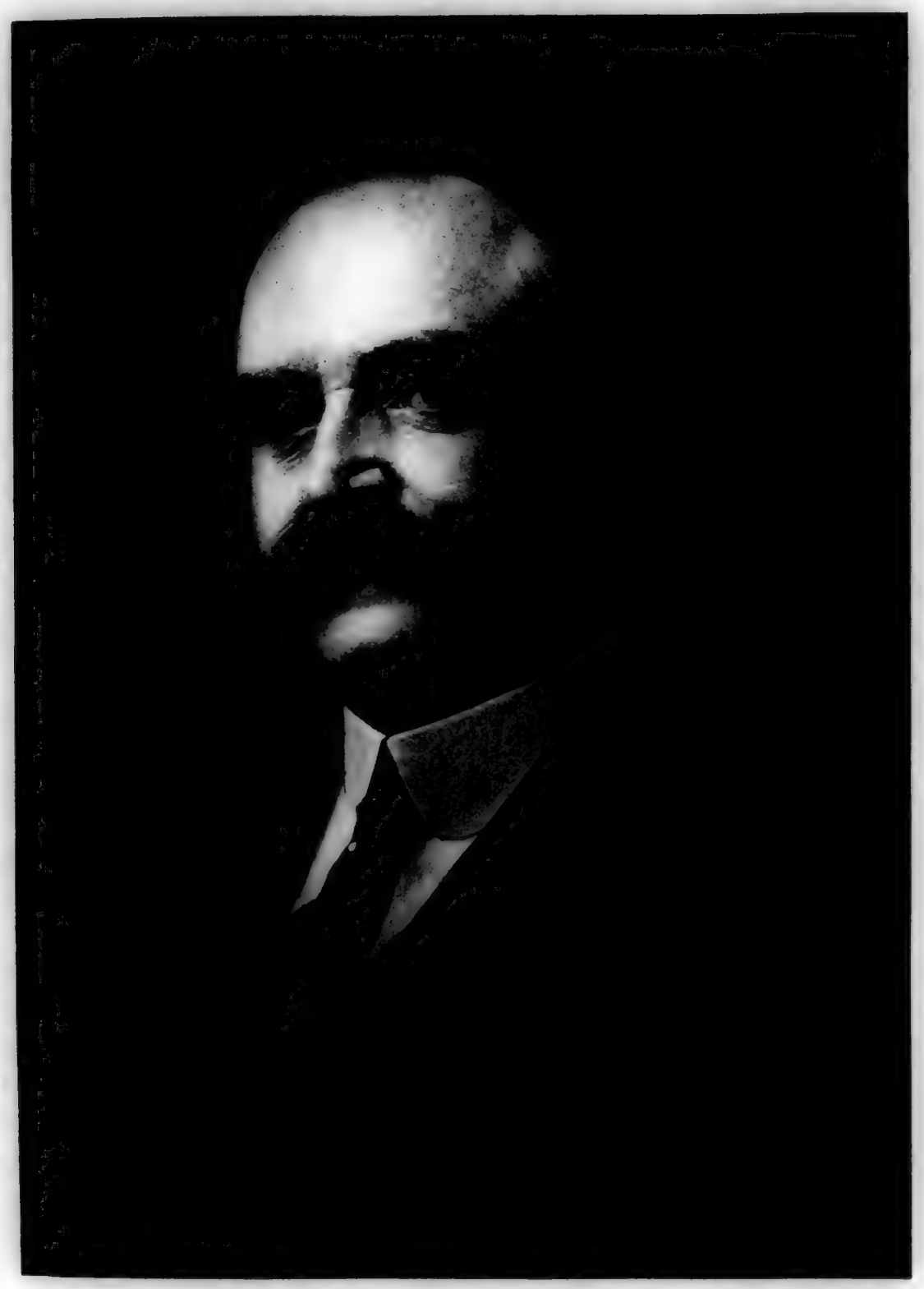
James S. Allen shared with the family in the usual experiences incident to settlement upon the frontier and in the acquirement of his education he attended

the common schools of Galesburg and also Knox College. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist for he worked with his father in the fields from an early age and also assisted him in the butchering business, cutting the first round stead in Galesburg. He continued with his father until he had attained his majority and then came into possession of one-half of the butchering business, his partner in the enterprise being Gideon Prentice. They were associated in the conduct of a meat market until 1875, when they sold out to Mr. Allen's brothers. He then turned his attention to general farming and to the buying and shipping of stock, being associated in the latter undertaking with A. W. Ferris and H. P. Berglin. In 1886 Mr. Allen removed to Russell county, Kansas, where he again followed farming for a period of fourteen years, or until 1900. In 1901 he returned to Galesburg and has since lived retired, the success which he had attained in his former labors providing amply all of the necessities and comforts of life.

On the 29th of May, 1858, Mr. Allen had married Miss Amy S. Mitchell, a daughter of John and Bethany (Lee) Mitchell who were then residents of Galesburg, but were natives of Dutchess county, New York. They came to this city at an early day and the father made farming his life work. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mrs. Allen, who was born in Galesburg, was called to her final rest on the 9th of January, 1890, while living in Russell county, Kansas, and her loss was an almost irreparable blow to her husband, for they had traveled life's journey together for almost a third of a century. Mrs. Allen was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Allen votes with the prohibition party, which indicates his position concerning the temperance question. He regards the use of intoxicants as one of the grave evils of the country and does all in his power to prevent their further use. In fact, his influence has ever been on the side of progress and improvement, of reform and advancement. As one of the pioneer settlers of this county he has witnessed a wonderful transformation here. Much of the land was still unimproved and uncultivated at the time of his arrival and he can remember when the prairies presented one dazzling unbroken sheet of snow during the winter months, while in June they were starred with millions of wild flowers. In all the work that has brought about modern progress and improvement he has been much interested and has aided to the extent of his ability in the development and growth of the county. He can relate many interesting incidents of the early days and is an authority on various matters of history.

JUDGE J. D. WELSH.

Judge J. D. Welsh, a distinguished member of the Knox county bar, well merits the success and honor that has come to him in this connection, for he has ever been careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics and, while he has given to his client the service of well developed talent, unwearied industry and broad learning, he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate



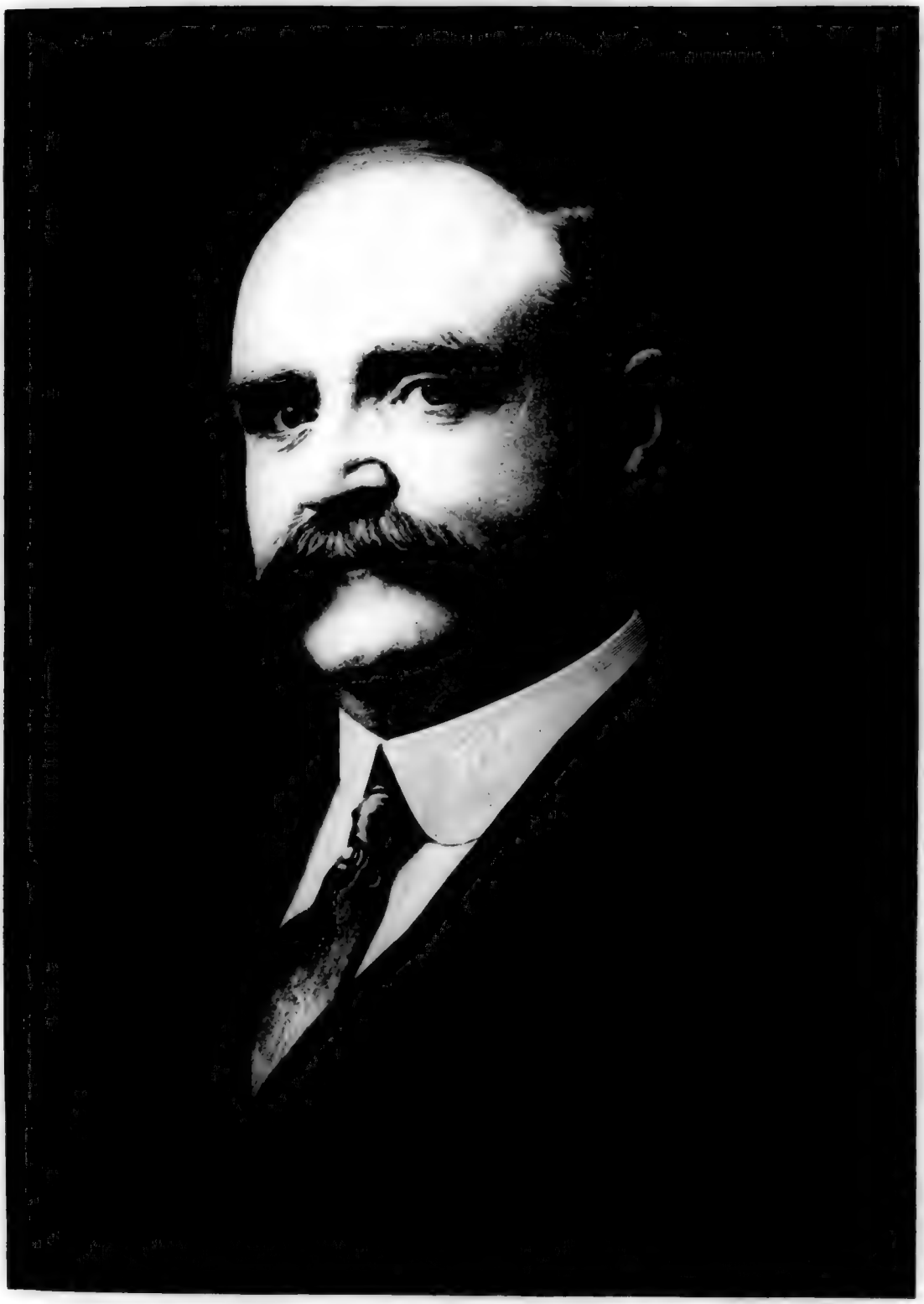
J. D. Welsh

the common schools of Galesburg and also Knox College. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist for he worked with his father in the fields from an early age and also assisted him in the butchering business, cutting the first round stead in Galesburg. He continued with his father until he had attained his majority and then came into possession of one-half of the butchering business, his partner in the enterprise being Gideon Prentice. They were associated in the conduct of a meat market until 1875, when they sold out to Mr. Allen's brothers. He then turned his attention to general farming and to the buying and shipping of stock, being associated in the latter undertaking with A. W. Ferris and H. P. Berglin. In 1886 Mr. Allen removed to Russell county, Kansas, where he again followed farming for a period of fourteen years, or until 1900. In 1901 he returned to Galesburg and has since lived retired, the success which he had attained in his former labors providing amply all of the necessities and comforts of life.

On the 29th of May, 1858, Mr. Allen had married Miss Amy S. Mitchell, a daughter of John and Bethany (Lee) Mitchell who were then residents of Galesburg, but were natives of Dutchess county, New York. They came to this city at an early day and the father made farming his life work. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mrs. Allen, who was born in Galesburg, was called to her final rest on the 9th of January, 1890, while living in Russell county, Kansas, and her loss was an almost irreparable blow to her husband, for they had traveled life's journey together for almost a third of a century. Mrs. Allen was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Allen votes with the prohibition party, which indicates his position concerning the temperance question. He regards the use of intoxicants as one of the grave evils of the country and does all in his power to prevent their further use. In fact, his influence has ever been on the side of progress and improvement, of reform and advancement. As one of the pioneer settlers of this county he has witnessed a wonderful transformation here. Much of the land was still unimproved and uncultivated at the time of his arrival and he can remember when the prairies presented one dazzling unbroken sheet of snow during the winter months, while in June they were starred with millions of wild flowers. In all the work that has brought about modern progress and improvement he has been much interested and has aided to the extent of his ability in the development and growth of the county. He can relate many interesting incidents of the early days and is an authority on various matters of history.

JUDGE J. D. WELSH.

Judge J. D. Welsh, a distinguished member of the Knox county bar, well merits the success and honor that has come to him in this connection, for he has ever been careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics and, while he has given to his client the service of well developed talent, unwearied industry and broad learning, he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate



J. D. Welsh

nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard. He is now a member of the firm of Williams, Lawrence, Welsh, Green & McFarland, having entered upon this connection since his retirement from the county bench.

Judge Welsh was born in a log cabin in Truro township, this county, September 10, 1858, a son of Michael Welsh and a grandson of William Welsh. The latter was a farmer of Ireland, where he died when more than seventy-five years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Hoben, passed away in middle life. Their family numbered three sons, Edward, Richard and Michael. The last named was born and reared in Ireland and pursued his education there. He came to the new world when a young man of twenty years, arriving in 1850, and, making his way into the interior of the country, he settled at Maquon, Illinois, where he followed the occupation of farming. In 1853, however, he removed to Truro township, Knox county, where he purchased and improved a farm, making it his home for more than a half century. He won a creditable position among the industrious and progressive agriculturists of the community and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to a number of local offices. He served as justice of the peace for twenty years and made the notable record of never having an appeal from his decisions—such was the fairness and impartiality of his opinions. He was also collector and assessor for a number of terms and served as school trustee. He married Catharine Grace, who, like her husband, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland. Her parents were John and Catharine Grace, farming people of Ireland, where both passed away. They had a large family, which included John, Catharine, Stacia and others whose names are not remembered. Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Welsh there were born seven children: William M., now residing in Williamsfield, Illinois; Alice, the wife of David Cloonen, of Zearing, Iowa; Benonia F., also a resident of Williamsfield; J. D.; Jay, who makes his home in Williamsfield; M. M., a practicing physician of Odell, Illinois; and Mary, the wife of Richard Judge, of Pontiac, Illinois. The parents were both members of the Catholic church and passed away in that faith, the mother's death occurring six months prior to the demise of her husband on the 28th of July, 1908. He was then seventy-seven years of age and in his passing the county lost one of its worthy and respected pioneer farmers.

Judge Welsh was reared on the old homestead in Truro township and early became familiar with the work of tilling the fields. After attending the district schools he was sent to Lombard College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885. Subsequently he attended the law school of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington and in June, 1887, was admitted to the bar. He located for practice in Springfield, Missouri, where he remained for two years, and then came to Galesburg, where he has since followed his profession as an active practitioner save that for four years he was county judge, filling the office from December, 1902, until December, 1906. In his practice from 1890 until 1895 he was associated with George W. Prince and in August of the latter year entered into partnership with E. P. Williams and George A. Lawrence under the firm name of Williams, Lawrence & Welsh. At the same time there were associated with them E. N. and Guy P. Williams and the present style of the firm is Williams, Lawrence, Welsh, Green & McFarland, F. O. McFarland having been admitted to the firm relationship. During his practice Judge Welsh

has conducted important litigation in the federal and state courts with gratifying success, winning well earned fame and distinction. He has much natural ability but is withal a hard student and is never contented until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He believes in the maxim "there is no excellence without labor" and follows it closely. He is never surprised by some unexpected discovery by an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighs every point and fortifies himself as well for defense as for attack. There are few lawyers who win a larger percentage of their cases before either judge or jury than does J. D. Welsh. He convinces by his concise statements of law and facts rather than by word paintings and so high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court are seldom questioned seriously. In addition to his law practice he is a director of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank.

Judge Welsh was married June 27, 1888, to Miss Ella C. McCullough, who was born in Galesburg, a daughter of Samuel K. and Emily Rosina (Reed) McCullough, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. They became early residents of Galesburg, where Mr. McCullough was employed as foreman by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, remaining in the service of that company from 1856 until his death save for the period of three years spent as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. He died in 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years, and is survived by his wife. They had but two daughters, Ella and Estella, the latter the wife of Charles E. Dudley. Unto Judge and Mrs. Welsh has been born a son, Vernon M., who is a junior at Knox College. The parents are associated with the Universalist church and Judge Welsh is a trustee of Lombard College, conducted under the auspices of that denomination. He belongs to Alpha Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., and to Galesburg Chapter, R. A. M. His political views accord with the pirnciples of the republican party. He is worthily regarded as an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice and in his private life the simple worth of his character has gained him the high regard of his fellowmen.

HENRY W. GILES, M. D.

Dr. Henry W. Giles, who for the past ten years has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Knoxville, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on the 28th of March, 1861. His parents were Thomas and Margaret (Poplett) Giles, the father, a son of Thomas Giles, one of the guards of Napoleon Bonaparte, was born on the island of St. Helena, February 28, 1814. Thomas Giles, Jr., came to the United States with his father first locating in the state of New York, where he remained until 1836, when he came to Illinois locating in Peoria. There he continued to reside during the remainder of his life devoting his energies during the entire period of his active career to farming. The mother was a daughter of Thompson Poplett, one of the pioneer settlers of Knox county, where she was reared to womanhood. She passed away on August 7, 1875, while the father survived for eighteen years thereafter, his demise occurring September 7, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Giles were married March 7, 1850, and

to them were born seven children, five of whom are living; Joseph W., the eldest born January 13, 1853, who is engaged in farming in Peoria county; William Nelson, born March 9, 1858, who is a physician and surgeon of Wataga, Illinois; George, born March 26, 1863, also a farmer of Peoria county; Mary Helena, born December 24, 1865, the wife of George Yates, a farmer of Peoria county; and Henry W., our subject.

The boyhood and youth of Henry W. Giles were spent beneath the paternal roof, his education being obtained in the public schools of Peoria county. After leaving school, for a time he engaged in farm work, but later was employed in a medical laboratory in Peoria, where he remained for four years. During that period he decided to adopt the medical profession for his life vocation and subsequently entered the Keokuk Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D., the knowledge therein gleaned being supplemented by a post-graduate course in Chicago. He began his career as a practitioner in the state of Iowa, removing from there to Wataga, where he remained until 1902, when he established an office in Knoxville, that he has ever since successfully maintained. During his residence here he has built up a substantial medical practice in the town and surrounding country, while his services as a surgeon are in much demand. Thorough in his methods, sympathetic and helpful in his manner and conscientious in his devotion to those who enlist his services, Dr. Giles has become very popular both professionally and socially; those, who are suffering from ills of any nature whatsoever, knowing that in him they will always find one graciously willing to alleviate their sufferings, if possible.

Peoria, Illinois, was the scene of Dr. Giles' marriage, on the 26th of November, 1891, to Miss Christiana Schildwachter. The parents of Mrs. Giles were natives of Germany, whence they came to America, first locating in Missouri. After the war they removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, where Mrs. Giles was born and reared. The father is now deceased, but the mother is living and continues to make her home in Tazewell county. To Dr. and Mrs. Giles there have been born four children: Clark W., born August 29, 1892, who is a student; Willard T., born March 25, 1896; Ruth H., born February 27, 1898, and Howard H., born March 17, 1903.

The family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an earnest and helpful interest, while Dr. Giles keeps in touch with the members of his profession through the medium of his membership in the Illinois State Medical Association and Knox County Medical Society. Dr. Giles has always exerted an immeasureable influence for good in the community, where he has done effective service in behalf of general progress and improvement.

LAFAYETTE WEINBERG.

The prosperity and growth of every community depends not so much upon its machinery of government or even upon the men who fill its public offices as upon the enterprise and the character of the men who are controlling its commercial and industrial interests. Prominent in this connection is Lafayette Weinberg, a member of the firm of Weinberg Brothers, wholesale dealers in fruits

and produce, conducting also a freezer and cold-storage business. Along the legitimate lines of trade they have secured an extensive patronage and the business in its volume and importance is a satisfactory one, bringing annually very substantial returns.

Mr. Weinberg is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Augusta, January 3, 1868. The surname indicates the ancestral connection of the family. The grandfather, Isaac Weinberg, was a native of Rehburg, Germany, and served for thirteen years as a soldier in the German army, during which period he participated in the battle of Waterloo. He was connected with the cavalry branch of the service. To him and his wife were born four children, Jacob, Simon, Fredericka and Regina. Of this number Simon Weinberg was the father of Lafayette Weinberg. He, too, was born in Germany, near Rehburg, and was reared in that land, there learning the butcher's trade. The favorable reports which he heard concerning America and its business conditions and opportunities determined him to try his fortune in this country, and on the day on which he was twenty-three years of age he landed in the United States. He first located in Cincinnati, where he remained for several years, and subsequently removed to Augusta, Illinois, where he established a butchering business and general mercantile store, continuing in this line of trade throughout the remainder of his life. He married Louisa Jurgins, who was born in the same locality as was her husband. Her father, too, was a native of Germany and on coming to America settled near Cincinnati, where his remaining days were passed. Unto him and his wife were born four children, Louisa, Mary, William and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Weinberg became the parents of nine sons and nine daughters: Regina, the wife of John Tarr, now living in Moravia, Iowa; Jacob, deceased; Joseph, a resident of Augusta; Elizabeth, the wife of B. E. Bacon, of Pleasanton, California; Fredericka, the wife of F. M. King, of Augusta, Illinois; Deena, the deceased wife of G. S. Stark; Mina, the wife of C. M. Allensworth, of Galesburg; Moses, living in Rushville, Illinois; Mary, the wife of George Worman, of Grubgulch, California; Pearlie, the wife of F. A. Reiche, of Moravia, Iowa; Abraham L., who is in partnership with his brother Lafayette; Aaron, living in Augusta; Lafayette, of this review; Zeline, of Galesburg; Adolph, of Augusta; and Simon, who died when twenty-five years of age. Two of the children died in infancy.

The father's death occurred in Augusta in 1901, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, and his wife passed away in 1895, when sixty-three years of age. She held membership with the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Weinberg was reared in the Israelite faith.

Spending his youthful days in his native town, Lafayette Weinberg attended the public schools there until 1888, when he entered Knox College in Galesburg, being graduated on the completion of the commercial course. He made his initial step in the commercial world in connection with the wholesale fruit and produce business of Byram Brothers, entering into partnership under the name of Byram Brothers & Weinberg, which connection continued for a little more than a year. Since then his brother Abraham L. has been associated with him under the firm style of Weinberg Brothers. Gradually they have built up an extensive business, handling everything that the market affords in fruit and produce and conducting as well a cold-storage and freezer business. Both branches

are proving profitable owing to their capable management, unfaltering energy and thoroughly reliable business methods.

On the 23d of November, 1893, Lafayette Weinberg was united in marriage to Miss Mabel L. Babcock, a daughter of Charles M. and Margaret (McChesney) Babcock. Mrs. Weinberg was born in Detroit, Michigan, and her father was a native of New York, while her mother's birth occurred in Illinois. Mr. Babcock came as an early settler to Knox county, this state, establishing his home in Galesburg, where his last days were passed, his death occurring in 1906, when he was sixty-three years of age. His widow still survives and now makes her home in Los Angeles, California. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, George M., Mabel L., Clara and Frank O. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weinberg has been blessed with five children, of whom three are now living, Helen Louise, Dorothy and Fayette. The last two are attending school and the older daughter was graduated from the Galesburg high school in the spring of 1911.

In his political views Mr. Weinberg has always been a democrat since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never sought nor desired public office. That he is a man of social, genial nature is attested by his membership in the Soangetaka Country Club. He belongs also to the Galesburg Business Men's Club and is interested in all of its projects for the welfare and improvement of the city along the various lines that contribute to the city's growth and development. His life record has no spectacular phases but it stands as incontrovertible proof of what may be accomplished through determination, energy and ambition. Mr. Weinberg is today recognized as one of the foremost merchants and business men of Galesburg, honored and respected by all, not only for what he has accomplished, but also for the straightforward methods which have ever characterized his business career.

ERNEST T. S. MASON.

Ernest T. S. Mason, who since May, 1900, has been general agent at Galesburg for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, his district covering ten counties in western Illinois, was born in Farmington, Fulton county, this state, on the 21st of August, 1865. His father, Rev. William C. Mason, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, and was educated in the Washington and Jefferson College of that state, from which he was graduated with the class of 1847. He then began preaching in Ohio and later removed to Illinois, where he arrived in 1849. For a time he was pastor of the church at Le Claire, Iowa, and also of the Presbyterian church at Port Bryan, Illinois. His last charge was at Farmington, this state. During the period of the Civil war he enlisted as chaplain of the Seventy-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry and went with Thomas to Atlanta. He also worked in the hospital at different times and returned from the army with broken health, the hardships of war resulting in his death, on the 20th of December, 1870. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Osborne, who was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, February 8, 1821. She

survived her husband for a number of years, passing away in November, 1904. She, too, held membership in the Presbyterian church and was his able assistant in the discharge of his pastoral work. His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mason was celebrated in 1848 and unto them were born seven children: Alexander O., who is living in Chicago; William S., who died February 23, 1911; John M., of Chicago; Clarence H., of Chetopa, Kansas; Ernest T. S.; Mrs. Sarah Amanda Taten, who died December 16, 1904; and Mary Blanche, who died in 1866.

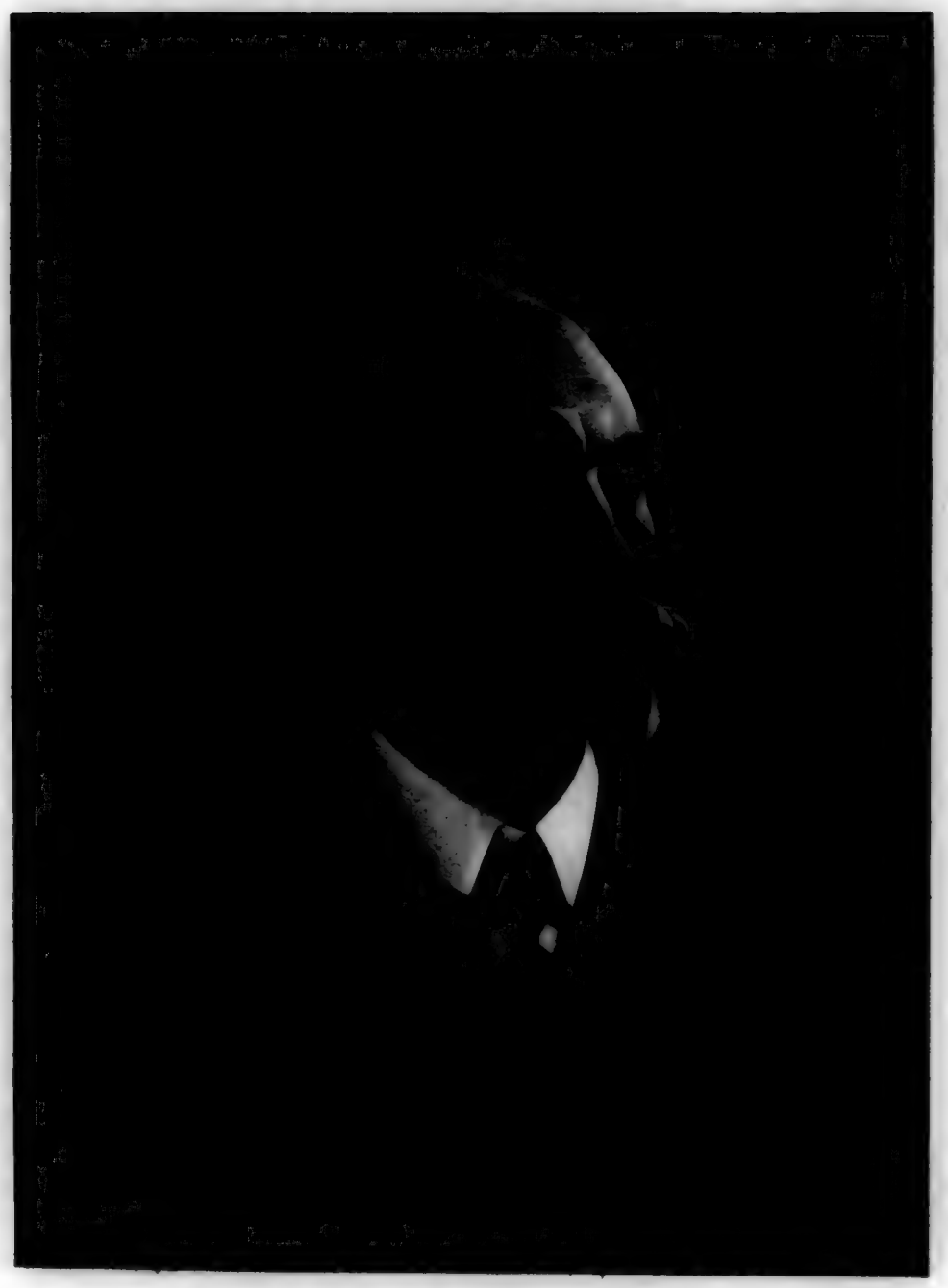
Ernest T. S. Mason completed his education in the Galesburg high school and throughout the intervening period has been identified with the insurance business. For seventeen years he was connected with the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company and then became general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in May, 1900. In this connection he has jurisdiction over ten counties in Western Illinois and has under his control a corps of able representatives who are building up for the company a large and substantial business in this part of the state. Mr. Mason is thoroughly in touch with the work in his territory and his own capability and zeal enthuse those who are working under his direction.

On the 5th of November, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Mason and Miss Maude Alberta Templeton, a daughter of Thomas F. and Mary (Arnold) Templeton. The children born unto them are: Donald, whose birth occurred September 9, 1893; Marjorie Maude, born September 23, 1895; and Nancy Brooke, born February 2, 1897. The wife and mother died December 6, 1904, and on the 30th of October, 1907, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Etta Ingersoll, a daughter of Samuel and Lois (Van Orman) Ingersoll, of Galesburg.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Mason is connected with the Masonic lodge and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Galesburg Club and attends the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party, but he has never sought or desired office, believing it preferable to concentrate all his energies upon his business affairs, and that he was wise in so doing is indicated in the advancement which has come to him, giving him a prominent position in the insurance circles of the city.

JOHN GILPIN VIVION.

John Gilpin Vivion was at different times connected with commercial and financial interests in Galesburg and always maintained a prominent position as a citizen whose activity contributed to public progress while his personal worth gained for him the high regard and confidence of his fellowmen. He was born in Fayette county, Missouri, July 18, 1853, a son of Dr. John B. Vivion. The first twelve years of his life were spent in the county of his nativity and in 1865 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, residing in Adams county until 1868, when he came to Galesburg and completed his education in the schools of this city. He started in the business world as an employe in the Murdock dry-goods store and from there changed to J. B. Colton, where he gradually



J. J. Vivian

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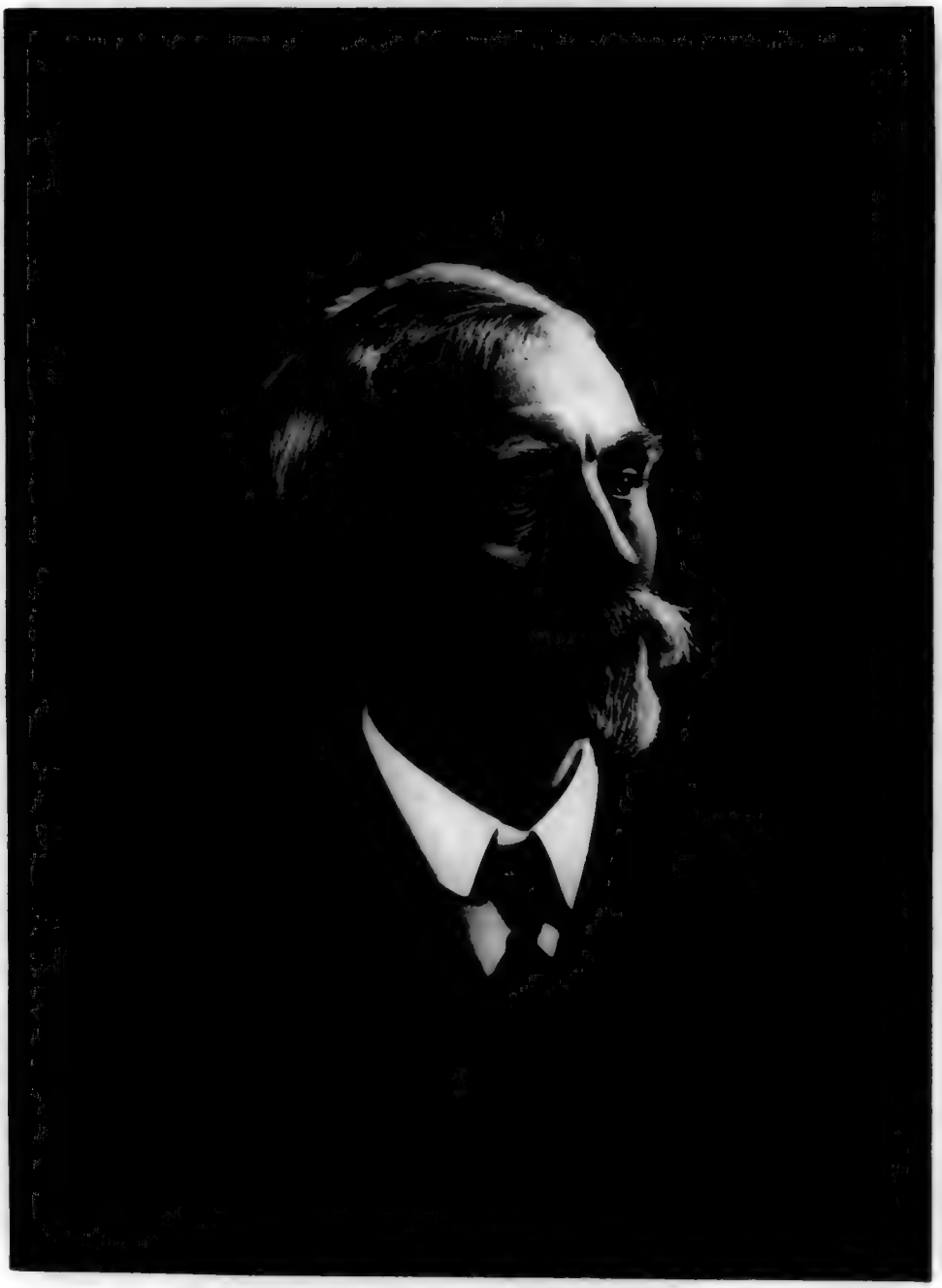
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J. Vivian

worked his way upward, successive promotions at length bringing him to the position of credit man in that establishment. He enjoyed in the fullest measure the confidence and regard of his employer and at the same time well established himself in public opinion as a man of capability, resourcefulness and unassailable business integrity. At length he turned his attention to financial interests, entering the Second National Bank of this city, and after a few years he was made cashier of the bank, which position he continued to occupy until 1904, when the bank passed into liquidation. He had been acting as credit man in that institution for a number of years and when it passed out of existence he founded the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank, which he assisted in organizing and of which he was elected vice president. He also acted as their loan and credit man and it is said that none of the institutions with which he was connected ever lost a dollar on loans made on his recommendations. In 1909 he severed his connection with the bank and opened an office in the Carr building for the conduct of a general loan business. In this connection he secured a good clientage and had built up a substantial business when on the 15th day of April, 1911, he was called to his final rest.

In 1878 Mr. Vivion was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Lawrence, a daughter of Richard Austin Lawrence, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Both were well known socially, having an extensive circle of warm friends in Galesburg and in other parts of the county. Mr. Vivion was affiliated with the Baptist church and was ever loyal to its teachings and helpful in its work, and his widow is now attending this church. He belongs to the Galesburg Club, the Business Men's Club and to other commercial and social organizations. His political allegiance was given to the democracy but he never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs which were capably managed, his well spent life gaining for him the regard and honor of all with whom he was associated. He was never neglectful of any duty, whether of a public or private nature, and ever held to high ideals of manhood and citizenship.

DANIEL C. MILLER.

Among the members of the Knoxville legal fraternity Daniel C. Miller occupies a somewhat unique position, having first entered a court room in a professional capacity after attaining the age when it is generally considered that a man has reached his zenith and should be well established in his life vocation. His life record began on a little farm in Rockingham county, Virginia, his parents being John and Leah (Grigsby) Miller, the father also a native of Rockingham county, while the mother was born in Page county, Virginia. The father had three brothers and two sisters: Henry, Joseph, Jacob, Jane and Catherine. All have now passed away with the exception of Jacob, who resides in Kansas, where he owns about twenty-five hundred acres of land, his wealth being estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mrs. Leah Miller had one brother and two sisters: Strauther, Jane and Sarah. The first named came from Page county, Virginia, to Pike county, Illinois, about fifty-six years ago and

was principal of the high school there until elected circuit clerk, while later he was chosen county judge. He had three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter becoming the wife of Judge Higby, who is now judge of the circuit court of Pike county.

In 1853, with his wife and family, John Miller removed to Illinois, locating on a farm north of Abingdon in Cedar township. After residing there for a brief period he went to McDonough county, where he purchased a farm that he operated for a short time, when he again settled in Knox county. This time they located on a place six miles east of Abingdon, continuing to make that their home for many years. There the mother passed away, but the father was living in Ohio at the time of his death. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Miller numbered eight, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are deceased with the exception of the son Daniel. The five brothers and two sisters were Benjamin, John, Jacob, Joseph, Peter, Elizabeth and Rebecca. Of these, Jacob Miller lived in Texas and at his death left to his wife and one child an estate valued at about eighty thousand dollars. The sister Elizabeth became the wife of Henry Eggers, while Rebecca died in her fourteenth year.

The childhood and youth of Daniel C. Miller contained little of the brightness and joy that are always associated with young life. A large family and limited means precluded the possibility of schooling and the preparation for a full and well rounded mature life, such as every ambitious youth aspires to attain. He left home when still quite young and went to work as a farm hand, following this occupation continuously for many years. Despite an environment that was not conducive to intellectual pursuits and the exhausting physical toil that occupied his days, such spare moments as he had were spent in reading the best thoughts of the greatest minds. These he dwelt upon during the long hours of his daily toil, never permitting his mind to wander and hover over vague and indefinite things but concentrating it upon a specific line of thought. Naturally this training made of him not only a scholar but a thinker, and when at the age of forty-four years it was found possible for him to realize the ambition of his life and begin studying for the profession he was so well adapted to follow, he was fully qualified for the undertaking. He entered Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where he pursued his legal studies, being graduated with the class of 1889. Immediately following his admission to the bar, he established an office in Knoxville and has ever since been successfully engaged in practice. A man of practical ideas, sound judgment and fine reasoning powers, Mr. Miller was readily recognized as an able representative of his profession and as a result has been entrusted with some of the important litigation in his immediate district. Liberal in his ideas and broad in his views, he reads widely and thinks deeply on all the vital subjects of the day, his opinions always being regarded as worthy of consideration because they are the result of long and deep deliberation. He possesses a rare memory, retaining every detail of what he reads, and is unquestionably one of the best posted men in this section of the state.

Mr. Miller was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Humphrey, a native of Knox county, and to them was born one son, Cyrus A. Miller, who is a resident of Alliance, Nebraska. From his first wife he secured a legal separation and afterward wedded Mary Jane Myrick, a widow and the sister of John Buffington.

They lived together for nineteen years but at length decided to separate and in 1890 Mr. Miller was again married, his third union being with Mrs. Nancy (Adkins) Tucker, the widow of Josiah Tucker, and also a native of this county, her parents having been among the pioneer settlers here. Daniel C. and Nancy (Adkins) Miller became the parents of two children. Nellie C., the elder, married Hal Bachus, who is a decorator in Galesburg. They have two children, Louis C. and Helen I., the former born April 1, 1909, and the latter February 13, 1911. Daniel C. Miller, Jr., is living at home with his parents. He possesses much musical talent and has been a member of the Knoxville band for three years, playing the cornet horn.

Mr. Miller has had many vicissitudes in life. He has met with hardships, trials and privations and has felt the sting of base ingratitude from those from whom he should have received love and assistance. However, his lines have at many times fallen in pleasant places and he is now well established in business, is surrounded by a happy and contented family and has in this county many friends.

WILLIAM O'R. BRADLEY.

The medical profession of Galesburg has a prominent and worthy representative in Dr. William O'R. Bradley, who in the practice of medicine and surgery has demonstrated his wide knowledge of the scientific principles that underlie his work and his ability to apply his knowledge in the arduous and difficult task of checking the ravages of disease. He opened an office in this city in 1891 and in the intervening period of twenty years has firmly established himself in the public regard not only as a capable physician but also as a man and citizen. He was born in Rochester, New York, October 14, 1861, his parents being Dr. Thomas and Anna G. (Maloney) Bradley, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter of Rochester, New York. The paternal grandfather, Dr. Hugh Bradley, was a successful physician of Belfast for many years, but eventually sought the opportunities of the new world and on coming to America established his home in Rochester, New York, where he practiced for a considerable period. His death there occurred in 1882, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-nine years. His family numbered two sons, Patrick and Thomas, and a daughter who died in early girlhood.

Dr. Thomas Bradley, coming to America during his boyhood days, was graduated from the Geneva Medical College, of Geneva, New York. He afterward located for practice in Rochester and was well established in business when, in 1866, he passed away at the age of forty-six years. In early manhood he had wedded Anna G. Maloney, a daughter of Henry Maloney, and she passed away September 15, 1879, at the age of forty-two years. Both were members of the Catholic church. In addition to his private practice Dr. Bradley had served as surgeon of the New York state militia with the rank of major. In the family were two children who lived to maturity, the daughter being Marie, who was a Sister of the Catholic church in the order of the Sacred Heart. She was known as Madam Bradley and died in the old City of Mexico in 1901.

Dr. William O'R. Bradley was reared in Rochester and attended its public schools. Subsequently he became a pupil in the Canisius College of Buffalo and later attended St. Michael's College in Toronto, Canada. He then returned to Buffalo and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo with the class of 1883, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work. Following his graduation he opened an office in Rochester, New York, where he remained for a year and a half, and then went to Washington, Kansas, where he resided until 1891. That year witnessed his arrival in Galesburg, where he has since practiced, and his pronounced ability has been the means of bringing him a large practice, in the conduct of which he has been very successful, reading and study keeping him in close touch with the advancement in medical science.

On the 22d of July, 1884, Dr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Rivers, who was born in Rochester, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Bradley now have three children, William Rivers, Marie and Anna. Dr. Bradley gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and is a prominent worker in its ranks, because of his belief that its principles are most conducive to good government. He served as mayor of Galesburg for one term and gave to the city a business-like and progressive administration. His fraternal relations are with Alpha Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., Galesburg Chapter, R. A. M., and Galesburg Commandery, K. T. He has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine and in his life he exemplifies the beneficent and benevolent spirit of the craft. In strictly professional lines his association is with the city, county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. He holds to high ideals in his chosen life work and conforms strictly to a high standard of professional ethics.

WILLIAM H. SPINNER.

William H. Spinner hardly needs an introduction to the readers of this volume for he is widely and favorably known, both because of the extent and activity of his business interests and by reason of his entertaining powers as a chalk talker. He was born in Deal, County Kent, England, March 15, 1859, and his parents, Henry C. and Elizabeth A. (Lass) Spinner, were also natives of that country, where the father was born in 1830, while his wife's birth occurred in November of the same year. He was a farmer and dairyman and a dealer in live stock. He remained a resident of England until called to his final rest, as did his wife. His religious faith was that of the Church of England, while Mrs. Spinner was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was at one time noble grand in the local lodge. His family numbered two sons and four daughters: Annie, now deceased; William H.; Ellen S., who is living in Kent, England; Elizabeth L., the wife of Charles Miller, of Galesburg; Fanny M., of England; and Frank, deceased.

William H. Spinner was only seven and one-half years of age when brought by his uncles Eb and John Lass, to the new world and then on to Galesburg,

to the home of William S. Lass, his foster father. He attended the public schools here and began earning his own living by working for the Burlington Railroad Company in the telegraph office as messenger. Gradually he worked his way upward, his capability and fidelity winning him promotion, until he became chief clerk. He then had charge of the Western Union wires and was wire chief. He afterward became chief clerk for the division superintendent and later in the general superintendent's office and in September 1888, was appointed to the responsible position of ticket agent at Galesburg, which position he filled until the 16th of February, 1904. Mr. Spinner for many years held the sole agency of all Atlantic steamship lines and many European tourists and emigrants bear tribute to his efficiency and his painstaking work in carefully planning their trips over the ocean. In 1904 he became general agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, having full control of all of its business and interests in this part of the state. This is still his connection and he has made for himself an honored name and position in the field in which he is now operating. Mr. Spinner is also known as a chalk talker and cartoonist, in which connection he has given many entertainments in which amusement and instruction are well balanced features. He draws rapidly with charcoal and colored chalks, illustrating his speech, and in the twinkling of an eye can change a gay face to one of great seriousness or supplement an expression of sorrow with one of joy. He has received many favorable press notices and his work on the platform has been highly commended.

Mr. Spinner is pleasantly situated in his home life, having been married on the 4th of December, 1883, to Miss Florence B. Rice, a daughter of Augustus and Susan (Grant) Rice, of Lewistown, Illinois. Her father, a druggist of Fulton county, Illinois, and a son of Dr. E. D. Rice, was of New England ancestry. Her mother was a daughter of Professor Innes Grant, of Scotch descent, who at one time was professor of languages of the faculty of Knox College. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spinner have been born three children: Harold R., born December 3, 1885; Delia Grant, February 7, 1889; and Mary, May 22, 1895.

In his political views Mr. Spinner is a republican but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attractions for him. He can find ample opportunity to use his time in different directions and is especially well known as an active member of the Central Congregational church, having for twenty years served as superintendent of its Sunday school. He belongs also to the Young Men's Christian Association of Galesburg, of which he was a director until a few years ago. He likewise belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Galesburg Club. Throughout his life he has always been the same genial, courteous gentleman, whose ways are those of refinement and whose worth no man can question.

JACOB H. SCHRYVER.

Jacob H. Schryver, who maintains a shoemaking establishment in Knoxville, has been a resident of Knox county for forty-four years, during which time he has noted its wonderful development along the various lines of human activity. He was born in Sag Harbor, New York, on the 5th of June, 1833, and is a son

of George and Nancy (Conant) Schryver, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a farmer in his early manhood, removed with his wife and family from Pennsylvania to the Mohawk valley, New York, subsequently locating in Sag Harbor, where he remained for many years. From there he went to Ontario, Canada, and engaged in the lumber business, continuing to make his residence in that country until his death. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Schryver consisted of five sons and six daughters, all of whom with the exception of our subject, are now deceased.

The youthful years of Jacob H. Schryver were spent in Sag Harbor, where he received his schooling. When old enough to become self-supporting he followed various occupations until 1865, when he engaged in the shoemaker's trade. From New York he went to Maine, but later went to Massachusetts, and in 1867 he came to what at that period was termed the west, locating in Galesburg. There he established a shop that he successfully conducted for many years. He has always been a skilful and painstaking workman and as he employed only the best of materials in executing his orders enjoyed a very good patronage. After the death of his wife, Mr. Schryver located in Abingdon for a few years, but has for some time now been making his home in Knoxville. During the period of his residence here he has at all times been found dependable and thoroughly trustworthy in his business obligations and as a result enjoys the respect of all with whom he has had transactions.

In 1855, at the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Schryver was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Myers, who was born and reared in Canada, but passed away in Galesburg in 1891. Her parents were natives of Germany, but in their early life they emigrated to Canada, where the father followed farming during the entire period of his active career. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schryver there were born four children, two of whom are living: Mary Ellen, the wife of O. T. Martin, of Iowa, and James S., who makes his home in Greeley, Colorado.

In matters of faith Mr. Schryver is an Episcopalian. Although being in his eightieth year Mr. Schryver still leads an active life, and takes an interest in all that is going on about him.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. REYNOLDS.

Captain George W. Reynolds, a retired farmer owning one hundred acres of land in the corporation of Victoria, belongs to a family that was prominent in the early development of Victoria township. He was born July 15, 1826, in Milton, Massachusetts, which is now within the city limits of Boston. His grandfather, Wincept Reynolds, was born in New Hampshire, of English parentage, and was a private in the Revolutionary war. In early life Wincept Reynolds married a Miss Locke, a daughter of John Locke, a miller of Barrington, New Hampshire. His keen sense of justice and upright life had won for him the title of "Honest John Locke." The children of Wincept Reynolds were five in number, of whom George F., the father of Captain George W. Reynolds, was the fourth in order of birth, the others being: Wincept, who



Geo. H. Reynolds

died in Boston; Jacob; Job, who died in New Hampshire; and Mrs. Elizabeth Weeks, who died in Farmington, New Hampshire. Wincept Reynolds was killed by a falling tree in 1832 and buried on his farm in New Hampshire, where he had spent the greater part of his life. His wife died in 1846. They were members of the old-time Presbyterian church. An interesting heirloom that has come to Captain Reynolds is the cane that was used by his grandfather, Wincept Reynolds.

George F. Reynolds, the father of Captain Reynolds, was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, in 1799. He married Abigail Locke, a daughter of "Honest John Locke, Jr.," and to this union were born four children, of whom George W. Reynolds was the eldest. The others were: Charles C., who died in Andalusia, Illinois; John W., who died in Victoria, Illinois; and Mrs. Julia A. Hammond, who passed away in Victoria township. Soon after his marriage George F. Reynolds went to Milton, Massachusetts, where he worked for four years for Judge Robbins, and then, in June, 1835, removed to Peru, Illinois, at which time there was only one house on the site of the present city. Owing to sickness in his party Mr. Reynolds left Peru and went to Pleasant Grove, Tazewell county, where he remained one and one-half years, coming in the summer of 1836 to the farm, on which Victoria now stands. His farm originally covered one hundred and thirty acres but owing to the growth of the town he gradually sold off lots until at the time of his death only eighty acres were left, most of which was cut up into town lots. In 1837 he built the first house that was erected on the road in that section, and in the same year the postoffice at Victoria was established, the only one in that part of the country, and he was made postmaster. Mr. Reynolds was a lifelong republican. He took a very active part in the early development of the county, helped to organize the township, was trustee of the school fund and was justice of the peace. He was an earnest worker in the Congregational church and was known for years as Deacon Reynolds. He died in 1892, at the age of ninety-two and one-half years. His wife had died in 1876 and they are both buried in Victoria cemetery.

Captain George W. Reynolds was reared in Victoria and educated in the public schools there. Later he attended school in Galesburg for three winters. He served all during the Civil war as captain of Company K, Eighty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Smith. After the war he returned to his farm at Victoria. He was twice married. In 1846 he wedded Mary Hotchkiss, a native of New York, and after her death he married, in 1859, Elizabeth Swickard, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Jonathan Swickard. Captain Reynolds has one son by his first marriage, Lewis M., who resides in Colorado, and one daughter by his second marriage, Jennie R., the wife of James McMaster, of Victoria township. Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Noah Swickard, her sister-in-law, were the only two ladies from these parts who accompanied their husbands into the Civil war, and both were present on the field of the battle of Fort Donelson. It is very interesting to hear her recount reminiscences of this memorable occasion. She is a venerable old lady, who is greatly beloved by all who come in contact with her and appreciated as a bright and entertaining companion. Captain Reynolds, who has resided on his present farm since 1836, is widely and favorably known throughout the county, and the worthy couple is esteemed highly by all. Both are members of the Congregational church, of

which he serves in the capacity of trustee. Fraternally, he is identified with P. G. Tait Post, No. 869, G. A. R. He has been active in local politics all his life, always working for the republican party. He has served as school treasurer and trustee, and was for nineteen years village treasurer. His life might be termed one of long service to the country at large and, especially, to his community and county.

JOHN HOWARD BRYANT, M. D.

Prominent among the representatives of the medical profession in Galesburg is Dr. John Howard Bryant, who has wisely and conscientiously used the talents that have been given him in his preparation for the onerous duties that devolve upon him in connection with his chosen life work. His extensive practice is the best evidence of his ability and his success has its root in a comprehensive understanding of the scientific principles that underlie his work together with careful diagnosis. Dr. Bryant was born in Princeton, Illinois, May 27, 1876, a son of Elijah and Laura (Smith) Bryant, both of whom were natives of Bureau county, Illinois The Bryant ancestry in this country can be traced back to Sir Guy Bryant, who came from England in 1632, his ancestry also runs back eight generations to John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of the Mayflower. Elijah Bryant was a son of John Howard Bryant, who was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, and was a brother of William Cullen Bryant, the distinguished American poet. In the year 1831 John Howard Bryant came to Jacksonville, Illinois, with one of his brothers by way of the Erie canal and Ohio river, and in the spring of 1832 he rode horseback to Bureau county, settling on the present site of Princeton, where he took up a section of land which he improved, bringing the farm under a high state of cultivation. He was followed in a few years by two other brothers, all four of whom made Princeton their permanent home, William Cullen being the only brother remaining in the east. He acquired other property in that district, becoming one of the large landowners. There he spent his remaining days and not only took active part in the promotion of agricultural interests but likewise became an active factor in the public life of the community. He was closely associated with those who were instrumental in the creation of Bureau county out of Putnam county and throughout all the active period of his life did much toward shaping its formative policy and guiding its destiny. Under appointment of President Lincoln he filled the office of internal revenue collector and for three or four different terms he represented his district in the general assembly, his active support of various measures proving a potent element in guiding legislative enactment during that period. He took the greatest pride in his work in financing and establishing the Princeton township high school, which was the first school of that character in the state. His influence was always on the side of progress and advancement and he was justly accounted one of the most prominent citizens of Bureau county. He regarded it the duty as well as the privilege of every man to exercise his right of franchise and support the political principles which he believed most conducive to good government. During the greater part of his life he was a stanch advocate of the

republican party and at no time was his position regarding any vital question an equivocal one. He married a Miss Wiswall in 1834 and to them were born two sons, Henry who died at the age of nineteen and Elijah. J. H. Bryant reached the venerable age of ninety-five years, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-one.

Elijah Bryant, father of our subject, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, during the pioneer epoch in the history of that district and was there reared and educated. As he grew to manhood he became his father's assistant and gradually more and more assumed the management of the estate, to which he devoted his entire life. He married Laura Smith, who was also born in Bureau county and was a daughter of Sidney P. Smith, who removed from New Hampshire to this state. He established his home just outside of Princeton, upon a farm which he carefully developed and improved. He married a Miss Doolittle, of Princeton, and both died in Bureau county when well advanced in years. The Smiths, like the Bryants, were of English descent. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney P. Smith were five children who reached mature years: Lucy, now the wife of A. C. Cutler; Emily, the wife of James Smart, of Chicago; Elizabeth, who married H. H. Curtis, of Chicago; Sidney P., living in Athol, Massachusetts; and Laura, who became Mrs. Bryant. The death of Elijah Bryant occurred in 1892, when he was fifty-six years of age. He had held a number of local offices and in a more quiet but none the less effective way had carried on the work which his father instituted for the development and upbuilding of the county. His widow still survives him and is numbered among the faithful members of the Congregational church, with which she has long been identified. Of their family of six children five are yet living: Frances, the wife of J. C. Bannister, of Kewanee, Illinois; Kate, the wife of W. E. McVay, of Los Angeles, California; William C., living in Princeton; Sue, the wife of A. H. Ferris, also of Princeton, Illinois; and John H., of this review.

Dr. Bryant spent his youthful days in his native city and the public and high schools afforded him his early educational privileges, his course being continued there until his graduation from the high school with the class of 1897, and spent the following summer traveling in Europe. During the two succeeding years he lived in Los Angeles, California, where he was employed as a bookkeeper in a bank. In the summer of 1899 he returned to Illinois and took up the study of medicine in the Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago, therein completing a four-years' course by graduation in 1903. To his theoretical training he added the broad practical experience of hospital practice as an interne, being thus engaged until July, 1904. In the fall of that year he was married and on the 1st of January, 1905, established his home in Galesburg, where he has since remained, gradually building up a practice which has now assumed extensive proportions. He keeps in touch with the progress of the medical fraternity through his perusal of the latest and most valued contributions to medical literature and his sound judgment enables him to select that which is best and most valuable and use such for the benefit of his patients. He is now serving on the Galesburg Hospital staff and is a member of the city, county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association.

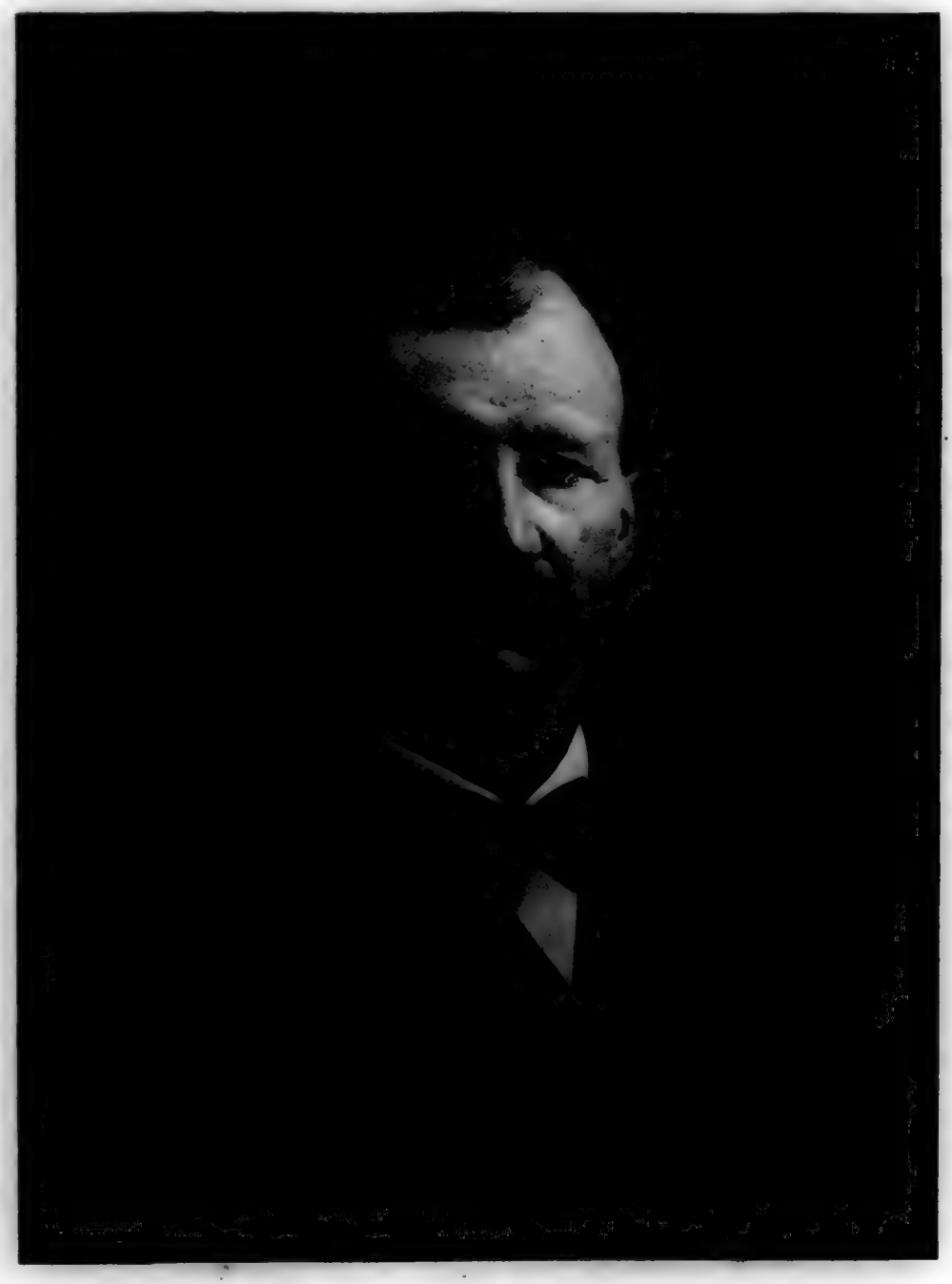
On the 26th of October, 1904, Dr. Bryant was married to Miss Lillian R. Warfield, a native of Princeton and a daughter of Jacob H. and Mary (Clark)

Warfield. Her father was born in Uniontown, Ohio, and her mother's birth occurred near Princeton. Mr. Warfield passed away in 1890 but his wife is still living. They were parents of six children: George C.; Andrew A.; Lydia, the wife of W. C. Bryant; Charles W.; Lillian, the wife of J. H. Bryant; and John J. To Dr. Bryant and his wife has been born two daughters, Frances Warfield and Grace Adele. The parents are members of the Central Congregational church and Dr. Bryant gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He manifests unfaltering devotion to his chosen life work and his success is based not alone upon broad scientific attainments but also upon humanitarianism, which is one of the salient elements in his character.

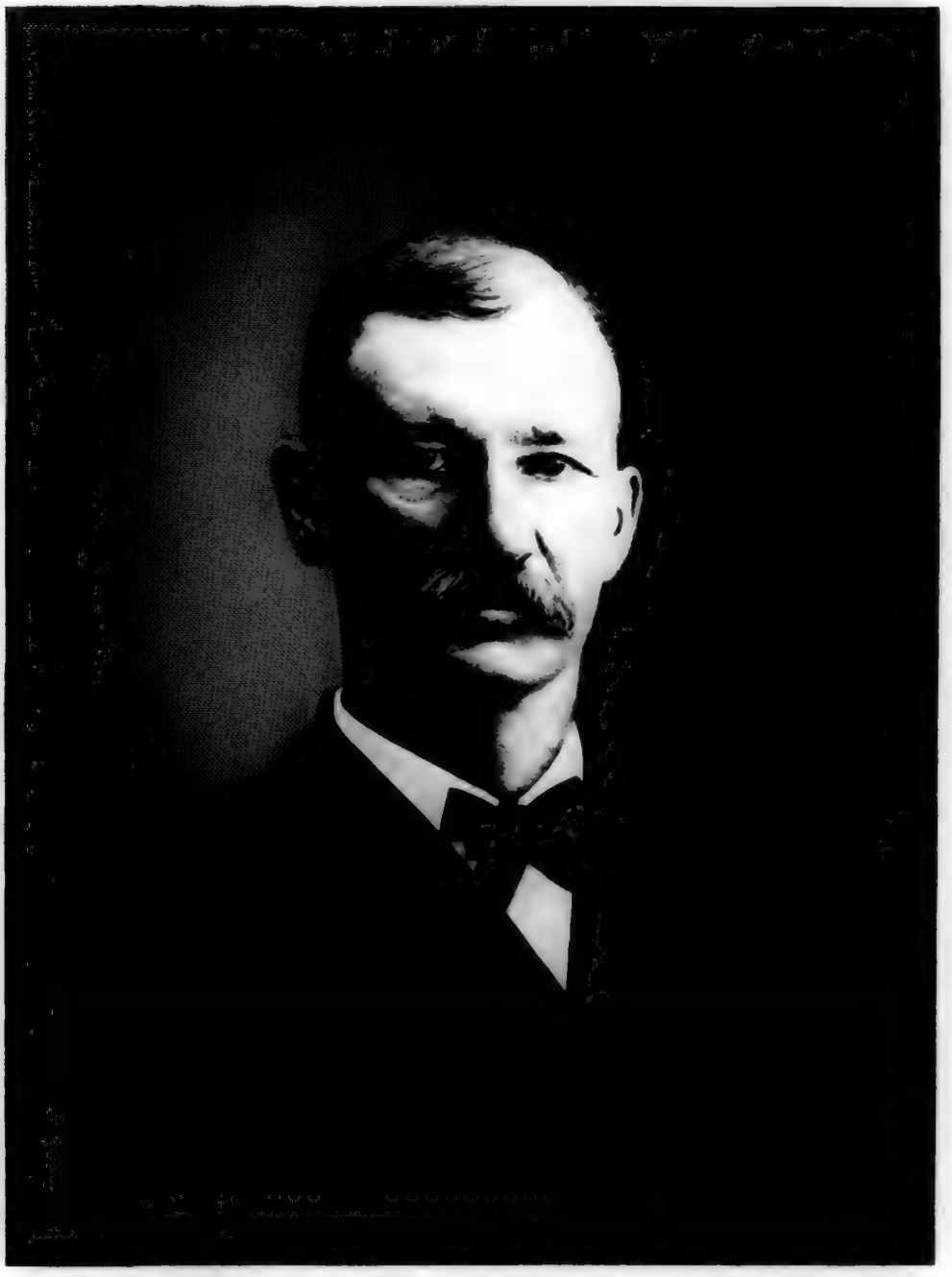
SHELDON C. AYRES.

Among the few soldier boys of '61 still regularly engaged in the discharge of active duties must be mentioned Sheldon C. Ayres, who for forty-two years has been running out of Galesburg as a passenger conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His birth occurred at Andover, Henry county, Illinois, on the 5th of July, 1843, his parents being John A. and Mary B. (Washburn) Ayres. The father was a native of Connecticut and the mother of Maine, but they were married in Andover. John A. Ayres was reared and educated in his native state and there he also received his agricultural training. In 1835 he came to Illinois, settling on a farm in Henry county that he industriously cultivated for twenty-two years. In 1857 he withdrew from the work of the fields and went to Galva where he engaged in business for four years. He disposed of this in 1861, removing to a farm three miles west of Kewanee and there resided for twelve years. At the expiration of that time he sold his property and together with his wife removed to David City, Nebraska. He invested his money in lands in that vicinity but lived in the town, continuing to make that his home, as did also the mother, until death. He was a deacon in the Baptist church, in which they both held membership, and in politics he was a republican, but never held any office save that of school director. Nine children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Ayres, as follows: Charlotte B., who is deceased; Sheldon C., our subject; William, who is also deceased; John, who is living in Nebraska; James, of Greenleaf, Kansas; Elizabeth, who is deceased; Edwin, a resident of Fairbury, Nebraska; Frank, who lives at David City, Nebraska; and Clifford, who is deceased.

The early years in the life of Sheldon C. Ayres were in no way unusual, but very similar in every respect to those of other lads of that period who were reared in the more sparsely settled communities. When old enough to begin his education he entered the public schools of Andover, completing his course in those of Galva. Thrilled with the patriotism that dominated so many of the youths at that time, when the call came for soldiers in the early days of the war he responded by enlisting as a private in Company D, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He remained at the front for three years and one month, participating during that time in many of the most notable conflicts of the Rebellion. Among the battles in which he was engaged mention should be made



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of Frederickstown, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, both sieges of Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Old River near Lake Providence, Clinton, Mississippi, Jackson, Meridian, Canton, Yazoo City, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He was discharged at Springfield, and immediately resumed the duties of civil life as a farmer, following this occupation until he attained his majority. Subsequently he joined an engineer corps that was surveying for the American Central from Galva to New Boston, and in 1866 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in the capacity of a freight brakeman. He was later promoted to the position of conductor and on the 21st of April, 1869, he was assigned a passenger train. For many years he has been passenger conductor on the Galesburg and Quincy division, and is well and favorably known to all of the company's employes on this section.

Atkinson, Henry county, Illinois, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Ayres to Miss Ellen E. Nichols, a daughter of Ziba and Mathilda (Smith) Nichols, the event being celebrated on the 2d of September, 1869. Three daughters were born to them: Nellie, Elizabeth and Mary, all of whom are now deceased.

Fraternally Mr. Ayres is a Mason, having joined the order at Kewanee in 1865, where he took the degrees of the blue lodge, and in 1867 he affiliated with the commandery at Galesburg. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and both he and Mrs. Ayres belong to the Presbyterian church. His allegiance in political matters is accorded to the republican party, but he has never sought public honors, although he takes an active interest in all municipal questions and always goes to the poles on election day. On November 9, 1900, Mr. Ayres was appointed by Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois, one of the commissioners to ascertain and mark the position of the Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Ayres is one of those who can be depended upon to meet the requirements of citizenship by giving his services and cooperation whenever needed, his efforts being characterized by the same fortitude and endurance as well as determination of purpose that distinguished him on the battlefields of the south.

FRANK LAUREN CONGER.

Frank Lauren Conger, a Lombard man, whose educational training has been used to good purpose in a successful and progressive business career, is now cashier of the First National Bank of Galesburg, his native city. He was born December 9, 1873, the elder of two children of Seth B. and Ella (Olmsted) Conger. The younger son is Dr. G. P. Conger, now practicing in Oak Park, Illinois. His paternal grandfather was Lauren C. Conger, a native of the state of New York, who married Amanda Hasbrook and came to Knox county at an early day, settling at Cherry Grove. Both he and his wife lived to old age and here reared their family of two sons, Seth B. and Fred H. The former, born in Illinois, was reared in this county and became one of the early students in Lombard College when that institution was known as Liberal Institute. His education completed, he afterward devoted some time to the cultivation of his father's farm lying west of the city. Later he took up the grocery business in

which he continued for several years and subsequently removed to Missouri, living in Carroll county, that state, for about fifteen years. Returning to Galesburg he entered business circles here as a lumber dealer under the firm name of Conger & Hinchcliff and subsequently was engaged in the hardware and implement business in Knoxville for four or five years. During the last year and a half of his life he lived retired in Bradentown, Florida, where he passed away in 1910. In early manhood he wedded Ella Olmsted, also a native of this state and a daughter of Silas and Emily (Ward) Olmsted, who were natives of New York. They became early residents at Olmsted's Mills, north of Monmouth, Illinois, where the maternal grandfather of our subject operated a flour mill and also carried on farming. At length he removed to Galesburg where he engaged in merchandising until his death, which occurred when he was past middle age. His wife long survived, reaching the advanced age of eighty-nine years. In their family were four children: Ophelia, the wife of Lyman West; Flora E., the wife of John T. Avery; Ella A.; and Professor Everett Ward Olmsted, now of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. It was the daughter Ella who became the wife of Seth Conger and the mother of F. L. Conger of this review. She still survives her husband and is now living in Galesburg, where she has a wide acquaintance. She holds membership in the Universalist church of which Mr. Conger also was a member.

Frank L. Conger was only a year old when his parents removed from this city to Missouri where he spent the succeeding fifteen years of his life upon his father's farm. He then returned to his native city and entered Lombard University from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He afterward worked for a year in the lumberyard owned by his father and then pursued a year's course of study in pharmacy in the University of Illinois, School of Pharmacy. Later he opened a drug store at the corner of Main and Seminary streets in Galesburg, continuing in active connection with mercantile interests until he sold out to enter the field of banking. In 1898 he became collector of the First National Bank and has been gradually promoted through intermediate positions until he has now filled the position of cashier for more than six years. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the banking business in every particular and is therefore well qualified for the onerous and responsible duties that devolve upon him in this connection. He is regarded as a most courteous and obliging bank official and his policy as well as his business ability contribute to the success of the bank.

On the 13th of February, 1900, Mr. Conger was married to Miss Mabel Dow, a daughter of Andrew G. and Flora (Prindle) Dow, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Michigan. They became early residents of Galesburg where Mrs. Conger was born. Her father died in 1905 when more than sixty years of age and her mother is still living. They have two children, the younger daughter being Edna, now the wife of James Moir, of Burlington, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Conger have one daughter, Barbara Lois. They hold membership in the Universalist church and Mr. Conger also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, serving for one year as exalted ruler of the local lodge. He likewise holds membership in the Galesburg Business Men's Club and is not only interested in its social features but is also a cooperant factor in its work for the improvement and upbuilding of the city and the extension of its

commercial relations. In politics he is a republican and filled out an unexpired term as city treasurer but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests which have been of constantly developing importance. He is a worthy representative of one of the oldest families of Knox county, his great-grandfather having settled here as a pioneer when the seeds of civilization were just being planted in this district. Like his forefathers before him he takes an active and helpful interest in all projects for the progress of city and county along material, intellectual, social and moral lines.

ALBERT J. CLINE.

Albert J. Cline, of the Cline & Shaw Fuel Company, of Galesburg, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, October 16, 1871. He is a son of Peter S. and Miranda E. (Matteson) Cline, natives of the state of New York, the father having been born in Oswego county, in 1831, while the mother's birthplace was Troy. Peter S. Cline came west locating on a farm in Radner township, Peoria county. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in October, 1882. He was a democrat in his politics and served for eight years as a supervisor in his township. Five children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cline, of whom our subject is the fourth in order of birth. The others are as follow: Alice C., the wife of E. E. Kendall, of Victoria, Illinois; Fred C., who is deceased; Arthur R., who is residing in Galesburg; and Jessie C., the wife of Edwin Thommasson of Lefbridge, Alberta county. The family always attended the Presbyterian church in which the mother held membership.

Reared on the farm where he was born Albert J. Cline first attended the common schools of Akron township, Peoria county. His education was later supplemented by study in the Chillicothe high school, and a course in Brown's Business College at Galesburg. Although he had early been trained in agricultural pursuits, when ready to select his life vocation he decided that he preferred a business career. His first position was in the office of I. R. Green, a well known coal dealer of Galesburg, by whom he was employed for a year. Later he became associated with R. N. Shaw in purchasing this business, which at that time only supplied the retail trade. Under their capable direction this enterprise flourished in a most gratifying manner and they later extended the scope of their activities by the addition of a wholesale department. Their offices are located in the Holmes building, suite 201 to 205, this city. They do a wholesale coal business and also handle sand, gravel and crushed rock. The business has increased in a most satisfactory manner and they now have a well established and constantly increasing patronage. They are incorporated for fifteen thousand dollars with Mr. Cline as president; A. R. Cline, vice president; and R. N. Shaw, secretary and treasurer.

On the 31st of October, 1900, Mr. Cline was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Brown, a daughter of James A. and Ellen (Spence) Brown, of Good Hope, Illinois. They were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father having been born in the vicinity of Pittsburg, and the mother at Sunbury. In the

early years of their domestic life they came to Illinois, locating on a farm at Good Hope, to the further improvement of which the father devoted his energies until his death. The mother is still living and now makes her home at Macomb, Illinois. In religious faith Mr. Brown was a Presbyterian, and his widow still holds membership in that church. The birth of Mrs. Cline occurred on the old family homestead at Good Hope, on the 3d of September, 1877, and there she was reared to womanhood. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cline, Margaret A., whose birth occurred in Galesburg, on September 25, 1905.

Fraternally Mr. Cline is an Odd Fellow and both he and Mrs. Cline belong to the Presbyterian church, and politically he is a republican. He has never sought political honors, however, always preferring to give his undivided attention to the further development of his business.

LOUIS BECKER, M. D.

Dr. Louis Becker is not only rendering service of value to his fellow townsmen in the practice of medicine and surgery but is also filling the office of mayor of Knoxville. He was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, October 15, 1864, a son of Lothar and Mary (Smith) Becker. The father was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and was a son of Franz Becker, who followed the milling business in the city of Hahnhofen, where he died when past middle life. Lothar Becker was one of a large family and was reared in his native country, until he participated in the war which sought to obtain greater liberties for the people of the fatherland. The revolutionists, as they were called, were not successful and, like Carl Schurz and many other eminent men of the country, he was obliged to leave Germany and accordingly sought the liberty of the new world. On coming to America he settled in the old town of Henderson, Knox county, Illinois, where he conducted a flouring mill in connection with Henry White under the firm name of White & Becker. There Mr. Becker continued until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he offered his services to the government and commanded a company of Illinois artillery until the cessation of hostilities. He then returned to Knox county and for some years operated a flouring mill at Galesburg belonging to Judge Knowles. Subsequently he was owner and superintendent of the coal mines at Soperville and in 1876 he went to Galveston, Texas, where he conducted a flouring mill until his death. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Smith, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Loren and Eliza (Bemis) Smith. Her father was also born in the Green Mountain state, of English descent and a farmer by occupation. At an early day he came with his family to Galesburg, Illinois, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-five years, while his wife reached the age of eighty-four years. They had four daughters who grew to womanhood: Betsey, the wife of M. D. Cook; Laura, the wife of Henry White; Ursula, the wife of Charles Norton; and Mary, who became the wife of Lothar Becker. She has also departed this life. She was a member of the Universalist church, while her husband held membership in the Catholic church. In politics he was a republican and at one time served as alderman of Galesburg from the second ward.

Their children were four in number: Fred, deceased; Frank, now living in Galveston, Texas; Louis; and Pauline, the widow of Louis Weber, of Knoxville.

Dr. Becker, although born in Tennessee, has been a resident of Knox county since 1865, save for the period of three years spent in Galveston, Texas. He was only a year old when the family came to Knox county and was reared in Galesburg, pursuing his education in the public schools there and in Knox Academy and Knox College. A review of the various avenues of business to which an individual might direct his energies, led him to the determination to make the practice of medicine his life work and he at once began studying, spending a year in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and two years in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago. He then began practicing in Knoxville in 1888 and has remained here continuously since. He is now doing private practice and is also physician at the County House and at St. Mary's and St. Martha's schools.

Dr. Becker was married October 11, 1888, to Miss Addie Rearick, a native of Beardstown, Illinois, and a daughter of Frank H. and Helen (Shaw) Rearick. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in Massachusetts and they were married in Beardstown, Illinois. Mr. Rearick is now engaged in the hardware business in Galesburg but his wife is deceased. They had a family of six children: Harry F.; Walter S.; Fannie, the wife of W. B. Barnes, of Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Becker; Allen C., of New York city, who is an attorney; and Herbert C., deceased.

Dr. and Mrs. Becker are the parents of four children, Harry F., Frances Marjorie, Louis Dunster and Edwin Shaw. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Dr. Becker is serving as an elder. He holds membership in Pacific Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M.; Raboni Chapter, R. A. M.; and Illinois Council, No. 1, R. & S. M. In politics he is a republican and in the spring of 1911 was elected to the office of mayor, so that he is now officially directing the affairs of the city. He was for many years a member of the school board. In strictly professional lines he is connected with the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. The greater part of his time and attention have been given to his professional duties, and yet he has found some opportunity for cooperation in public work.

ELMIRA F. HERTIG, M. D.

Upon the basis of a broad classical course in college Dr. Elmira F. Hertig built the superstructure of her professional knowledge and is today recognized as one of the well informed and capable members of the medical fraternity of Galesburg, her success being evidenced in the extensive practice now accorded her. She is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Ann (Schowalter) Hertig. The father was a native of France and after coming to America engaged in teaching in Pennsylvania for a number of years. It was in that state that he was married, his wife being a native of Pennsylvania. There the family home was established and Dr. Hertig pursued her early education in the public schools of Fayette county and later continued

her studies in Waynesburg College of Pennsylvania. Her professional training was received in Chicago where she entered the Woman's Hospital and Medical College, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1885. She received the A. M. degree from Waynesburg and her M. D. degree upon her graduation in Chicago. For two years she continued in practice in that city and in 1887 came to Galesburg, where she has since remained, successfully following her chosen life work here. She is familiar with the science of medicine in all of its branches and has remained a close student thereof, keeping in touch with the advanced thought of the profession and with all of the discoveries which are continuously promoting knowledge and adding to the efficiency of the practitioner. She belongs to the Knox County Medical Society and also the American Medical Association. Aside from any professional connection she is widely known and is a lady of innate culture and refinement, whose broad reading has made her familiar with the current topics and interests of the day.

PHILIP N. GRANVILLE.

The history of Galesburg in its financial connections would be incomplete and unsatisfactory, were there failure to make prominent reference to Philip N. Granville, who for more than twenty years has served as cashier of the Bank of Galesburg, which he aided in organizing in 1889. Throughout all the intervening period he has made a close study of the problems of finance and the questions which arise in connection with the conduct of banking institutions and his efficiency and ability have continually increased, while his labors have contributed in full measure to the success of the institution, with which he has so long been connected. He is numbered among the worthy native sons of Knox county, his birth having occurred in Abingdon on the 17th of July, 1855. His parents, John and Bothilda Granville, were born in County Kristianstad, Sweden. The paternal grandparents passed away in that country, but John Granville, the father, who was a shoemaker by trade, crossed the Atlantic to the United States about 1851 and came direct to Victoria, Knox county, Illinois. He subsequently located in Abingdon, where he worked at his trade, and in 1865 he took up his abode in Galesburg, where he established a shoe business in partnership with Olaf Johnson. He was afterward in partnership with Victor Velander until 1869, after which he conducted the business practically alone until about 1889, when he retired on account of failing health. He had won success during his many years of connection with the shoe trade and the last years of his life were spent in honorable retirement, his demise occurring November 17, 1893, when he had attained the age of sixty-eight years. During the period of his residence in this county, covering more than four decades, he had won an extensive circle of friends and his death was therefore the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His wife survived him for only one month, being seventy-seven years old when called to her final rest on the 12th of December, 1893. Both passed away in the faith of the Methodist church. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are yet living, namely: Philip N., of this review; and Emily C., the wife of C. T. Holmes, of Galesburg.



P. M. Braunville

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P. N. Granville

Philip N. Granville has resided in Galesburg continuously since 1865 with the exception of about a year spent in Evanston. In the acquirement of an education he attended the public schools and Knox Academy and at intervals was employed in different dry-goods stores. At various periods he was in the service of O. T. Johnson and other dry-goods merchants as bookkeeper for a couple of years. After permanently putting aside his text-books he went to Evanston, where he entered the hardware establishment of Lindgren & Wigren, remaining there for nearly a year. He then returned to Galesburg and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, first as clerk in the roundhouse and afterward in the roadmaster's office. Subsequently he was in the office of the master mechanic and still later, leaving the railroad company, became connected with the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association as cashier. He severed his connection with that company when elected city treasurer in 1887 for a term of two years. When about to retire from the office he was asked by J. R. Lindgren, by whom he had been employed while in Evanston and who had embarked in the banking business in Chicago in connection with Mr. Haugan, to establish a branch bank in Galesburg under the name of the Bank of Galesburg, Haugan & Lindgren, proprietors. Mr. Granville selected Axel Gabrielson, a bank officer of experience at that time connected with The Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Galesburg, to become cashier, while he assumed the duties of the assistant cashiership. He also selected H. E. Olson, an insurance man, to become bookkeeper and also take charge of the insurance department of the bank. The new institution opened its doors for business and entered upon a successful career. On the 3d of October, 1891, this bank was incorporated as a state bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the following officers were then elected: A. M. Craig, president; Peter Nelson, vice president; Axel Gabrielson, cashier; P. N. Granville, assistant cashier and director; with H. E. Olson as bookkeeper and P. N. Granville as secretary of the board of directors. In September, 1892, Mr. Gabrielson resigned and Mr. Granville then became cashier of the bank, which position he has since continued to occupy. The bank has grown continuously, its capital has been increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and its cash surplus has reached three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. It owns its bank building, which at present is being remodeled, being converted from a three-story to a five-story building, with more commodious rooms for its banking business. For two decades Mr. Granville has been cashier of the institution and has proved a most capable and popular official, whose labors in conjunction with those of the president, A. M. Craig, a far-sighted, conservative business man of substantial means, have been a potent factor in promoting and strengthening the bank and increasing its surplus and capital.

On the 1st of November, 1903, Mr. Granville was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Olson, a native of Galesburg, Illinois, and a daughter of Michael and Cecelia Olson, who were born in Bergen, Norway, and took up their abode among the early settlers of Galesburg. Mr. Olson is still living here but lost his wife on the 6th of May, 1911, when she had attained the age of eighty-four years. Three of their children still survive, as follows: Mrs. Granville; Anna C., the wife of George F. Eckstrand; and Dr. J. C. Olsen, a doctor of chemistry and an expert on foods, who is at present connected with the Polytechnic In-

stitute of Brooklyn, New York. He gave many lectures on the results of his researches and is the author of a book on "Pure Foods" and a volume entitled "Text-book of Quantitative Chemical Analysis." Mr. and Mrs. Granville have two children, John Philip and Elizabeth.

In politics Mr. Granville is a stanch republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. For two years he acted as alderman of the second ward. In Masonry he has attained high rank, being a member of the following organizations: Alpha Lodge, No. 155, F. & A. M., of which he is treasurer; Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M.; Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T., in which he is eminent commander; Illinois Council, No. 1, R. & S. M., being presiding officer of the council at Knoxville; Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and Peoria Consistory, S. P. R. S. He likewise belongs to the First Scandinavian Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., and is identified with the encampment and the canton. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. His genuine worth and his devotion to all that is right, just and elevating, make him a man whom to know is to respect and honor.

GEORGE J. EASTES.

Knox county has been signally favored in the class of men who have usually occupied her public offices. On the whole they have been called from among the best citizenship and with loyal and patriotic spirit have discharged the duties that have devolved upon them. In this connection George J. Eastes deserves mention, for at the present writing he is capably filling the position of county treasurer. He was born in Galesburg, on Christmas day of 1868, a son of Jabez and Maria S. (Porter) Eastes. The family is of English lineage and the paternal grandfather, John Watson Eastes, a native of England, was an old seaman and for many years a pilot on the English channel. He died in his native land at a venerable age and his wife also traveled far on life's journey before called to her final rest. They had a large family, including John, Samuel, Henry, Jabez, Richard, Alfred, Mary Ann and Cynthia. The maternal grandfather of George J. Eastes was Benjamin Porter, a native of Massachusetts, who devoted his life to farming. His wife died in early womanhood but he lived to a ripe old age. In their family were three children, George, Maria S. and Mary.

Jabez Eastes, father of our subject, was born in Kent county, England, while the mother was a native of Massachusetts. He spent his youthful days to the age of ninteen years in his native country and pursued his education there. Desirous of having better advantages than could be secured in the old world, he sailed for America and in 1849 became a resident of Galesburg, where he has since lived, being today one of the oldest residents of the city, having made his home within its borders for sixty-two years. He has, therefore, been a witness of its growth from early villagehood and is also cognizant with many events which have left deep impress upon the history of central Illinois. For many years he engaged in bookkeeping but some years ago retired from busi-

ness life. He holds membership in the Congregational church, as did his wife, who died in 1873, when about thirty-eight years of age. They were the parents of six children who lived to maturity, John W., Edward P., Fannie M., Eliza B., George J. and Carrie A.

In taking up the personal history of George J. Eastes we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Galesburg, where he has spent his entire life. His history stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for in the city of his nativity he has been called to positions of prominence, indicative of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, among whom he has always made his home. Entering the public schools at the usual age, he passed through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school with the class of 1887. He then turned his attention to railroading, being first connected with the service as a clerk, while later he was fireman for sixteen years and engineer for two years. He left the road in 1906, when called to the office of city treasurer, which he filled for two years. In the fall of 1910 he was elected county treasurer and is now serving in that capacity, promptly and systematically discharging the duties of the office that devolve upon him.

On the 21st of December, 1899, Mr. Eastes was married to Miss Ada Vinecke, a daughter of Christian J. and Catharine (Case) Vinecke. Mrs. Eastes was born in New York, near Buffalo, and her parents were also natives of that state. They became residents of Galesburg in 1888 and here Mrs. Vinecke is still living, but the father passed away in 1907, at the age of sixty-six years. Unto them were born five children, Elmer, Carrie J., Hattie, Ada, and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Eastes have one son, George Vinecke. The parents hold membership in the Episcopal church and Mr. Eastes is well known in fraternal circles, being especially prominent in Masonry. His membership is in Des Moines Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Iowa Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; St. Omar Commandery, No. 15, K. T., of Burlington, Iowa; Zarephath Consistory, A. A. & S. R., of Davenport, Iowa; and Kaaba Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with Galesburg Lodge, No. 142, I. O. O. F., and with the Galesburg lodge of Elks. His political allegiance has always been given the republican party and he has been an earnest worker in its ranks. In office he is making a most creditable record, his work receiving the commendation of all who know aught of the actual labor that is connected with the position.

HON. HENRY McCALL SISSON.

During the years of his residence in Knox county Hon. Henry McCall Sisson was well known as an educator, farmer, breeder of fine stock and later as a retired citizen whose activity in former years well merited rest and prosperity which crowned the evening of his life. He was also prominent in public affairs and although many positions of trust and responsibility were accorded him, he never betrayed this trust in the slightest degree. He was born in Clinton, New York, September 29, 1829, and his parents, Pardon and Abba (McCall) Sis-

son, were both natives of New England. They were married September 30, 1827, in Lebanon, Connecticut, and afterward removed to Oneida county, New York, where they resided for fifteen years prior to their arrival in Galesburg in 1842. The ancestral line on the maternal side has been traced back through thirty-seven generations to Egbert, who became king in the year 802 A. D., and was styled Rex Anglorum, or the King of the English. One of the great-grandfathers of Henry McCall Sisson was Captain Veach Williams, a man of considerable prominence in his day, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 23, 1727. He came of the same family as Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College, and of William Williams, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and speaker of the colonial congress.

Henry M. Sisson enjoyed the educational advantages offered by his native town and made wise use of his time and talents. He was a lad of thirteen years when the family came to Galesburg and after continuing his studies for a time in the district schools here he entered Knox Academy in the fall of 1843. He became very proficient in Latin and in mathematics was a particularly apt pupil. When only sixteen years of age he had made such advancement that he was chosen as teacher in the public schools, his broad intelligence well qualifying him for the position. For thirteen years he remained a resident of Galesburg but in 1855 removed to his farm in Henderson township and during the greater part of his life was connected with general agricultural pursuits.

In addition to tilling the fields Mr. Sisson engaged quite extensively in the raising of fine stock in which he was very successful. He was also an excellent judge of stock, his opinions being accepted as authority upon their value. His business affairs were most capably managed and the energy and industry, sound judgment and sagacity which he displayed constituted effective forces in winning for him the success which crowned his labors.

Mr. Sisson not only won for himself a creditable position in business circles but also enjoyed the confidence of his fellowmen in a large degree and by them was called to fill many positions of public trust. He was elected supervisor of Henderson township in 1869 and was again called to that office in 1876, at which time he remained in the position for three years. Again in 1885 he was chosen supervisor and served altogether for eleven years. After establishing his home in Galesburg he was elected to the office and continued therein for several terms. He was likewise school trustee, road commissioner and in other connections proved his loyalty to the best interests of the community. Moreover he was identified with many organizations for the advancement of progress along agricultural and other lines. He was a member of the farmers congress at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and was a delegate to the farmers national convention held in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1898. He was president of the National Poland China Swine Association and for ten years was president of the American Poland China Record Company. He was president of the Knox County Farmers Institute and his labors constituted a potent force in advancing agricultural interests in this part of the state and in stimulating progress throughout the country. He held to the highest possible standards and believed that everything should be done for the improvement of conditions and methods.

On the 25th of December, 1860, Mr. Sisson was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Miller, a daughter of John and Jane A. (Crane) Miller, who were

residents of Chicago. In fact her father was one of the honored pioneers of that city, having served as one of the first trustees when Chicago was a village. The family have a facsimile of the resolutions adopted at that meeting. Mr. Miller had previously been engaged in business in La Porte, Indiana, and removed thence to Chicago where he acted as overseer in the building of houses. He made his home there from 1845 until three years before his death, which occurred in 1858, in Galesburg, Illinois. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Sisson are six children, as follows: Mrs. W. H. Cooper, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. William J. Pringle, of Chicago; Mrs. A. H. Stephens, residing in New York city; Mrs. E. P. Robson, of Wataga, Illinois; and Mrs. E. R. Everett and Miss Anna Sisson, of Galesburg.

Mr. Sisson was ever a great reader and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and on all the topics of general interest. He was familiar with the history of his country and its politics and also thoroughly informed concerning the history of Illinois. At the time of his death he was the president of the Old Settlers Association of Knox county and not only was a witness of the important events which have here occurred but was an active participant in many. He long attended the Presbyterian church and possessed a nature free from dishonesty and equally free from ostentation and display. He was a lover of home and friends and it would be difficult to find one who had more warm friends in Knox county than Henry M. Sisson. His death occurred on the 29th of May, 1905. His life had been a useful one, well spent and fruitful of good results. He not only made continuous advancement himself but stimulated and inspired the progress of others and was particularly well known throughout the country in connection with stock-raising interests. No history of Knox county would be complete without a record of his life which constitutes a creditable chapter in the annals of this section.

JOHN Z. CARNS.

John Z. Carns, who for the past eleven years has been president of the Farmers' National Bank of Knoxville, has spent the entire period of his business career in this institution, where he was first employed in the capacity of assistant cashier. His birth occurred in Knoxville on September 8, 1858, and he is the only child born of the marriage of John W. and Sarah (Zook) Carns. The father was born in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, on the 22d of May, 1808, and there he lived until he was eight years of age. Jacksonville, Illinois, became his home in 1816, and there he completed his schooling and learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for some years. In 1836 he left Jacksonville and came to Knoxville where he became associated with John Eads in establishing a grocery and dry-goods store. This undertaking proved to be very successful and they later extended the scope of their activities by opening a clothing store. Their efforts met with increasing prosperity and Mr. Carns became one of the substantial citizens of the town. He was a man of unusual energy and ambition and continued to be identified with the commercial activities of Knoxville until 1879, when he retired. Mr. Carns was twice married, his first union

having been with Miss Eleanor York, to whom he was united on October 8, 1834. She was born in Kentucky on the 28th of July, 1817, and passed away in Knoxville, on August 8, 1851. Unto them were born three children, two of whom are still living: Mary, the wife of John Brewer, of Monmouth; and Sarah Elizabeth, the widow of O. N. Barnhart, also of Monmouth. On the 7th of September, 1857, Mr. Carns was married to Miss Sarah Zook, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of March, 1819.

After the completion of his preliminary education John Z. Carns entered Knox College, at Galesburg. At the age of twenty-seven years, in 1885, he began his business career, and entered the bank, with which he has ever since been identified, in the capacity of assistant cashier. He attentively applied himself to the thorough mastery of his various duties, at the same time acquiring a broader knowledge of finance, thus qualifying himself for the responsibilities of a higher position. In 1887 he was promoted to the office of cashier in which he continued until 1899 when he was elected president. During the long period of his connection with the banking interests of Knox county, Mr. Carns has proven himself to be unusually well qualified for the position he now holds. His clear judgment, foresight and conservative policy well adapt him for the head of a financial institution, and the Farmers' National Bank of Knoxville is one of the strongest and best established banks of the county.

In Knoxville on September 10, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Carns and Miss Nellie Pierce. She is a daughter of Charles A. and Ellen P. Pierce. The father, who was a native of the state of New York, is now deceased, but the mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Carns there has been born one daughter, Marie, whose birth occurred on October 26, 1892.

His political allegiance Mr. Carns gives to the republican party and the past twenty-five years he has been a member of the local school board, and he has also served in the capacity of city treasurer. He is one of the more progressive citizens of the town, and is always ready to give his cooperation or indorsement to any movement that is inaugurated for the purpose of promoting the community welfare, along all lines of general interest.

JOHN COOKE.

At the age of seventy-seven years John Cooke is still full of active interest in his work, being absorbed in the varied duties and responsibilities which devolve upon him in his capacity as superintendent of the Knox County Almshouse, at Knoxville. Born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1834, he is a son of Thomas and Eliza A. (Frazier) Cooke, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a miller by occupation and operated a mill in Fayette county for many years, continuing in this employment until his death. The family consisted of two sons and one daughter, of whom John Cooke is the only one now surviving. His sister died when she was thirteen months old and his brother, Frazier L. Cooke, passed away at the age of twenty-two years.

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lowed in Pennsylvania until 1866. In that year he came to Knox county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, continuing in this pursuit until 1892, never residing more than two miles from Knoxville. He then retired, having received the appointment to the position of superintendent of the Knox County Almshouse on December 1, 1891, and has served in this capacity since that time. He is well fitted for this place, being ever merciful and possessing the utmost sympathy for those who have been less kindly dealt with by fortune, and is regarded with sincere loyalty by those who have come to find a home within his gates.

On October 2, 1856, the marriage of Mr. Cooke and Miss Martha M. Forrey was solemnized. She was born in Pennsylvania on January 17, 1836, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Lenhart) Forrey, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They had thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Cooke and two others are now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooke hold membership in the Christian church, of which the former has been an elder for the past thirty-five years. In his fraternal relations he is connected with the Masonic brotherhood, being a member of Pacific Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M., in which he has occupied all but one of the chairs. Politically he is in sympathy with the principles of the republican party. Conscientious in the discharge of his duties, he believes and practices the Christian ideal of the Brotherhood of Man and has won the respect of all who know him.

FRANKLIN H. HOOKER.

Franklin H. Hooker is filling the office of deputy sheriff of Knox county and was formerly its sheriff. He makes his home in Galesburg at No. 337 South Cherry street and is a native of the county, his birth having occurred near Abingdon, May 1, 1865. His parents were William Chauncey and Rowena C. (Robinson) Hooker, both natives of Nicholas county, West Virginia. The former was a son of John L. Hooker who was likewise born in West Virginia and made the occupation of farming his life work. He came to Illinois some time in the '60s but afterward removed to Kansas and passed away at Smith Center that state, at an old age. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Bruffey and they were the parents of three sons and two daughters, William C., John H., Edward, Catharine and Elizabeth. The maternal grandfather of F. H. Hooker was also a native of West Virginia and devoted his life to farming and merchandising. He died in Summersville, that state, when about sixty-five years of age. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, Benjamin H., Rowena C., Betsey, Julia, Hammond, Joseph, Samuel H. and Lola.

After spending his youthful days in West Virginia William Hooker came to Knox county, Illinois, about 1862, settling about two miles northwest of Abingdon. He was a civil engineer and in this county devoted much time to inventions, bringing out a number of useful devices while at the same time he carried on his farm work. He died in Abingdon, in February, 1909, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife still survives him. Mrs. Hooker is a member of the Methodist church and is well known in her home locality. By her marriage to Mr. Hooker she became the mother of four children, all now liv-

ing: Franklin H., of this review; Marguerite, of Abingdon; Nannie, the wife of Charles A. Reynolds, of Galesburg; and John L., of Abingdon.

Franklin H. Hooker was reared in this county and has spent practically his entire life in Abingdon up to the last eight years. He was a pupil in the public schools there and after putting aside his text-books began work at the carpenter's trade which he followed in the employ of others or as a contractor for ten or twelve years. He then turned his attention to merchandising, conducting a grocery store in Abingdon for four years. On the expiration of that period he came to Galesburg, being appointed deputy sheriff under C. F. Hurburgh, in which office he continued for four years. Later he became deputy under R. G. Matthews and filled the office until the death of the latter, when Mr. Hooker was elected sheriff in 1908, remaining as the incumbent of that position until the fall of 1910. He then became deputy sheriff under the newly elected sheriff, F. F. Seaman, and is thus numbered among Knox county's office-holders of the present day.

In February, 1895, Mr. Hooker was married to Miss Nellie Foreman, who was born south of Berwick in Warren county, Illinois, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Lewis) Foreman. Her father was of Canadian birth and her mother was born near Berwick but both are now deceased. They had two children, the younger being a son, Frank L. Foreman. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker hold membership in the Methodist church and are loyal to its teachings. Fraternally he is connected with Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M., and also with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he has always been a republican and years ago served as city marshal of Abingdon while for two years he was collector of Cedar township. He has made a creditable record in business and in office and in the discharge of the duties of his present position has ever been faithful, fearless and loyal, a fact which is indicated by his long connection with the sheriff's office.

JAMES WILKS.

One of the enterprising men of Knox county and well known for the excellent character of his work is James Wilks, who is a painter, paper hanger and decorator and is also proficient in the brick and stone-mason's trade. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, April 17, 1845, his parents being George and Susan (Aston) Wilks, natives of the same locality. His father was for many years a gardener but later learned the stone-mason's trade. The mother, who was skilled in the use of roots and herbs, practiced her art of medicinal cures with much success throughout her life. In 1849 the family, which consisted of nine children, left their home in England and crossed the Atlantic, landing in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, after a tediously drawn-out journey of sixteen weeks. They remained in Pottsville for a brief period, removing thereupon to Mount Savage, Maryland, where they resided for four years. In 1853 the father came to Knox county, Illinois, and made a close survey of this locality with a view to settling and the following year brought his family from Maryland to their new home

in Wataga. During their residence in that town Mr. Wilks and his two sons James and Thomas went to Iowa for a time and bought a tract of land in Jasper county, where they began the development of a coal bank. Later he traded this tract for land near Wataga and opened up the first coal bank that was ever operated in Knox county. The parents both passed away in Wataga, the father in 1887 and the mother in 1879. Only four children of the family survive, of whom Thomas is the eldest and possesses an interesting record of service during the Civil war. He enlisted from Wataga in Company K, of the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the leading regiments, and served all through the war, participating in about forty engagements. Among these was the siege of Vicksburg, in which he was one of the three that performed the daring deed of carrying the torches that ignited the fuse which blew up the city. He was severely wounded in this battle but continued his military service as soon as he recovered. James Wilks also has two sisters: Mrs. Elizabeth Mallin, of Galesburg; and Hattie, of Canton, Illinois. His twin brothers, Job and John, are both deceased.

During the residence of the Wilks family in Maryland James Wilks began his education in the schools of Mount Savage and after their removal to Wataga, Illinois, completed his education. During the progress of the Civil war he enlisted for one hundred days from Wataga in Company B, One Hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was mustered in at Quincy, but not found old enough to go to the front. He reenlisted, however, and was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, serving six months. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Wataga and learned the stone and brick-mason's trade, which he has followed ever since, making a specialty of building cisterns. He worked at his trade for a time in Abingdon and in Galesburg, coming to Knoxville twenty-six years ago. In addition to the trade which he originally learned, he mastered the methods employed in painting, paper-hanging and decorating, evincing great skill in these allied departments of the building trade. He has the distinction of being the first in Galesburg to decorate a room, having performed the contract for Henry Gart.

On October 20, 1868, Mr. Wilks was united in marriage to Miss Mary Isabel Laird, born in Pennsylvania in 1846. Her parents, Matthew and Isabel Laird, came to Illinois in 1855, their family being the first to settle in Woodhull, where her father followed the shoemaker's trade. Mr. and Mrs. Laird are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilks five children were born, four daughters and a son. Charlotte is the wife of Wilson Hitchens, an engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and resides in Manitou, Colorado. They are the parents of two daughters and a son, Maude, Earl and Ellen. Valetta, the second in order of birth in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wilks and now deceased, was the wife of Charles Rogers. They were the parents of three children, Geneva, Charlotte and Forrest. Nellie, deceased, was the wife of Homer Jones. Martha, the wife of John Schwensen, an engineer in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad, lives in Kansas. Fred, living in Galesburg, where he is employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is married to Catherine Sikes and has one child, Richard.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilks are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give their loyal and helpful support. Mr. Wilks is a member of Knoxville Post,

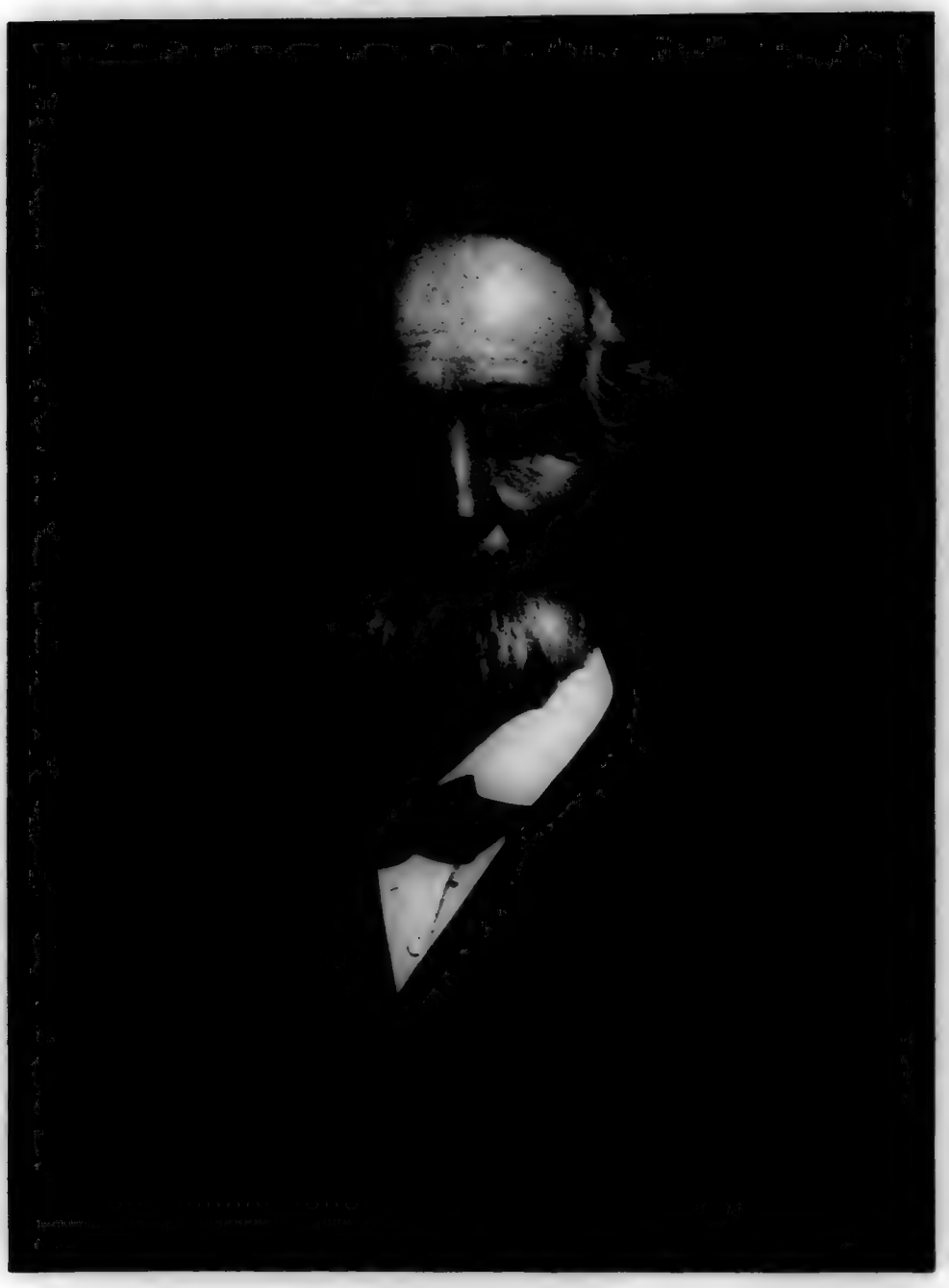
No. 239, G. A. R., of Knoxville, in which he has been past lieutenant commander. All those who know James Wilks—and his acquaintance is a wide one—hold him in high esteem for his honest, upright character and his industrious mode of life. He is still actively engaged in the pursuit of his calling and finds his greatest joy in doing well the tasks of each passing day.

DEAN C. HURLBUTT.

A native of New England, Dean C. Hurlbutt inherited from his New England ancestors those stern qualities of self-denial and unremitting industry which seldom fail to produce success and win the rewards that belong to honest toil. He is the owner of a tract of land comprising one thousand acres in Knox county and lives retired at his home in West Main street, Yates City, Illinois, where he devotes himself to the numerous business and financial interests which claim his attention. He was born in Coos county, New Hampshire, February 13, 1834, a son of Asa and Mary (Jones) Hurlbutt. The father was born, in 1800, in Waterford, Vermont, where he received his education in the common schools. He was married in New Hampshire, where Mary Jones was born in 1805, and lived in the east for a number of years. In 1853 he brought his family to Illinois, first settling in Truro township and later in Elba township, where he entered eighty acres from the government. He resided there until his death at the age of sixty years, being buried in Jones cemetery in Elba township, beside his wife, who preceded him in death at the age of forty-six years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom all have died except Dean C. Hurlbutt and his sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Griffin, who resides in Linn county, Missouri. Mr. Asa Hurlbutt was a republican in politics but never sought for the honors of office. He and his family belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dean C. Hurlbutt was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire and early in life was trained in agricultural duties. He accompanied the family when his father came to Knox county, in 1853, and two years after engaged in farming for himself. He began by renting a piece of land for a year and then bought eighty acres on section 6 in Elba township, where he pursued general farming and the breeding of blooded stock. He improved the place greatly and erected two separate sets of buildings, but after some time removed to a farm which he bought on section 17 in Elba township, continuing his labors in the fields until 1907, when he retired and took up his residence in Yates City. He is by no means idle, however, since he is a director of the Farmer's Telephone Exchange of Yates City, the president of the company being O. B. West, the secretary and treasurer, William Faulds, and the manager, Fred Conover. It is a thriving company having installed thus far one hundred and twenty-five telephones in local homes and business places, and offers connected service with the Galesburg Union Telephone Company.

In 1855 Mr. Hurlbutt was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Lambert) Butts, a native of Indiana. She was a daughter of Isaac Lambert and the widow of Stuart Butts, by whom she had two children, Alvertis and Stuart



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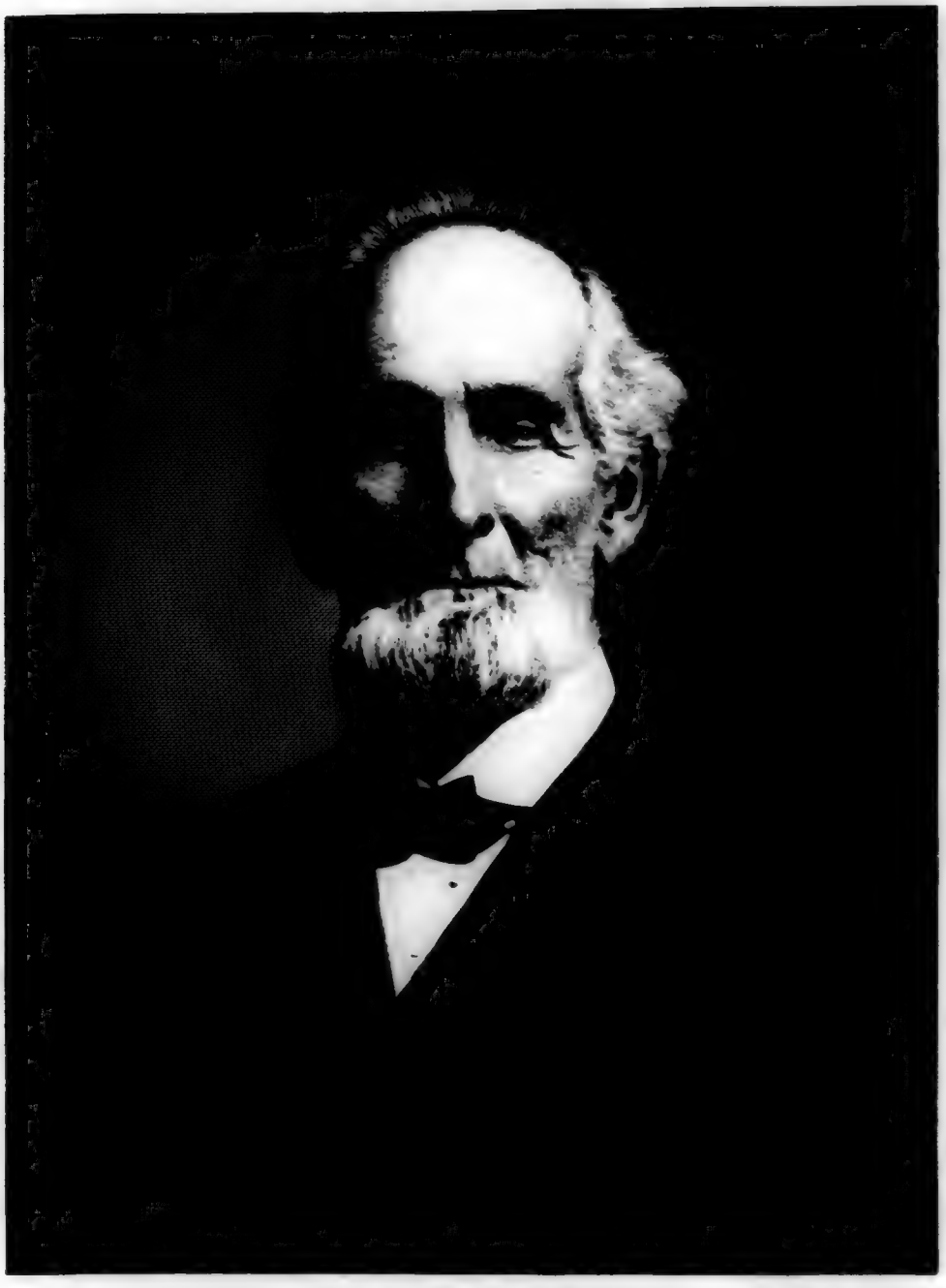
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Dear C. Hulbert

M. Butts. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbutt, but both are deceased. Mary, the older, became the wife of Guy Davis and had one son, Roy, and the younger, Julia A., was not married. Roy Davis, the grandson of Mr. Hurlbutt, and his namesake, Dean C. Hurlbutt, a nephew, were brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbutt and are now engaged in operating the home place. Roy Davis married Miss Eva Green and they have one child, Guy. Dean C. Hurlbutt, Jr., married Miss Percie Caldwell and they have two children, Dean C. and George S. His first wife having passed away, Dean C. Hurlbutt, our subject, was married, in 1907, to Mrs. Janet Pulver, a daughter of George Doty. Mrs. Hurlbutt was the mother of six children by her first marriage, namely, Chester H., Dora, Amy, Martha, Nettie and Bert Pulver.

Mr. Hurlbutt uses his ballot in support of the republican party. He is an energetic business man and in his dealings with others has gained an enviable reputation for being sincere and loyal to his friends.

FORREST F. COOKE.

Forrest F. Cooke, for thirty-nine years identified with the legal fraternity of Galesburg, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, on the 4th of February, 1848. He is a son of the late Milo D. and Betsey B. (Smith) Cooke, natives of Vermont, where they were reared and married. The father's birth occurred in Cornwall, Addison county, on the 21st of June, 1819, and the mother's in the village of Monkton, that county, in 1824. They were married in 1846 and subsequently located in Plainfield, where the father, who was a lawyer, engaged in teaching until 1853. In the latter year together with his wife and family he came to Knox county, locating in Henderson. There he continued to teach for three years, then came to Galesburg. The following year, in 1857, he was made police magistrate at the first election held after the adoption of the city charter. He discharged the duties of this office with rare efficiency as is manifested by the length of his term, which was terminated by his death, on the 12th of May, 1889. Local politics always engaged much of his attention, and he was called to fill various public offices. His support was always given to the men and measures of the republican party, and for many years he served on the school board and also as a supervisor. The mother is still living and continues to make her home in Galesburg. She has always been an earnest Christian and holds membership in the Congregational church.

Forrest F. Cooke, who is the only child of his parents, was a lad of eight years when the family took up their residence in Galesburg. His early education was obtained in the public schools of this city, and in 1863 he entered Lombard University, where he remained until April of the following year. He then laid aside his text-books and responded to his country's call by enlisting as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He remained at the front for a year, being mustered out at Peoria, this state. Upon his return he resumed his studies, and in 1866 enrolled in Knox College, being graduated with the class of 1870. He then entered the office of Judge Lamphere and O. F. Price of this city, and for two years gave his un-

divided attention to the study of law. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter established an office here, that he has ever since maintained. He is recognized as one of the most capable attorneys of Knox county, and during the long period of his connection with the profession has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. Among his clients are represented many of the foremost business men and heads of some of the leading industries in the city. His conscientious devotion to the best interests of his clients, has won for him a reputation for trustworthiness and reliability, that has in all probability been his greatest asset. He has always been a close student and being the fortunate possessor of a wonderful memory is considered to be one of the best informed general practitioners in the local courts.

On the 17th of March, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Forrest F. Cooke and Miss Sarah Louise Collins, a daughter of Bryan and Elizabeth Collins, of Ogdensburg, New York. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Cooke: Florence A., the widow of Charles Morenhaut, of Chicago; Chauncey L., who is a resident of Seattle; and Bessie, the wife of Frank Wentworth, of Chicago. Mrs. Cooke passed away on the 13th of October, 1908, at the age of fifty-seven years, her birth having occurred in Lewis county, New York, in 1851. On November 28, 1911, Mr. Cooke was married to Ella Tully, of Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Fraternally Mr. Cooke is an honored member of Post No. 45, G. A. R.; and he is also affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In his political views he has ever been a stanch republican, and takes an active interest in all municipal questions. He was president of the board of education for six years and has served three terms as mayor of Galesburg, and for the past sixteen years he has been a member of the state board of education. Mr. Cooke is a man of high ideals and worthy motives, who always strives to fulfill his duties of citizenship by advancing the best interests of the community.

REV. NORMAN TAYLOR ALLEN.

No history of Knox county would be complete without reference to Rev. Norman Taylor Allen, who has been a lifelong resident of this section of the state and is numbered among the native sons of Galesburg. Early consecrating his life to church work, he has been an active force in the moral development of central Illinois and his example no less than his precepts has been a factor in the moral growth of the community. He is a man of scholarly attainment, because of wide reading and study, and he has ever kept in close touch with the discussion of the themes, that have ever been regarded as of vital interest in greater development and in the progress of civilization.

He was born in Galesburg, August 15, 1844, and is a representative of one of the old New England families. His paternal grandfather, Chester E. Allen, was born in Hartford or New Haven, Connecticut, and was a tailor by trade. He removed westward in 1855, settling in Knox county, Illinois, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home for his death occurred March 4, 1859, when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name

of Eunice Curtis, survived him for a short period. They reared quite a large family, the order of their births being as follows: Juliette, who died when eighteen years of age; Sheldon W.; Algenia; Adaline; Amanda; Homer J.; Sophia, who died when four or five years of age; Mary; and Asahel.

Of this family Sheldon W. Allen was born in the state of New York and was indebted to its public school system for the educational opportunities he received. He was married there on the 20th of January, 1835, to Miss Fidelia Leach, who was born in New York as was her father, Daniel Leach. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Allen began their domestic life in the Empire state but came to Galesburg with "the colony" in 1837, arriving here on the 20th of June. They went to Log City where Mr. Allen built a log cabin, a part of the colony having located there the previous year. He erected a double cabin and occupied it for exactly three years, when he removed to a new home on Mulberry street in Galesburg, where he continued to reside until his death. He lived to see notable changes in the county, owing to the transformation brought about through the earnest efforts and business activity of its progressive citizens. In the early days he hauled grain to Chicago by wagon and brought back provisions, sleeping under the wagon as he could not afford to pay hotel bills. There were no railroads at that day and to a large extent the prairies were wild land, especially in the more northerly parts of the state. All the conditions of pioneer life were to be met with and Mr. Allen, as did other early settlers, shared in the hardships and trials of establishing a home on the frontier. He passed away January 18, 1893, at the age of eighty-five years, being not only one of the most venerable citizens but also one of the oldest in years of continuous connection with Knox county. He was a strong abolitionist in the early days and made his home a station of the underground railroad, assisting many poor slaves on their way to freedom in the north. His wife had died of typhoid fever in 1855, when forty-three years of age. They were the parents of seven sons and a daughter: James S., who is living on East South street in Galesburg; Sheldon O., who died in 1902; Albert H., whose home is at No. 109 Allens avenue, Galesburg; Henry Alonzo, also of this city; Norman T., who makes his home at 216 Allens avenue; Chester E., of 704 Mulberry street, Galesburg; Mary Fidelia, deceased, who was the wife of John H. Wyckoff, of Canton, Illinois; and Dr. John S. Allen, of Keithsburg, Illinois.

Spending his youthful days in his native city, Rev. Norman T. Allen attended the public schools and also Knox College. Having determined to devote his life to the ministry, he then entered the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston and afterward joined the Central Illinois conference in 1869. His first appointment was as pastor of the Methodist church at Summit, now Douglas, Illinois, and therefrom he went to Biggsville. He also spent two years in pastoral work at Wataga and for three years was the Methodist minister at Roseville. For the past thirty years he has been the publisher of the Conference Minutes, a work of which he is justly proud; the publication appears once a year and is considered unexcelled as a work of that character. He has ever been most zealous in his advocacy of his church and in his support of all of the branches of its work, and his labors have been far reaching and beneficial as factors in its upbuilding.

On the 26th of May, 1867, Rev. Allen was married to Miss Amelia Kent, who was born in Java, New York, the adopted daughter of Rev. L. B. Kent, who was a worthy and honored Methodist minister. After a life of great usefulness he passed away, May 24, 1911. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of whom the eldest, Willie Robinson, died at the age of eighteen months, while a daughter, Adah Elizabeth, passed away at the age of sixteen years. The others are Eva Amelia, Norman Cumming and Grace Fidelia. Eva A. is now the wife of Dr. A. N. Hughes, a veterinary surgeon of Peoria, and they have one daughter, Ruth Alberta. Norman C. Allen is train master of the Galesburg-Ottumwa division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa. He married Miss Anna Ersfeldt and they have two children, Norman Anthony and Adah Louise. Grace Fidelia is the wife of Harry Dale Weaver and they reside in Galesburg, and have one child, Allen Dale.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Methodist church as are also all of their children, and his parents were members of the old First church of this city. They were a very religious people, unfaltering in their devotion to the principles in which they believed and their teachings still remain as an ever growing influence for good in the world. Rev. Allen of this review is also prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at one time was grand chaplain of the grand lodge of Illinois. For many years he was also active in the Good Templars and for two years served as its grand counselor. He votes with the republican party but is a strong prohibitionist in sentiment and has always done everything in his power, to advance the cause of temperance and to bring people to a knowledge of the baneful influence brought about through the use of intoxicants. For sixteen years he has filled the office of justice of the peace, rendering decisions that are strictly fair and impartial and thus "winning golden honors from all sorts of people." For one term he was poormaster of Galesburg. In 1910 he was elected to the presidency of the Old Settlers' Association, which has been organized for about fifty years, and was reelected in 1911. For more than two-thirds of a century he has lived in Knox county and has been an interested witness of its growth and progress, his labors contributing in substantial measure to its moral development. All who know him, and his friends are many, speak of him as a man of kindly spirit, of charitable disposition and of high ideals. He is ever ready to extend a helping hand to a fellow traveler on life's journey and the worth of his work in the world is widely acknowledged.

CHESTER E. ALLEN.

Among the men whose capably managed business interests have brought to them a substantial measure of success, enabling them now to live retired, is numbered Chester E. Allen, of Galesburg, who is a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Knox county. He was born in this city, February 8, 1846, his parents being Sheldon W. and Fidelia (Leach) Allen, both of whom were natives of New York. His paternal grandfather, Chester E. Allen, was born in Hartford or New Haven, Connecticut, and was a tailor

by trade. He removed westward in 1855, settling in Knox county, Illinois, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home for his death occurred March 4, 1859, when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eunice Curtis, survived him for a short period. They reared quite a large family, the order of their births being as follows: Juliette, who died when eighteen years of age; Sheldon W.; Algenia; Adaline; Amanda; Homer J.; Sophia, who died when four or five years of age; Mary; and Asahel. Of this family Sheldon W. Allen was born in the state of New York and was indebted to its public-school system for the educational opportunities he received. He was married there on the 20th of January, 1835, to Miss Fidelia Leach, who was born in New York as was her father, Daniel Leach. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Allen began their domestic life in the Empire state, but came to Galesburg with "the colony" in 1837, arriving here on the 20th of June. They went to Log City where Mr. Allen built a log cabin, a part of the colony having located there the previous year. He erected a double cabin and occupied it for exactly three years, when he removed to a new home on Mulberry street in Galesburg, where he continued to reside until his death. He lived to see notable changes in the county owing to the transformation brought about through the earnest efforts and business activity of its progressive citizens. In the early days he hauled grain to Chicago by wagon and brought back provisions, sleeping under the wagon as he could not afford to pay hotel bills. There were no railroads at that day and to a large extent the prairies were uncultivated, especially in the more northerly parts of the state. All the conditions of pioneer life were to be met with and Mr. Allen, as did other early settlers, shared in the hardships and trials of establishing a home on the frontier. He passed away January 18, 1893, at the age of eighty-five years, being not only one of the most venerable citizens, but also one of the oldest in years of continuous connection with Knox county. His wife had died of typhoid fever in 1855, when forty-three years of age. They were the parents of seven sons and a daughter: James S., who is living on East South street in Galesburg; Sheldon O., who died in 1902; Albert H., whose home is at No. 109 Allens avenue, Galesburg; Henry Alonzo, also of this city; Norma T., a Methodist minister residing at 704 Mulberry street, Galesburg; Chester E., of this review; Mary Fidelia, deceased, who was the wife of John H. Wyckoff, of Canton, Illinois; and Dr. John S. Allen, of Keithsburg, Illinois.

The youthful days of Chester E. Allen were passed in Galesburg where the work of the public schools and the pleasures of the playground occupied his attention and when he had put aside his text-books to master the more difficult lessons of the school of experience, he began learning the harness-maker's trade, which, however, he later abandoned to engage in the butchering business in connection with his brothers, James, Albert and Henry, conducting a market for a number of years. It is a brief period and without any spectacular phases, but those who read between the lines must know that the business was carefully, systematically and wisely conducted and that honorable dealing as well as unfaltering enterprise secured for them the large trade that in time made them well-to-do citizens of this section of the state. Since withdrawing from active connection with the butchering business Chester E. Allen has lived retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

On the 27th of February, 1868, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Anna Fleming, who was born on Staten Island, New York. Unto this marriage has been born a daughter, Blanche, who became the wife of J. B. Hutchinson and died six weeks after the birth of their only child, Chester B. Hutchinson. Mrs. Allen passed away on May 10, 1900, at the age of forty-nine years, and her loss was as deeply regretted by many friends as by her immediate family. She held membership in the Universalist church and displayed many admirable traits of character that endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Mr. Allen affiliates with the Universalist church and his political faith is that of the republican party. He has a right to wear the Grand Army button, for during the last year of the war, then a lad of eighteen years, he ran away from home and enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry. He was a private and served for five and a half months, being mustered out at Peoria after the close of hostilities. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic Order, his membership being in Alpha Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M.; Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M.; Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T.; Illinois Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; Peoria Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Upon him has also been conferred the honorary thirty-third degree and he is one of the best known Masons in this state and the only man from Knox county who ever received the thirty-third degree in Masonry, having long taken an active and helpful part in the work of the order, while in his life he has exemplified the beneficent principles upon which the fraternity rests. His long residence in Knox county has made him widely known and he has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

JOHN HENRY LEWIS.

John Henry Lewis is an excellent example of the successful man of well balanced mind, who has pursued the path that leads to fortune and to fame. He has been a prominent citizen of Knox county for many years, residing in the city of Knoxville. A native of the state of New York, he was born in Tompkins county, July 21, 1830. His ancestry reaches back to the period when the times and events "tried men's souls." The name Lewis will ever be illustrious in the annals of American history. That charter of American liberty, the Declaration of Independence, was signed by Francis Lewis, from whom John Henry Lewis is descended. Francis Lewis was a native of Landaff, in the shire of Glamorgan, South Wales, and was born in March, 1713. The father was a clergyman and his mother the daughter of a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Pettingal, who had charge of a parish in North Wales. Francis Lewis was an only child and was left an orphan when but five years old. He was left to the care of a maternal aunt and was sent to the Westminster School in London, where he soon became a thorough classical scholar. In the spring of 1735, when only twenty-one years of age, he came to New York with merchandise which he had purchased with his small fortune. His partner was Edward Annesly. Francis



J. H. Lewis

Lewis took a portion of the goods to Philadelphia, where he remained two years. He then returned to New York and married Elizabeth Annesly, his partner's sister. When the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia he was unanimously elected a member on April 22, 1775, and continued to hold the office until 1779. He was an uncompromising advocate of liberty and was one of the first to declare that the colonies could not live under the domination of Great Britain. For the cause of freedom and the inalienable rights of the colonies he spent his fortune and died poor in 1803, at the advanced age of ninety.

Henry Lewis, the father of John Henry Lewis, was a native of New Jersey, born in Sussex county, October 6, 1796. His kinsman, General Morgan Lewis, whose wife was of the noted Livingston family, was once its governor. The wife of Henry Lewis was Permelia M. Shaver, a native of New York state. They were married July 8, 1826, and removed to Illinois in the fall of 1836 with their two sons, George W. and John H. The day of railroads and steam had not yet dawned and they were compelled to make the trip in a two-horse wagon, loaded with implements that would be of service in their new settlement. At length after fifty-one days of extreme weariness and toil they reached their journey's end, October 15, 1836. They settled in Ellisville, Fulton county, where there were only a few deserted wigwams. Mr. Lewis erected the first frame house in that town and it was here that the hopes and plans of the little family were blasted by his death, September 25, 1837, within a year of his arrival. The mother bore up as bravely as she could under her sorrow and in the wilderness, without friends or home, battled nobly to sustain herself and her children until they could become self-supporting. George, the eldest son, left home while yet young and traveled in the eastern states and in Mexico, at last settling in southern California, where he died.

John H. Lewis remained with his mother until he was eleven years of age, attending school a few months each year and earning his living mostly by farm work. Then a contract for his services for a period of six years was made with a South Carolinan family under the following stipulations: good clothing; three months' schooling each year; a horse, saddle and bridle at the close of his apprenticeship. These conditions were almost wholly neglected. For the first five years he had but forty-one days' schooling, was poorly clad, was treated as a menial and at meals was not allowed to sit at the table with the family. His mother, learning of the situation, succeeded in removing him at once. He was placed for the winter in the family of William Kent, who lived near the present site of Yates City. In the spring he was employed on the farm of James Kent at seven dollars a month. In the fall of 1847 he went to Knoxville, doing chores for his board in the family of Judge R. L. Hannaman. There he remained for two years, enjoying at the proper season the advantages of a common school. In 1849 he was employed in the store of G. M. Ewing, of Knoxville, at a salary of fifty dollars a year and board. The second year his salary was raised to seventy-five dollars and the third year he was offered one hundred and fifty dollars but declined the offer, that he might obtain a more liberal education and thus fit himself for the higher duties of citizenship. He was next employed in the store of Alexander Ewing, of Knoxville, and by his trustworthiness and fidelity gained the confidence of his employer. Mr. Ewing entrusted him with a small bill of goods to sell on the road on a commission.

Mr. Lewis had neither horse nor wagon nor money to purchase an outfit, his cash capital being only twenty-two dollars, and of this twenty dollars was paid toward a horse and harness, purchased for forty dollars, and a sixty-day note for sixty dollars was given for a wagon. Thus equipped he started out on his new venture and so successful was he that the amount of his profits was sufficient to pay off his note before maturity. In 1852 he took a clerkship in the store of a Mr. Chesney at Abingdon, with whom he remained until his employer sold out in 1857.

Previously Mr. Lewis had been employed in the law office of Hannaman & Hale, making out abstracts of county records. It was there that he acquired a liking and taste for the law and having access to the library of A. J. King, a prominent lawyer at Abingdon, he availed himself of the privilege and studied at night while clerking in a dry-goods store. He was soon qualified for practice and was licensed by the supreme court, January 10, 1870, to practice in all the courts of the state.

In politics Mr. Lewis is a stalwart republican and as a member of that party has held many public offices, which he has always filled with marked ability. In his early years he was an abolitionist, sympathizing greatly with the colored race in their enslaved condition. He became a member of the republican party at its organization and voted for John C. Fremont, its first presidential nominee. In the exciting campaign of 1860 Mr. Lewis was elected clerk of the circuit court of Knox county, holding the office for four years. He then took a vacation for several months, visiting friends in the Union army. All this time his interest in politics was unabated and he kept thoroughly abreast of all national affairs. In 1868 he again entered the clerk's office as deputy, holding that position for six years. In 1874 he was appointed one of the trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, which office he resigned when elected to the state legislature. His legislative record is highly commendable and for his judicious acts and votes there he has received the encomiums of his fellow citizens generally. One of his acts while a member of the legislature is especially deserving of notice. Having examined carefully into the penal institutions of the state and believing that their management was not for the good of the criminal and the best interests of the state, he framed and introduced a preamble and resolution that was read for information but, being objected to by a single member, was not allowed to be considered. It was published in the papers throughout the state and highly commended. Mr. Lewis urged that prisons, in a measure, should be reformatory and that criminals as such have rights which the state is bound to respect; that those bound by the ties of consanguinity and love should have a portion of the fruits of their labor. The resolution excited a great deal of comment and interest far and near and was probably the first introduced in this state on that subject. In 1880 Mr. Lewis was elected to congress by the republicans of the ninth congressional district of Illinois over his opponent, John S. Lee. In 1882 he was renominated but was defeated on account of his vote on the river and harbor bill.

The life of Mr. Lewis is proof of the fact that a man is the architect of his own fortune. Poverty in his youth had no power to control his ambition or smother his aspirations. In the distance he saw the fertile fields of promise and through the open gateway he was determined to enter. By his determined

resolutions he hewed his way through the wilderness of doubt and uncertainty and won for himself riches and honor. As a citizen he is noted for his affability and urbanity of manner, for his kindness and sympathy to the unfortunate and his charity toward all. He is bound by no creed, is a member of no church, but believes in the gospel of good deeds. However, when a young man he joined the Masonic fraternity, to which he still belongs. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Knoxville. While serving as circuit clerk of this county in the early '60s he commenced buying and selling land and has since devoted more or less attention to the real-estate business. He is now serving as one of the directors of the Farmers National Bank of Knoxville.

In December, 1857, Mr. Lewis was married, in Abingdon, to Miss Elizabeth S. Russell, a daughter of R. H. and Elizabeth Russell, of that city, who came to Illinois in the fall of 1837. They were Virginians by birth and left their native state on account of their hatred of slavery. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom only two are now living, namely: Ira J., who was born August 14, 1865, and is now married and living in Knoxville; and John H., who was born August 30, 1874, and is also married and makes his home in Knoxville. The latter is practicing law in Galesburg and is master in chancery.

JOHN S. TURNER.

Becoming a resident of Knox county in 1853, John S. Turner has been intimately associated with the development of this locality and has also been a witness of the interesting historical events which have occurred in Illinois since the middle of the nineteenth century. He was only a boy of twelve years when he heard the Lincoln-Douglas debate, but he still carries a vivid impression of that memorable incident and the exciting scenes of those stirring anti-bellum days. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1846, his parents being William B. and Eliza Turner, natives of Pennsylvania. The family is of German ancestry on the father's side and of Scotch-Irish on the mother's. William B. Turner learned the shoemaker's trade in Pennsylvania and conducted a shoemaking establishment there until he came to Illinois, in 1853, when his son, John S. Turner, was a lad of seven years. He purchased a farm in Orange township, Knox county, and operated this for many years until he retired to Knoxville in order to pass the last year's of his life in a peaceful manner in the enjoyment of leisure. The family consisted of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom five sons and three daughters are now living, namely: Mrs. Katherine Keller, of Orange township this county; Margaret, the wife of Isaac Eiker, of Orange township; Henry, who resides in Missouri; John S.; William, of Macon, Missouri; Libby and Israel both of whom are deceased; Stephen, of Knox township, this county; Stella, the wife of Michael Brown, of Knoxville; and Albert, who resides on the home place in Orange township.

John S. Turner obtained his early education in the rural schools of Orange township; he applied himself to the carpenter's trade, first in Red Oak, Iowa,

where he remained until 1883, when he returned to Knoxville, where he has followed his trade ever since. He has met with much success in his work as a carpenter, builder and contractor and is well known throughout the county.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Mr. Turner and Mrs. Clara Moray, a native of Knox county. In politics Mr. Turner holds to the principles and ideals of the democratic party. In 1864 he was elected collector of Orange township, serving in this capacity for nine years. In the exercise of his calling Mr. Turner has few rivals in the county, being recognized as a very thorough and reliable builder and contractor by those who are best able to judge of the excellent quality of his workmanship.

EVERETT E. HINCHLIFF.

Everett E. Hinchliff, president and manager of the Hinchliff Lumber Company and thus actively associated with the commercial interests of Galesburg, was born in Rio, this county, December 23, 1881, a son of James Edward and Ida M. (Woodman) Hinchliff. The father was also a native of Rio, born on the 17th of July, 1853, and the mother's birth there occurred on the 27th of April, 1858. James E. Hinchliff devoted his time and energies to the occupation of farming until he came to Galesburg in 1890, after which he engaged in the retail lumber business, opening a yard at No. 491 West Main street. He was thus identified with the lumber trade of this city until his death, which occurred March 28, 1909, and the record which he made in business circles was an enviable and creditable one. His widow still survives him and is now living on North Broad street in this city. In his political views Mr. Hinchliff was a republican, always giving stalwart support to the party, and he held membership in the Central Congregational church, of which he was a trustee. He took an active interest in the church work and at all times was loyal in his support of measures promoting material, intellectual, social and moral progress in his community. It was in Rio, on the 1st of January, 1880, that he wedded Ida M. Woodman and they became the parents of four children, as follows: Everett E., of this review; Lulu May, at home; Ray, associated with his brother in the lumber business; and Grace F., also at home.

In the public schools of Galesburg Everett E. Hinchliff pursued his education, being a lad of nine years when the family removed from Rio to this city. When his public-school course was completed, he entered Knox College and was graduated with the class of 1903. Immediately afterward he began assisting his father in the office and in 1906 was admitted to a partnership. The business was originally conducted as a partnership concern, under the name of Conger & Hinchliff, and later when James E. Hinchliff was sole proprietor his name stood at the head of the business. When Everett E. Hinchliff entered the firm the style of the Hinchliff Lumber Company was assumed and under that name papers of incorporation were taken out in January, 1910, with E. E. Hinchliff as president and manager and Ray Hinchliff as secretary and treasurer. They not only carry a large stock of lumber but also lime, sand, coal and general building ma-

terials. Their patronage is now extensive and their business methods are such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

On the 15th of October, 1907, Mr. Hinchliff was married to Miss Nell Townsend, a daughter of Leon A. Townsend. She was born at Hermon, Illinois, November 21, 1881, and they now have one child, Christina Virginia, born in Galesburg, October 28, 1910. The parents are members of the Central Congregational church, being both soloists in the quartette and are prominent socially in this city, the hospitality of the best homes being freely accorded them. Mr. Hinchliff votes with the republican party, finding its principles coinciding most closely with his ideas of governmental policy. In his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta and he now belongs to the Galesburg and the Soangetaha Clubs. He is yet a young man and, possessing a spirit of enterprise and determination, is steadily working his way upward in business circles and sustains the honorable record which has always been associated with the name of Hinchliff since his father became a factor in the business life of Galesburg.

RAY W. HINCHLIFF.

Ray W. Hinchliff, secretary and treasurer of the Hinchliff Lumber Company, was born in Rio, January 5, 1887, and is a brother of Everett E. Hinchliff, whose sketch is given above. To the public-school system of this city he is indebted for the early educational opportunities which he enjoyed and in Knox College he pursued a more advanced course, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1909. He became connected with the Hinchliff Lumber Company in 1910 and the two brothers are now at the head of a substantial and growing business, having one of the large lumberyards of this city, while their correct business methods and enterprise are factors in its continuous growth.

Ray W. Hinchliff makes his home with his mother. He belongs to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and also the Galesburg and Soangetaha Clubs. He votes with the republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Central Congregational church. His social qualities render him popular and he has many friends in this city, where almost his entire life has been passed.

LOUIS PALMQUIST.

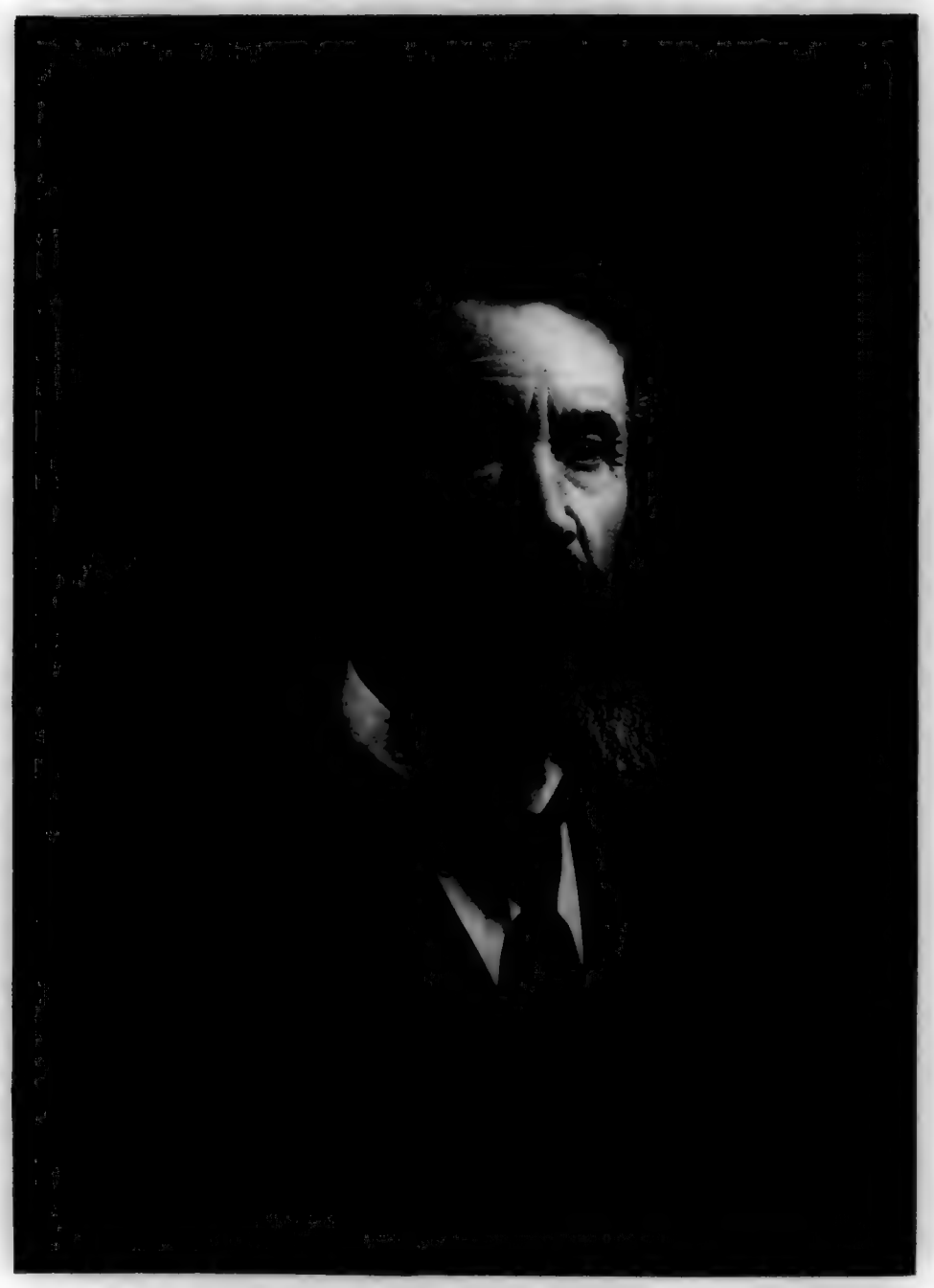
Louis Palmquist, who was for many years a prominent furniture dealer and undertaker in Knoxville, now lives retired, passing his declining years in the peaceful leisure which his long continued faithful labors enable him to enjoy. A native of Sweden, he was born October 2, 1834. Of his parents, who died when he was very young, he has scarcely any recollection save that his father's name was Charles Palmquist and that he was a cabinetmaker by occupation. Passing his childhood and youth in Sweden, he obtained his education in the common schools of his native locality, leaving his home at the age of twenty-

three years, in order to seek the opportunities of the new world. He landed in New York harbor in 1857, after having passed through the most terrifying hardships and privations as the result of a shipwreck disaster, which occurred to their vessel on approaching the coast of Newfoundland in a heavy fog. Of those on board ship only the crew and five passengers of a total of sixty were saved. They were picked up by a fisherman and taken to St. Peter island, where the little band of survivors was taken on board an ocean liner and carried to New York. Even at this distant day it is difficult for Mr. Palmquist to contemplate without emotion the hair-raising incidents of that experience which befell him like an evil omen foreshadowing misfortune at the outset of his career. Undaunted, however, he renewed his courage and his high hopes, on finding himself safe in the country of which he had dreamed since the early days of his boyhood adventures. It was as if the pages of a book were unfolded before him and he himself was writing upon them the record of his own life. With a buoyancy of spirit which is the inalienable possession of youth, he found his way from New York across the Alleghanies to Knox county, Illinois, settling in Galesburg. He resided here four years, during which time he learned and followed the cabinetmaker's trade, and in 1861 came to Knoxville. Here he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, conducting a prosperous establishment for forty-five years. He retired in 1906 and has since lived a quiet life, free from responsibility.

The marriage of Mr. Palmquist and Miss Carrie Nelson, a native of Sweden, was solemnized on September 29, 1860. Mrs. Palmquist's parents came to America and settled near Knoxville, where her father operated a farm throughout his life. They are now both deceased. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Palmquist there were eight children, of whom six are now living: Charles, operating his father's farm in Cedar township, east of Abingdon; Ada, the wife of J. M. Short, of Galesburg; William; Amanda, the wife of J. T. Parmenter, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Hulda, the wife of C. C. Arms, of Knoxville; and Anna, the wife of Ralph Scott, of Galesburg. Mr. Palmquist and his wife hold membership in the English Lutheran church. In his political faith he is a republican and has served as alderman of Knoxville for two terms and also as a member of the school board. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M.; of Raboni Chapter, No. 95, R. A. M.; and Illinois Council, No. 1, R. & S. M., being tyler in these three lodges. Practically penniless at the beginning of his career, Mr. Palmquist has worked himself up by steadfast application to the duties which lay within the scope of his activities and has met with a deserved reward and an ample competence.

A. C. BURNETT.

A. C. Burnett, the owner and manager of the Aqua Vitae Mineral Springs of Maquon, Illinois, has been a resident of Haw Creek township, Knox county, since the date of his birth, February 18, 1839. His parents were Josiah and Elizabeth (Housh) Burnett, the former a native of the east, the latter of Indiana. Josiah Burnett became a resident of Haw Creek township in 1835, set-



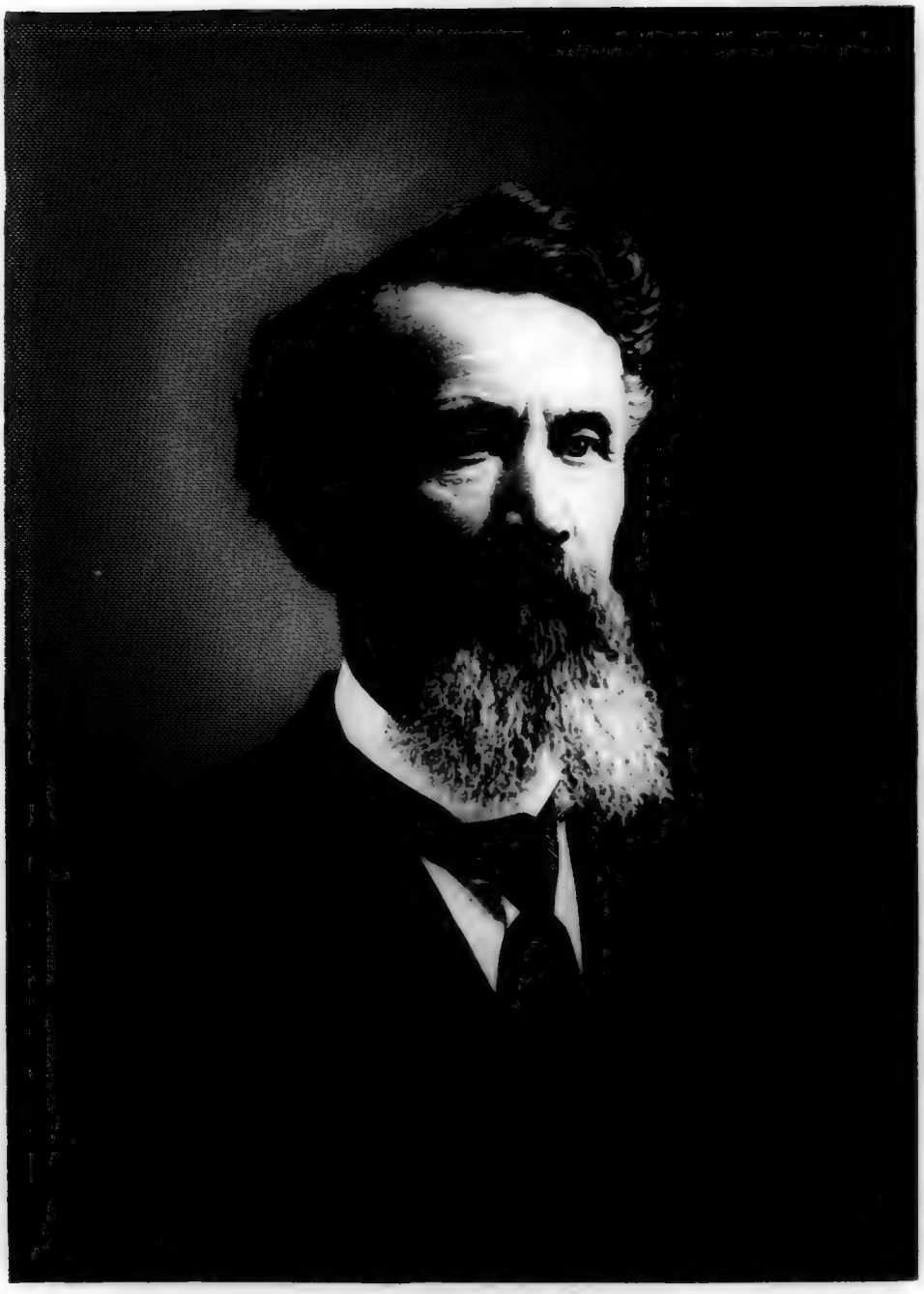
A. C. Barnett

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A. C. Burnett, the owner and manager of the Aqua Vitae Mineral Springs of Maquon, Illinois, has been a resident of Haw Creek township, Knox county, since the date of his birth, February 18, 1839. His parents were Josiah and Elizabeth (Housh) Burnett, the former a native of the east, the latter of Indiana. Josiah Burnett became a resident of Haw Creek township in 1835, set-



A. C. Barnett

tling on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on sections 29 and 30. He cleared and improved the land, of which a large part was timber, and devoted himself to the various departments of general farming and cattle raising. He lived there until 1848 when he bought the farm at present held in the family name and situated at no great distance from the former place. Adjacent to his farm was a mill in which he acquired one third interest by building a dam for the water power. Not long after that he bought out the other two thirds interest in the mill and became sole proprietor of it, running it in his own name for a brief period. He then gave his title to it to two of his sons who managed the mill for a while until they disposed of it for other interests. The father was a democrat in his political faith and held several township offices, and in his religious life followed the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church to which he and his wife belonged. Living on the old homestead till the last, Josiah Burnett passed away at the age of seventy-seven and his wife at the age of sixty-four, both being buried in the cemetery at Maquon.

In spite of the limited education received in the schools of Haw Creek township and Maquon, A. C. Burnett possesses a large fund of general knowledge being a well informed man. After his school days were over he assisted on the farm and later assumed charge of a share of the management of the mill which his father entrusted to the responsibility of his brother John in partnership with him. The occupation of milling he followed for some years during which time John Burnett disposed of his interest in the management of the mill to his brother Josiah, who thereupon became his partner. At length the two young men traded the mill and the right to the dam for western land. On the site, where these were once familiar landmarks the dam has disappeared, the mill race is dried up and only the frame of the old gristmill, vacant and fallen into neglect, stands like a grim monitor of time defying the ravages of the elements.

As the next step in his life's career A. C. Burnett turned his attention to farming, buying for this purpose the land which he now owns, one hundred acres on section 34 and one hundred and sixty acres on section 35 in Haw Creek township. Here he tilled the fields for many years until one day he came, wholly by accident, upon a spring located in a hitherto unnoticed portion of a field in which he was digging. Upon chemical examination it was found that the spring contained minerals and was very valuable for medicinal purposes. Mr. Burnett, by no means slow to realize the immense financial possibilities growing out of the ownership and control of a natural resource so valuable as this, organized a company for bottling the water and shipping it for market use. The name under which the plant is operated is the Aqua Vitae Mineral Springs Company of Maquon, Illinois, and since the water was awarded second prize, a silver medal, at the St. Louis exposition, it has become widely known as one of the best brands of medicinal water on the market, good for stomach and intestinal troubles, for rheumatism, in short for cleansing the system of any poisonous accretions with which it may be clogged. The company ships extensively of its water from Maine to the coast of California and as far as the remote parts of Canada. On the land adjacent to the spring there is a sanitarium accommodating about twenty patients, who may come there and have a complete rest while availing themselves of the privilege of the unlimited use of the spring water. In season this is a favorite resort for week-end parties and for parties of dinner

guests who come from the towns and country about. It is the owner's present plan to reorganize and form a corporation for developing the site on which the springs are located and ninety acres of the adjoining land. Such a company properly financed and under the efficient management of a man like A. C. Burnett will be of necessity a profitable undertaking. The farm is now being cultivated by a tenant.

The marriage of Mr. Burnett and Miss Mary Elizabeth Barlow occurred October 11, 1866. Born in 1848, a native of Warren county, Illinois, she was a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Kenton) Barlow, residents of Abingdon, where Mr. Barlow died. In the family of A. C. Burnett there were four children, of whom all are living but an infant son, who died at the age of four months. The names of the others are: Fred J., reared and educated in Knox county and Dixon, who is a telegraph operator and resides with his parents on the home farm; Margaret, the wife of G. M. Richey, who resides in Galesburg, Illinois, and is the mother of two children, Bernice and Madeline; and Samuel C., who is married to Miss Myrtle Garrett and has two children, Pauline and Elizabeth, residing on a farm adjacent to the father's property.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest. At elections Mr. Burnett votes with the democrats although he is no active politician. His absorbing passion is the development of the land surrounding the spring, to make of this a health resort of modern comfort and equipment that may rival any place of its kind in the state. He has laid out an orchard which is already bearing abundant fruit for the refreshment and edification of the many guests who come from far and near to seek the bounty of his board.

JOHN C. GEER.

John C. Geer, who from the age of fourteen years has made his home in Knox county, where through a considerable period he has been identified with merchandising as proprietor of a grocery store, deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in life, his success being attributable to his energy, determination and successful management.

He was born in Connecticut, near Hartford, on the 17th of October, 1846, and was the second of the three sons of Luther and Abby (Hempstead) Geer. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to George Geer, who was one of three brothers to emigrate from England to the United States at an early day. He married Sarah Allen, a daughter of Captain Allen, and among their children was Isaac Geer, who was the father of Jacob Geer. Solomon Geer, the son of Jacob, married Anna Tiers, and to them was born a son, Luther Geer, Sr., February 14, 1773, in Connecticut. The last named was the grandfather of our subject. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. With his family he came to Illinois, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Stark county, where his wife died in early life, but he lived to be quite advanced in years. She bore the maiden name of Esther Whipple and to them were born six children, namely, Esther, Lucinda,

Ophelia, Luther, Solomon and Hiram. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Avery and Lucy (Leeds) Hempstead, who were residents of Mystic, Connecticut, where they died at a ripe old age. Their children were Abby, Lucy, Nancy, Frederick and Courtland. Avery Hempstead was a son of Robert and Ann (Avery) Hempstead. The birth of his father occurred February 7, 1746, and his mother was born May 8, 1745. Robert Hempstead served as sergeant in William Stanton's Company, Eighth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, August 6, 1780.

Spending his youthful days in the Charter Oak state, Luther Geer, Jr., there learned the carpenter's trade. Prior to the Civil war he removed westward to Illinois, settling at Toulon, where he engaged in contracting and building. He also bought a farm and devoted considerable time to cultivating the fields which he improved with all modern equipment. He died there about 1880 when sixty-four years of age and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years and eleven months. Both were members of the Baptist church and were earnest Christian people at all times loyal to their professions. Of their children Avery, the eldest son, died at the age of fifty-five years and Courtland, the youngest, is now living in Stark county, Illinois.

John C. Geer, whose name introduces this record, was a small boy when he came to this state, and was a youth of fourteen years when he arrived in Knox county. He had obtained his education in Stark county and had scarcely started upon his teens when he took upon himself the task of providing for his own support. His life has been one of earnest and persistent toil, at length crowned with a substantial measure of success owing to his unfaltering industry and intelligently directed energy. He was first employed as a clerk in a grocery store in Galesburg and while working in that capacity saved his earnings until his industry and careful expenditure had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. In 1887, therefore, he opened a grocery store and has since continued in this line of business, having for a long period conducted a store at No. 121 East Main street. He still continues in the grocery line, having a store at Knoxville.

Mr. Geer was married on the 1st of December, 1869, to Miss Delia Murphy, who was born in this county, February 12, 1848. Her parents came from Ireland and were early settlers here and afterward removed to Topeka county, where they died in old age. They had three sons and five daughters, Robert, John, Margaret, Josephine, Helen, Delia, Catharine and Mary. In 1883 Mr. Geer was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away when thirty-five years of age. She was a faithful member of the Baptist church and a woman of many remarkable traits of character. She left three children: Cora, who is acting as her father's housekeeper; Abbie, at home; and George. The son is a blacksmith residing at Keokuk, Iowa. He married Blanche Ferguson and they have two children, Charles and Daisy.

Mr. Geer holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also with the Grand Army of the Republic. His connection with the latter comes through the fact that in 1863 he enlisted for three months' service in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a member of Company D. His political support is given to the democracy and he is some-

what prominent and active in the party ranks, serving for twelve or fourteen years as county supervisor from Galesburg. He is also loyal to the best interests of the community and has long been regarded as a worthy citizen as well as progressive merchant. What he undertakes he accomplishes and the years of a well spent life have won him the kindly and merited regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

WILLIAM E. DOYLE.

William E. Doyle, one of Galesburg's enterprising young business men, was born in Woodhull, Henry county, Illinois, on the 9th of September, 1869. He is a son of James and Harriet (Mitchell) Doyle, the father a native of Toronto, Canada, his birth occurring December 20, 1836, and the mother of Farmington, Illinois, her natal day being the 23d of December, 1848. James Doyle was reared to agricultural pursuits in Canada, where he passed the first fourteen years of his life. In 1850 he came to the United States, locating in Vienna, Oneida county, New York, and he also resided in the vicinity of Rochester for a time. When he attained the age of nineteen years he went to California in search of his fortune, but after spending four years in the gold fields returned to New York. He located in the neighborhood of Buffalo, where he remained until 1860, when he again started westward, Illinois being his destination on this occasion. During the succeeding twenty years he devoted his entire time and attention to the operation of a farm near Woodhull. His farming exploits proved to be very lucrative, but deciding that commercial pursuits offered greater possibilities, in 1880 he engaged in the general mercantile business in Woodhull. He conducted his store with increasing success until 1887, when he disposed of his interests and removed to Knox county. Here he again turned his attention to agriculture and for two years cultivated a farm near Abingdon. In 1889 he came to Galesburg and purchased the second-hand store of J. C. Hollis, that he carried on for two years. During that period he enlarged the business and extended the scope of his activities until he had developed it into a general house-furnishing establishment. It was incorporated for thirty thousand dollars in 1907, under the firm name of the Doyle Furniture Company, with James Doyle, president; and W. E. Doyle, secretary and treasurer and also manager. This is one of the largest retail concerns in the city, and gives regular employment to twenty-five people. They have forty-five thousand square feet of floor space and carry a large and well assorted stock of furniture, carpets, rugs, stoves, china, cut glass, curtains, draperies, bedding, and all other articles that are usually found in an exclusive house-furnishing establishment. It is one of the flourishing retail stores of the city. Their goods are selected with a view to meeting the varied tastes and circumstances of their patrons; their prices are reasonable; and the personnel of their staff of employes is high. It is the policy of the firm to treat each visitor with courtesy, and every effort is made to accommodate all, thus they have built up a large permanent trade among a most desirable class of people.

The education of William E. Doyle was obtained in the common schools of Henry and Knox counties, and after laying aside his text-books he began his business training under the capable direction of his father. He has ever since been identified with him and in this capacity has been connected with the commercial activities of Galesburg for twenty-two years.

On the 15th of June, 1893, Mr. Doyle was united in marriage to Miss Ethelyn Scott, a daughter of Charles E. and Estella (Scudder) Scott of Galesburg. The father, who passed away on the 28th of February, 1911, was employed for several years on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as a brakeman and conductor. He subsequently withdrew from this vocation and went into the transfer business, which he succcessfully followed for many years. When the call came for volunteers during the Civil war he responded by enlisting as a private in the Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His political allegiance was accorded to the democratic party, and fraternally he was affiliated with the local post of the G. A. R. and he was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In matters of faith he was a Christian Scientist, as is also his widow, who continues to make her home in Galesburg. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Scott there were born four children: Ray E., who is living in Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Doyle, who was born in Galesburg, November 8, 1873; Edith M., the wife of Fred Secord, of Galesburg; and Ernest, who is also living in Galesburg. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle have one son, Forrest A., whose natal day was February 23, 1895.

Mr. Doyle has never allied himself with any political party, but always gives his support to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to subserve the interests of the majority. He is a trustee of the East Main Street Congregational church, in which Mrs. Doyle also holds membership, and he is affiliated with the Galesburg Club. He has always led a rather unobtrusive life, never having sought publicity in any form, but his influence is potent and is exercised in support of every worthy cause, noble impulse or high ideal.

HENRY N. MURPHY.

Henry N. Murphy is well known in the business circles of Galesburg as a member of the firm of Murphy Brothers & Anderson, dealers in house furnishings and hardware, and conducting as well a plumbing and heating establishment. Their business is located at No. 310 East Main street and Mr. Murphy resides at No. 794 North Kellogg street. He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1850, and is a grandson of Edward and Matilda Murphy. The former, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, devoted his life to shoemaking and farming save for the period when he served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. Nathaniel Murphy, the father of Henry N. Murphy, was born in the Keystone state and was reared in Lancaster where he learned the tinner's trade. He afterward engaged in the hardware business in Erie, Pennsylvania, continuing for many years a valued and worthy citizen there. He married Elvira Hubbard, who was also born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of John Hubbard. They became the parents of the following children: Henry N., of

this review; Mary, the wife of A. H. Zoller, of Oak Park, Chicago; Charles H., of Galesburg, a partner of his brother Henry; Harley, of Erie, Pennsylvania; Etta, who married A. L. Piper, of Erie, Pennsylvania; William, also of Erie; Fred, associated with Harley at Erie, Pennsylvania; and Frank, who died in childhood. The father passed away in Erie, Pennsylvania, when sixty-one years of age but the mother still survives and makes her home there. She is a member of the Methodist church to which Mr. Murphy also belonged, and he was prominent in the local life of the community, holding various city offices including that of councilman.

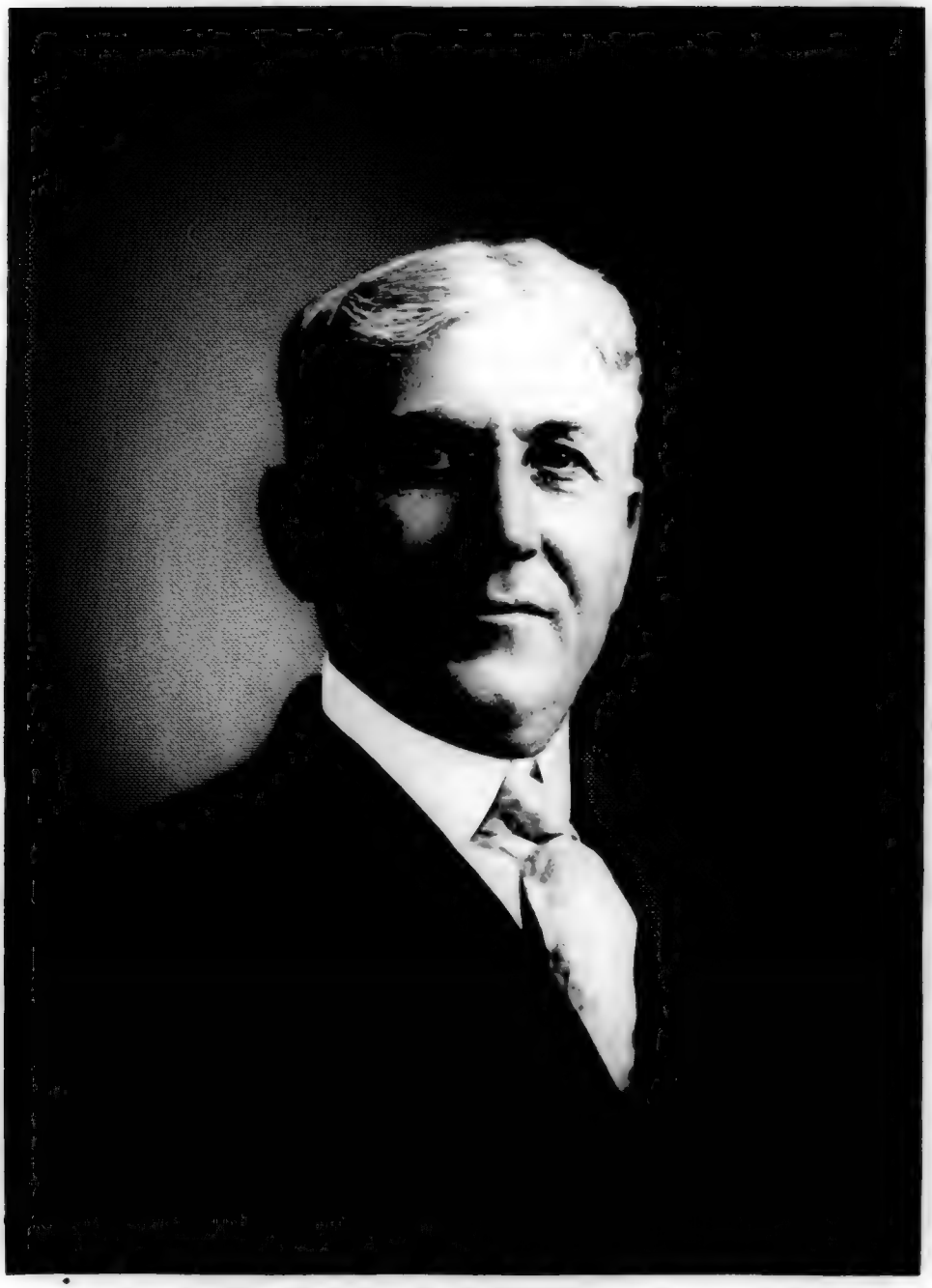
Henry N. Murphy was reared in Erie, Pennsylvania, and attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. He then entered his father's store in which he remained for a number of years, receiving thorough business training in that connection. He has been a resident of Galesburg since 1871, in which year he entered the employ of the Covenant Mutual Insurance Company. Later he spent six years in the hardware house of Babcock & Pierpont, but carefully saving his earnings he was at length enabled to engage in business on his own account, establishing his present enterprise in connection with his brother Charles and J. A. Anderson under the firm name of Murphy Brothers & Anderson. They opened with a full line of house furnishings and hardware, and their plumbing and heating department is also a profitable feature of their business.

In 1871 Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Ada S. Sawyer, who was born in Sycamore, Illinois, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Armory W. Sawyer, who are natives of Massachusetts and now reside in Chicago. Mrs. Murphy is their only child and has but one son, Harry Sawyer Murphy, who married Mildred Oldburg and is now a practicing dentist of Fremont, Nebraska. Mr. Murphy is a member of Veritas Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Galesburg Lodge, No. 894, B. P. O. E. Of the latter he is now exalted ruler. He is sixty-one years of age yet looks to be no more than forty and possesses an alert, enterprising manner that shows him to be alive to the business conditions and situations of the present day. He has never feared to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way and his even-paced energy has carried him forward until a comfortable competence is now his.

CHAUNCY J. McMASTER.

Chauncy J. McMaster is one of the prominent farmers and stock dealers of Walnut Grove township, carrying on his business interests on an extensive scale. He does not hesitate to branch out along new lines, for his progressiveness is always guided by sound judgment and tempered by a safe conservatism. He is today the owner of the finest herd of thoroughbred Shorthorns in western Illinois and his farm is one of the largest and best improved in the northern part of Knox county.

He was born on the old McMaster homestead, May 19, 1862, and is a son of John McMaster, now a retired farmer living at Altona. He was born in Scotland, May 15, 1827, a son of John and Ann (Struthers) McMaster, who



C. J. McMaster

died at the ages of ninety-two and eighty-four years respectively. It was in 1850 that the father came with his wife and children to America, traveling by way of the canal from Chicago, thence by team to Peoria and across the country to Copley township, Knox county, where he built the first log house of that district. There he secured eighty acres of land and began the development of a farm. His last days were spent in the home of his son, John McMaster, in Walnut Grove township. John McMaster, the father of our subject, early started out in life on his own account. He saved his money until he had accumulated a sufficient sum to purchase a team of horses and after having assisted in making a home for his parents he began to provide for himself. He first purchased eighty acres of land in Walnut Grove township but after two years he sold out and later became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in the same township, constituting the farm upon which he reared his family, although he added to his landed possessions from time to time. Since 1898 he has lived retired in Altona. His life history is given at length on another page of this volume.

After attending the common schools Chauncy J. McMaster became a pupil in the commercial college at Galesburg and then returned to the old home farm, whereon he engaged in general agricultural pursuits for five years. He next turned his attention to merchandising and was connected with the conduct of a grocery and hardware business at Altona for eleven years. During that time he served as postmaster of the town under appointment of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, filling the office altogether for eight years. He then resigned and built his present home. He is today regarded as one of the most progressive and prosperous agriculturists of the northern part of the county. He owns one of the largest stock farms and the largest herd of Shorthorn cattle in the county. In fact he has upon his place some of the finest stock to be found in western Illinois. His business is carried on very extensively and he has become widely known not only in this state but elsewhere among prominent stock-raisers. His farm is equipped with all modern improvements and accessories. His home is built in an attractive style of architecture, is very commodious and is fitted up in excellent taste. His barns and sheds, too, afford ample shelter for grain and stock, and everything is done to care for his stock in the most scientific manner. His labors are doing much to improve the grade of cattle raised in this part of the state and his example serves to stimulate and encourage others. In addition to his Knox county property he is also interested in a large farm in the Red River valley of Minnesota which is operated by the most modern machinery. There the plowing is done by steam plows and the other equipments are equally modern, showing him to be in keeping with the most advanced spirit of progress and enterprise.

On the 1st of January, 1889, Mr. McMaster was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Stuckey, a daughter of S. S. and Carrie (Borden) Stuckey. On the 13th of August, 1890, Mrs. McMaster died at the age of twenty-four years, and on the 1st of September, 1892, Mr. McMaster was again married, his second union being with Ida E. Sawyer, who died July 12, 1897. On the 28th of March, 1901, he wedded Miss Frances A. Reed, who was born December 31, 1858, in the old Reed home near Wataga. She is a daughter of James D. Reed, who was born in Kentucky, June 27, 1825, and as a boy came to Knox county, settling in Henderson township with his parents, Jonathan and Polly (Newell) Reed,

who spent the remainder of their days in that township. In early manhood James D. Reed took up the occupation of farming and after his marriage, which took place on the 27th of August, 1847, removed to Sparta township, settling on what became known as the old Reed farm near Wataga. He was of Scotch descent and was a worthy and highly respected resident of his community. He held membership in the Baptist church and gave his political allegiance to the democratic party. His death occurred December 8, 1882. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha A. Duval, was born in Kentucky, April 27, 1831, and was a daughter of Thomas C. Duval, who was born February 28, 1802, and was of French descent. His parents were James and Judith (Jennings) Duval, the former a native of Virginia and a soldier of the war of 1812. Thomas C. Duval was married April 2, 1822, to Miss Nancy Shumate, who was born in Virginia, August 19, 1802. She died March 2, 1888, while Thomas Duval passed away September 25, 1890. He was one of the earliest residents of Knox county, having settled in Henderson township in 1835. He at that time had one hundred dollars in cash, which he invested in land, and in 1869 he owned two thousand acres of land in Sparta and Henderson townships. His investments were most judiciously made and as he prospered, he added to his holdings until he was one of the most extensive landowners in this part of the county. In politics he was a republican and his religious faith was that of the Christian church.

Mrs. McMaster is therefore descended from one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of Knox county. She was one of ten children, of whom the following are living: Ellen, the wife of Henry Redfield, of Galesburg; Sarah, the wife of Robert Langloff, of Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. McMaster; Polly, the wife of Henry Slabaugh, of Warren, Ohio; Dora, the wife of Fred Corey, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; and Albert Reed, of Rockford, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. McMaster hold membership in the Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a republican, active in his support of the party, and he has served in various local offices. As a business man, however, he is perhaps best known and he is one who contributes to Knox county's reputation as a leading stock-raising center. His business affairs have been so capably managed that he has won substantial success and the years have placed him in a prominent position among the farmers and stock-raisers of western Illinois.

JOHN F. HAMILTON.

John F. Hamilton, attorney at law practicing at the Galesburg bar and also serving as justice of the peace of this city, was born near Wenona, Illinois, February 3, 1867. He represents one of the old families of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hamilton, a descendant of Eli Hamilton, was a native of that state where he followed the occupation of farming as a life work. He there married Nancy McMorris who was a niece of Chief Justice John Marshall. Removing to Illinois they became early settlers of Marshall county where they died when well advanced in years. They had a large family, including: Celia, deceased who was the wife of Hiram Meyer, of Galesburg; Wil-

liam T.; Elizabeth, the wife of Josiah Miller, of Richwood, Ohio; John M., at one time governor of Illinois; Oscar, deceased; Frank Y., a resident of Bloomington; and Roa, the wife of Oliver Allen, of Wenona, Illinois. Through the period of their residence in Illinois the family has been prominent in promoting the general work of upbuilding and improvement.

William T. Hamilton, father of John F. Hamilton, of this review, was born in Ohio and spent his youthful days in Union county, that state, near Richwood, there remaining until his parents brought their family to Illinois. In Marshall county, this state, he engaged in farming and later established his home in Wenona, where he lived until 1891 when he came to Galesburg and during the period of his residence in this city he was prominent in public affairs and served for two or three terms as alderman from the third ward. In 1904 he removed to Pomona, California, where his death occurred in 1911, when he had reached the age of seventy-one years. His wife died on the 27th of June of the same year at the age of sixty-nine years. They were both faithful and devoted members of the Presbyterian church and earnest Christian people throughout all their lives. The father served as an elder in the church in Galesburg and also after his removal to Pomona. He was at all times a public-spirited and patriotic citizen and was a stalwart champion of the Union cause during the Civil war, for which he organized two companies, but was himself rejected on account of physical disability, although he had been elected captain of the company. As he could not aid the army at the front he raised a third company and thus rendered excellent service to the cause at home. He married Susan Clifford, who was likewise a native of Ohio and was a daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Dunlap) Clifford, who were also born in the Hawkeye state. They, too, became residents of Marshall county, Illinois, making the journey overland across the country in wagons when Mrs. Susan Hamilton was quite young. Both lived to old age, Mrs. Clifford being ninety-six years old at the time of her death. They had a large family, namely: Sarah, now the wife of James Phillips, of Table Rock, Nebraska; Nancy, deceased; Jane, the wife of William Dunlap; Samuel and Margaret, both of whom have passed away; and Susan, who became the wife of William T. Hamilton. By her marriage she had four children who reached adult age: Luetta, now the wife of J. F. Evans, of Pomona, California; John F.; James E., who follows farming near Magnolia, Illinois; and Samuel O., living in Lordsburg, California.

John F. Hamilton was reared upon his father's farm near Wenona, Illinois, and after mastering the common branches of learning in the district schools attended the high school of Wenona. Subsequently he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. With broad literary learning to serve as the foundation for professional knowledge he took up the study of law and passed the examination before the Supreme court of Illinois, being admitted to the bar on the 1st of March, 1893. He then began practice in Galesburg where he still remains and in following his profession has won a good clientage.

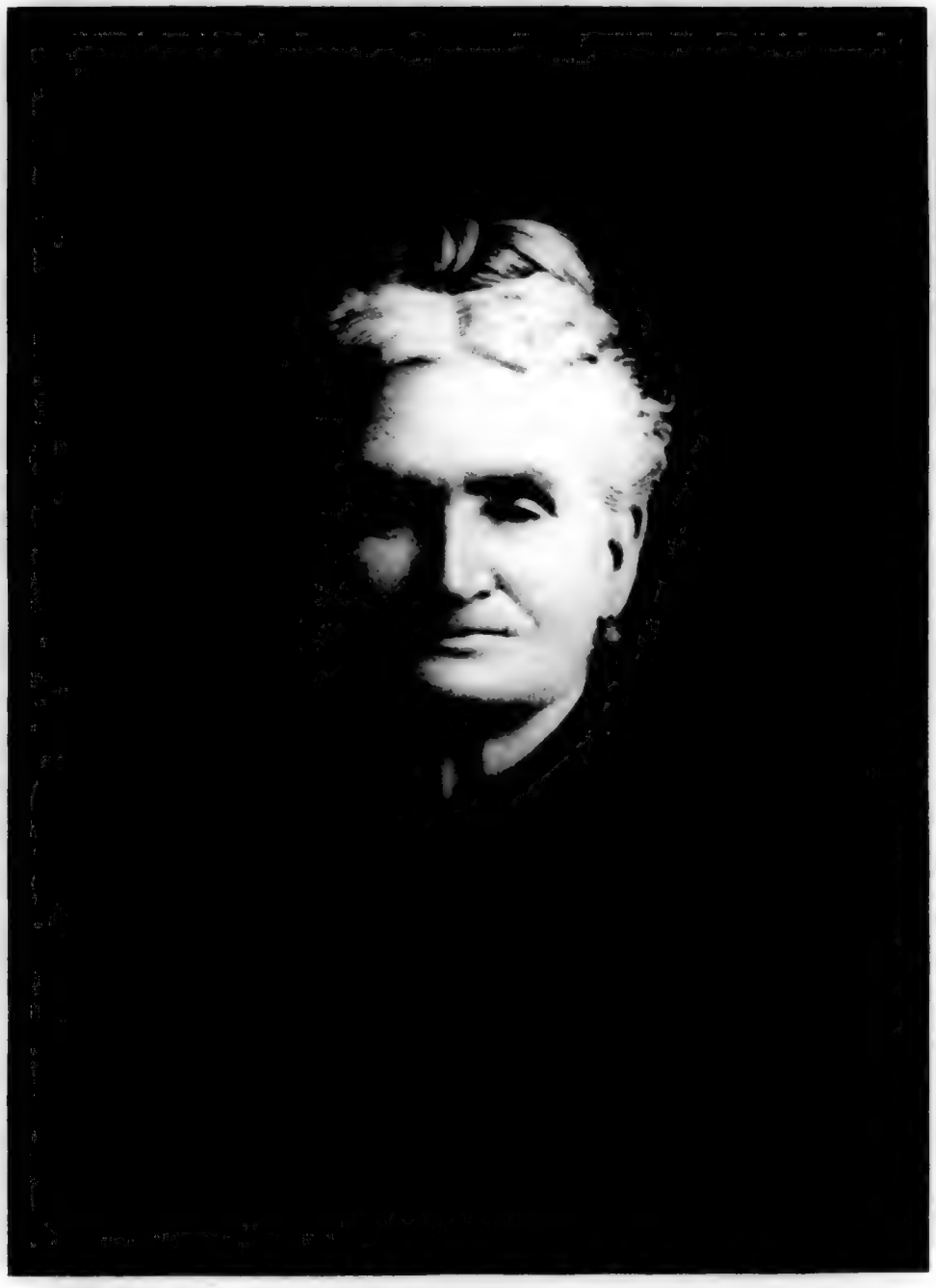
On the 5th of June, 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hamilton and Miss Anna Wright, a daughter of William and Sarah (Bellows) Wright, the former a native of New York and the latter of Hartford, Connecticut. Removing

westward they settled in Indiana where their remaining days were passed. They were parents of four children, including Anna, who became Mrs. Hamilton. She was born in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children, William Wright, John Philip and Dorothy Luetta. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton hold membership in the Presbyterian church and in social circles occupy an enviable position by reason of that genuine worth which is always the passport to good society. Mr. Hamilton belongs to Alpha Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., and also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Yeomen of America and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He is likewise a member of the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, and of the Country Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is now capably serving for the fourth term as justice of the peace. His military experience covers service as captain of Battery B, Illinois National Guard, and he was inspector of rifle practice on Mayor Yeager's staff. He was also military instructor in St. Albans Academy at Knoxville for two years. His interests are broad and varied and he has led a busy and useful life, his activities touching the general interests of society whereby the welfare and the legal status of the community are upheld.

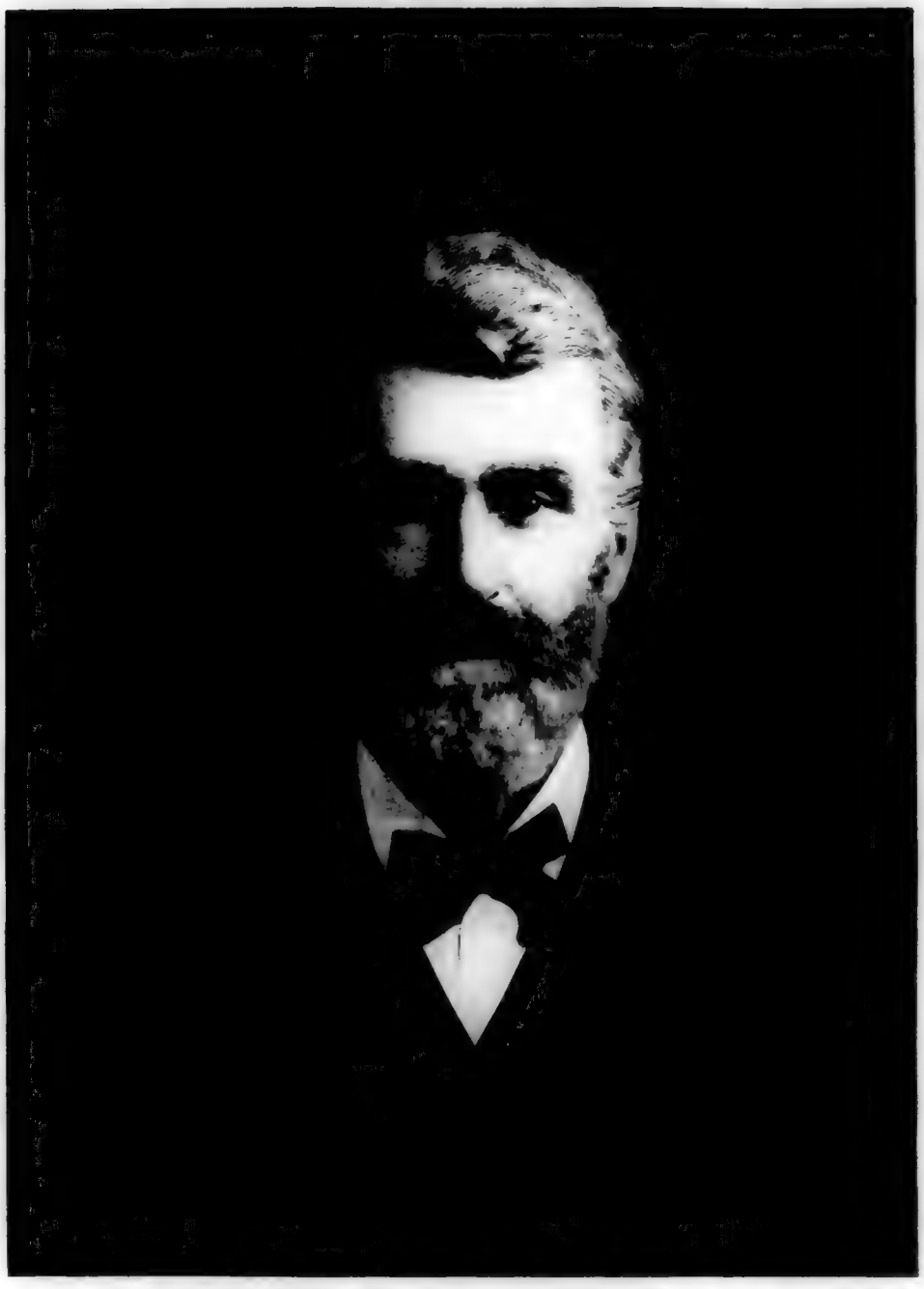
SAMUEL TUCKER.

The late Samuel Tucker, for more than fifty years actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Knox county, was the most extensive landowner in Truro township at the time of his death, eighteen years ago. He was born on his father's farm in Ohio, on October 12, 1822, and there he spent the first twelve years of his life. In 1834 the family residence was changed to Peoria county, Illinois, where the father continued to follow farming during the remainder of his active life.

The education of Samuel Tucker was begun in the common schools of his native state and completed in Peoria county, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. His youthful years were very similar, save in details, to those of other lads of the period and circumstances. At such times as he was not engaged with his studies in school he assisted with the work of the farm, and when little more than a child assumed the duties of a man in the operation of the fields. He remained with his people until his marriage at the age of twenty-seven years, when he began his independent agricultural career. Together with his bride he came to Knox county, settling on a small farm he had acquired in Elba township. He was a man of tireless energy, and industriously applied himself to the operation of his land. At the expiration of seven or eight years he removed to Truro township, where he resided until his death. Not the least of Mr. Tucker's many admirable traits was his patriotism, and when the nation's chief called for volunteers he responded, enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Second Regiment. He entered the service in 1862 and remained at the front until July, 1865, when he was mustered out. Returning home he resumed his farming, in which he met with such lucrative returns that he was



Mrs. Mary Tucker



Samuel Tucker

able to extend his holdings from time to time until he owned five hundred acres of most productive land. He assiduously applied himself to the further cultivation and improvement of this property until his death on May 8, 1893, at the age of seventy-one years. The prosperity that attended the efforts of Mr. Tucker must be attributed to his own personal endeavors, helpfully supplemented by Mrs. Tucker's capable management of the household affairs. He belonged to the type of men who set themselves a task, and disregarding all obstacles that may arise to thwart their plans, tenaciously adhere to their plan of action until they attain their ambition. Success would have attended his endeavors in any vocation he might have elected to follow, because he would never have accepted defeat, failure but serving to renew the energy by means of which he conquered. He located in Knox county at a period when pioneer conditions still existed, and farming was largely little more than drudgery, as it was prior to the advent of the modern agricultural implements. Hardships and privations, disappointments and misfortunes fell to his lot as to that of all pioneers, but he steadily persisted in his course and in the end won such feasible success that he owned at one time three thousand and forty acres of land.

On February 29, 1849, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mundy, who was born October 1, 1831, and was a daughter of James Mundy of Elba township, Knox county. Mr. Mundy was one of the pioneers, while Mrs. Mundy's father also was one of the first settlers in this section of the county. James Mundy engaged in farming in Elba township until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-six years. He was one of the estimable citizens of his community and held membership in the Masonic fraternity. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker there were born eleven children, of whom four sons and three daughters are living. In order of birth they are as follows: James; L. V.; Noah; Eugene; Catherine Elizabeth, the wife of A. D. Moon; Sarah Amanda, who married Charles H. Eastman; and Mary Evelyn, the wife of Dr. Ben D. Baird.

His political allegiance Mr. Tucker always accorded to the republican party, and he served as supervisor of his township for several terms, while he also acted as school director. His public duties were always discharged with the same competence and efficiency that marked his private undertakings, as he always considered that anything that was of sufficient importance to engage his attention was worthy of his best efforts. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Tucker left the farm, which she is now renting and removed to Williamsfield, where she continues to reside. She is a woman of many most estimable qualities and is held in high regard by her large circle of acquaintances.

GEORGE M. CLARK.

George M. Clark, chief clerk of the election commissioners for the city of Galesburg and at one time treasurer of Knox county, was born in Orange township, this county, on the 24th of April, 1872. The ancestral history declares the family to be of German origin although representatives of the name have long been residents of America. Abraham Clark, the grandfather of George M.

Clark, came from the state of New York and was a farmer by occupation. He married Anna Wise and at length removed westward, becoming one of the early farmers of this county. The land which he purchased he converted into rich and productive fields and he continued his residence upon the old homestead until his death, which occurred in Orange township when he had passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten. His wife reached the very remarkable old age of ninety-four years. Their family numbered three children, Nelson, Luther and Elizabeth, the last named becoming the wife of Cornelius King.

Luther Clark, the father of George M. Clark, was born in Tioga county, New York, July 1, 1829, and was fourteen years of age when the family came to Knox county, Illinois, in 1843, so that he attained his majority while living upon the old homestead in Orange township. He shared with the family in the hardships and experiences of pioneer life, early becoming familiar with the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until after the crops were harvested in the late autumn. When he had attained man's estate he began farming on his own account, purchasing eighty acres of land. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon the property when it came into his possession but with characteristic energy he began to break the sod and till the fields and in due time his land returned to him abundant crops. As he prospered in his undertaking he extended the boundaries of his property until at one time he owned two hundred acres. On the 3d of February, 1859, he married Sarah Yeager, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, April 5, 1839, and traced her ancestry back to Germany. To them were born six children: Anna E., the wife of Arthur S. Randall, of Orange township; Curtis A. and Frank N., both residents of Orange township; John A., of Galesburg; George M., of this review; and Mary, who married J. W. Wise, of Knoxville. The death of the father occurred February 3, 1900, and the mother passed away May 25, 1903. She was a devoted member of the Congregational church and her kindly spirit and many good traits of character won her the love of all who knew her. In politics Mr. Clark was a republican and served in several local offices, acting as township assessor and also as supervisor for a number of years.

George M. Clark spent his youthful days on his father's farm in Orange township, dividing his time between the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education in the district schools up to the time when he entered the Galesburg Business College. After completing his course in that institution he then returned to the farm and carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1907. He inherited a part of the old homestead and bought out the interests of the other heirs in that property, still owning the farm which comprises one hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land. A noted educator who has given much study to the sources of the country's wealth says that there is no better investment in all America than Illinois farm land and in his property Mr. Clark has a source of gratifying income. He left the farm and removed to Galesburg to assume the duties of county treasurer, having been appointed to the office in January, 1909, after which he was chosen for the position at a special election in June of that year. He served for about two years, filling out an unexpired term of O. N. Custer. He had formerly filled the office of supervisor for seven years and was township collector for three years. He has ever discharged his

official duties with promptness and fidelity and the record he has made in this connection is a most creditable one. In his political views he has ever been a republican and for one term served as chairman of the republican county central committee. He was likewise chairman of the board of supervisors for two terms and resigned to enter upon the duties of the office of county treasurer.

The marriage of George M. Clark and Miss Elizabeth Krise was celebrated October 22, 1894. She was a daughter of George A. and Mary A. (Sheets) Krise, and by her marriage she became the mother of three children, Clare, Frances and Dorothy. Death called her March 18, 1900, and the family lost a devoted mother and the Congregational church a faithful member. Mr. Clark was married again, December 21, 1905, his second union being with Miss Susie D. Hartnell, who was born in England, of which country her parents, George and Mary (Dean) Hartnell, were also natives. They came to this country during the early girlhood of their daughter Susie. They now reside in Orange township, where Mr. Hartnell is yet following the occupation of farming. The children of the family are: Mary; Albert; Ethel and Edith, twins; John; Joseph; Susie; and a half-brother, William Aplin. Mr. and Mrs. Clark became parents of two children, Helen and Ruth Margaret, but the first born, Helen, died in infancy.

Mr. Clark belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp of De Long, also the local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is supreme treasurer of the Fraternal Reserve Life Association of Peoria. Wherever known he is held in high esteem and most of all where he is best known. His life has been quietly passed and yet he has at all times been a faithful citizen and a reliable business man who is trustworthy in his friendships and true to every trust reposed in him.

EDWARD R. DRAKE.

Edward R. Drake, a member of the firm of Kellogg, Drake & Company, dealers in dry goods, cloaks and carpets, their large establishment extending from No. 227 to 235 East Main street, is one of the native sons of Galesburg, his birth having here occurred November 10, 1856. His great-grandfather in the paternal line was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, David Drake, was a native of New York and devoted his life to farming. When called to his final rest his remains were interred at Crown Point, that state. His family numbered several children, including: Lyman C., the father of Edward R. Drake; Amos, who remained a resident of the state of New York; Nathan B., who came to the middle west at an early day and took up his abode just across the street from his brother Lyman; Olive, the wife of Charles Needham, who removed from Galesburg to California in 1865, settling at Merced; and Mary, the wife of James Squire, of Galesburg.

Lyman C. Drake, a native of New York, was reared in Essex county of that state and, having arrived at years of maturity wedded Lucy Ann Hyde, a native of Vermont, who spent her girlhood days in Middlebury of the "Green Mountain" state. She was a granddaughter of Russell B. Hyde, who served

throughout the Revolutionary war, retiring with the rank of major. He received from the government in recognition of his services a land grant of a township in Northern Vermont, which was named Hyde Park in his honor. Lucy Ann Hyde was a daughter of Jabez Perkins and Martha (Edgerton) Hyde, who removed to the Mississippi valley with their children and spent their last days in Galesburg, where they passed away at an advanced age. They had a large family, namely: George J., a resident of Davenport, Iowa; Andrew J., who in 1828 went with his brother George to Davenport, the remainder of their lives being passed in Scott county, Iowa; Martha, who married George W. G. Ferris, the youngest son of Sylvanus Ferris, who with George W. Gale and others founded the city of Galesburg; Lydia E., who became the wife of Albert Cline and removed to Peoria county; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Edward Ray, a soldier of the Civil war, and both are now deceased; Diadama, the wife of Horace B. Weeks, who died in early manhood in Galesburg and was laid to rest in Hope cemetery; and others. His family included Lucy Ann Hyde, who became the wife of Lyman C. Drake, and in the year 1843 they removed westward, settling just within the edge of Warren county, Illinois. where Mr. Drake engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1854 he brought his family to Galesburg where he lived retired. Here he died in 1887, at the age of eighty years, while his wife passed away in 1888, when seventy-four years of age. Both were members of the Baptist church and Mr. Drake was at one time a member of the New York State Militia and held a captain's commission. Unto him and his wife were born nine children, but only two are now living, the younger being Frederick S., a resident of Detroit, Michigan.

Edward R. Drake, born and reared in Galesburg, pursued his education in the public schools here and made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in a dry-goods store. Ambitious to enter business life on his own account, he availed himself of the opportunity which in 1888 came to him, of becoming a member of the firm of Kellogg, Drake & Company. This organization has since maintained a continuous existence and is regarded as one of the old reliable houses of the city, carrying a large and well selected line of dry goods, cloaks and carpets. The honorable business methods of the house and the unfaltering enterprise of the partners have enabled them to meet competition and win a fair share of the public patronage, so that the undertaking has been crowned with prosperity from the outset.

On the 29th of June, 1894, Mr. Drake was married to Miss Harriet E. Stone, the youngest daughter of Lester T. and Sallie (Ferris) Stone, who died in 1895; the former was a native of Vermont and the latter of Galesburg. L. T. Stone was a soldier of the Civil war, serving for nearly four years as an officer and died November 12, 1911. He was the son of C. D. Stone, at one time a resident of Galesburg, his remains now resting in Hope cemetery. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Drake was S. W. Ferris, a son of Sylvanus Ferris, native of New York. He married Currance Ann Winniger. The death of Mrs. Drake occurred November 15, 1896, and was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to her many friends.

The public interests of the community outside of business circles have benefited by the efforts of Mr. Drake who, never neglectful of the duties of citizen-

ship and realizing the responsibility of the individual in community affairs, has done public work of a helpful nature. He has always given his political support to the republican party, but the offices he has filled have not been of a political character. For twenty-eight years, however, he has served on the library board and at this writing, in 1911, is its president. He was a charter member of the Galesburg Club and twice served as its president, and he holds membership in the Baptist church. Where the interests and welfare of the city are involved his influence and aid are always given on the side of progress and improvement.

PETER EPLEY.

The late Peter Epley, who for many years was a street commissioner in Knoxville, located here with his family in the '80s. His birth occurred on a farm in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of April, 1833, his parents being George and Harriet (Vance) Epley, also natives of the Keystone state. George Epley came to Knox county with his family during the pioneer days, and here both he and the mother passed away. Their family consisted of four sons and seven daughters of whom the following are living: John; William; Mrs. Sarah Lightner, of Knoxville; Mrs. Mary Pfeffer, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mattie Hoke, of Elk Creek, Nebraska; and Mrs. Amanda Korman, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

In the acquirement of his education Peter Epley attended the common schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, at the same time assisting his father with the work of the farm. When the war broke out he was drafted from Gettysburg and went to the front where he remained for three months, to assume on his return the responsibilities of manhood and directed his energies thereafter along different lines of activity.

When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Epley married Miss Agnes Evelyn Currens, their marriage being celebrated in Gettysburg, on February 27, 1854. She is a daughter of Elijah and Mary Ann (Dix) Currens, natives of Maryland, in which state Mrs. Epley's birth occurred on the 23d of July, 1835. Her father was a shoemaker, and after following his trade for many years in his native state, he removed with his family to Pennsylvania, where he passed away at the age of ninety-six years. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Currens there were born five sons and five daughters, Mrs. Epley being the only one now living. In order of birth they were as follows: John; Mary Jane; Ann Eliza; Isabella; Sarah M.; Agnes; Jessie; Stephen; and two who died in infancy. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Epley numbered twelve, nine sons and three daughters. Calvin, who was the eldest, died in infancy. William, who conducts a restaurant at Elmwood, is married and has one son, Max. John, who is the next in order of birth, is deceased. Sarah R. married William Johns, at Gettysburg and has six children and one grandchild, as follows: Laura, who is married and has one child; and Mary, Ada, Walter, Howard and one child who died in infancy. Mary Ann, the wife of William Gross, is living in Boston, where both she

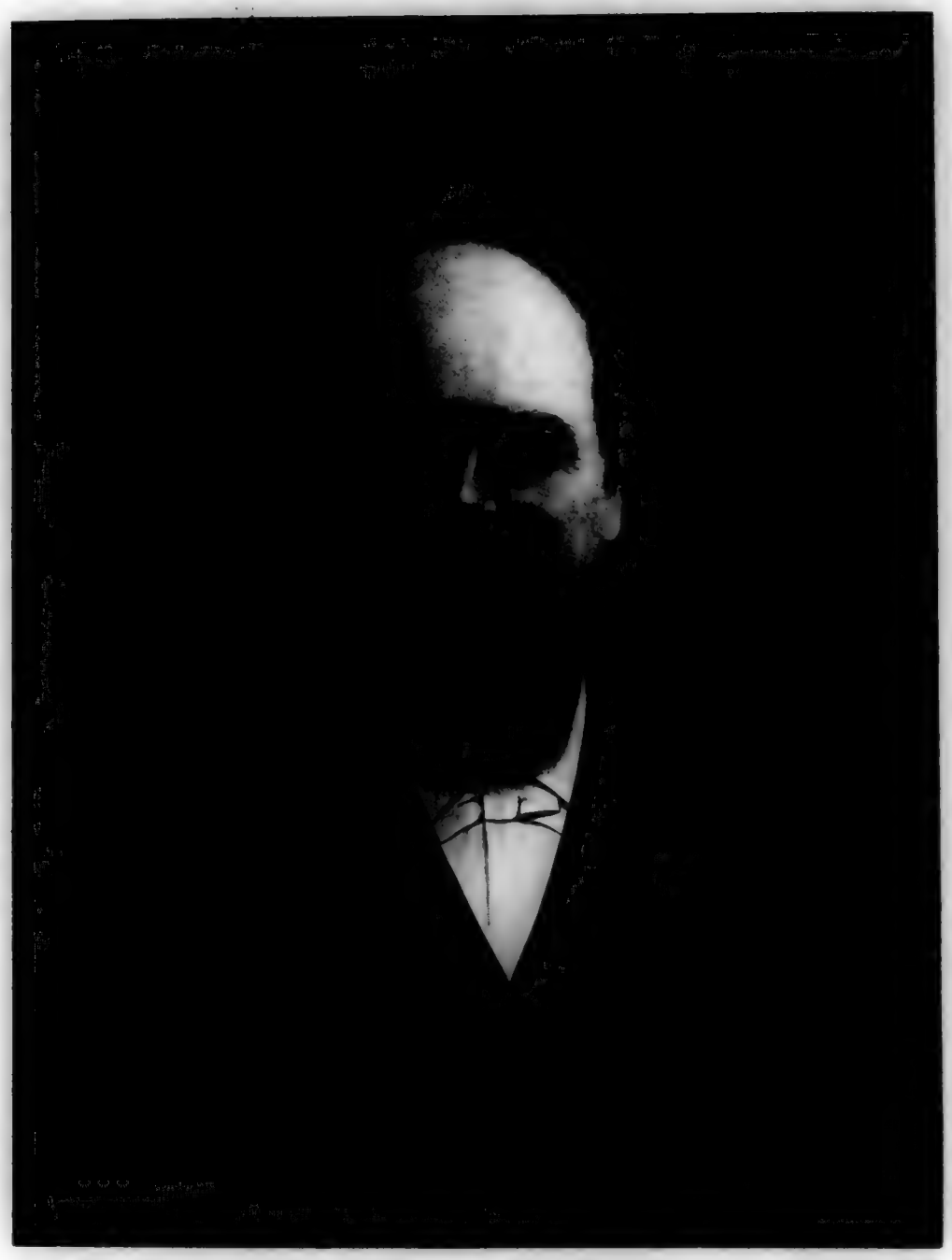
and her husband are Christian science practitioners. Laura married Reuben H. Culp, an undertaker of Gettysburg, and has two children, Charles and Ethel. Frederick is deceased. Charles is conducting a restaurant in Knoxville. George, who is a resident of Elmwood, is married and has three children; Leo, Everett and a baby. Isaac is engaged in the operation of a farm near Maquon. Robert, a painter and decorator, is a resident of Knoxville. Curtis, the youngest member of the family, is conducting a flour and feed store at Norwick, Kansas. He is married and has one child, Harold.

Mr. Epley affiliated with the Lutheran faith, while his widow belongs to the Presbyterian church. He voted the democratic ticket, and was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The residence now occupied by Mrs. Epley was erected by them more than twenty-seven years ago. In November, 1905, Mr. Epley passed away while on a visit in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

O. JOHN OBERHOLTZER.

By the intelligent and capable direction of his activities along agricultural lines O. John Oberholtzer met with such success that he became one of the extensive property owners of Elba township, spending the last years of a well rounded life in retirement in Williamsfield, his death occurring on November 11, 1911. He was born in the vicinity of Ashland, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 12th of May, 1846, a son of James and Ann (Tedrow) Oberholtzer, both of German extraction. The father was born and reared in Pennsylvania, but in his early manhood he located in Ohio, where he followed the blacksmith's trade until 1848, when with his wife and family he came to Knox county. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oberholtzer there were born five children: Louisa J.; O. John; Elizabeth J., who is deceased; Homer W.; and Mary E., who has passed away.

The son of a pioneer farmer, O. John Oberholtzer was afforded but limited educational advantages, during which time he also assisted his father with the cultivation of the fields. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, going to the front on the 20th of January, 1865, where he remained until the close of hostilities. Upon receiving his discharge he returned home and again applied his energies to the cultivation of the farm, remaining with his people until he was twenty-two. He then began to make his own way in the world and the following year was married, immediately after which he and his bride settled on a quarter section of land he had purchased in Truro township. He assiduously applied himself to the further improvement of his property, during the succeeding five years, at the expiration of which time he disposed of it. The proceeds he invested in three hundred and twenty acres located in the same township, and there he lived until his retirement. Mr. Oberholtzer perseveringly devoted his energies to general farming and stock-raising and met with such excellent returns that he was able to increase his holdings until he had acquired five hundred and ninety acres. He erected good barns and substantial outbuildings as well as a com-



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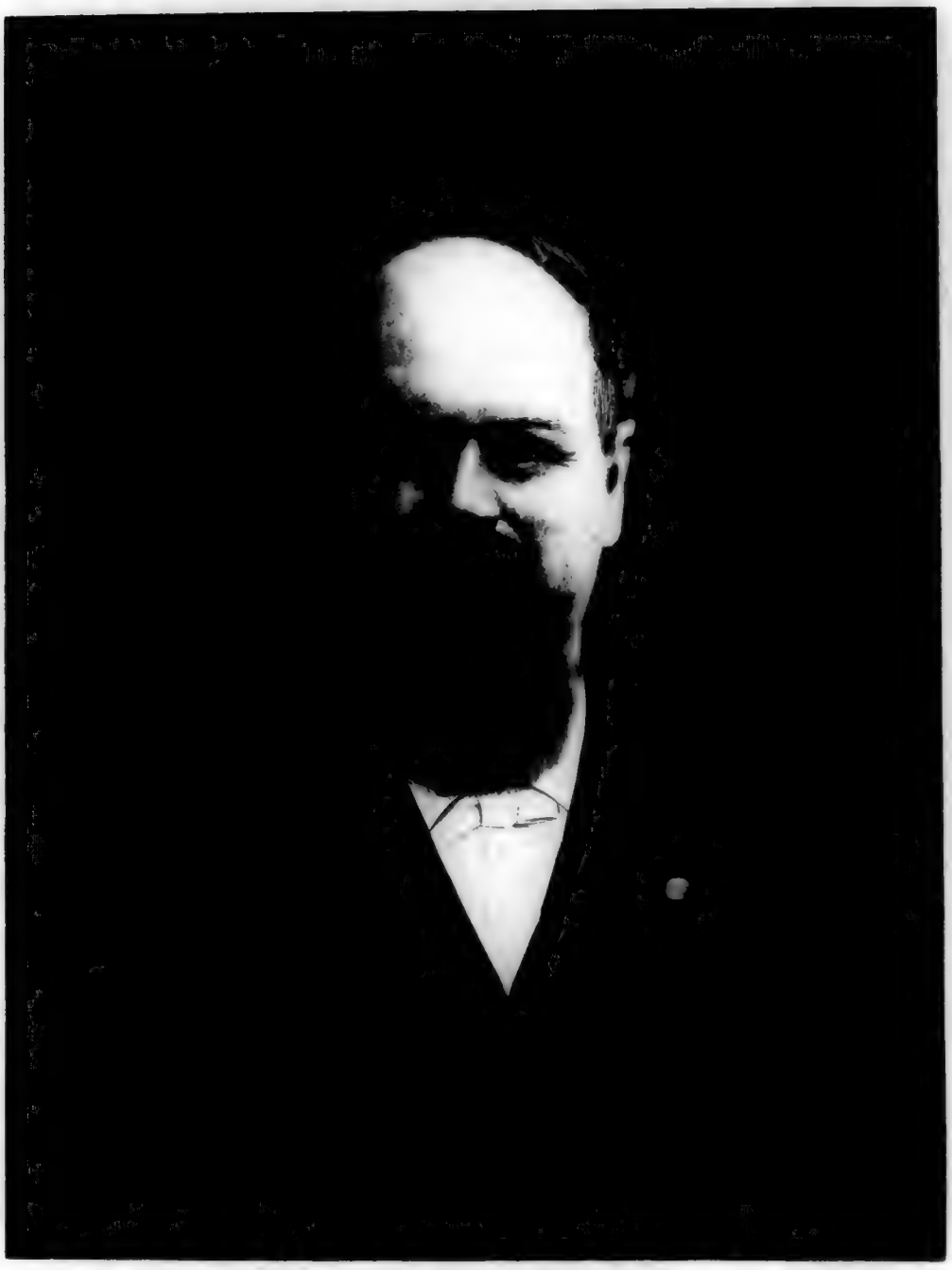
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fortable residence on his homestead, which he further improved by the addition of many modern conveniences and comforts. The operation of his fields and the harvesting of his abundant crops was always conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. Oberholtzer, who is a man of practical ideas and progressive methods. To his capable supervision of every detail about his farm as well as his energy and the concentration of his powers must be attributed much of his success.

At Knoxville on the 21st of February, 1869, Mr. Oberholtzer was united in marriage to Miss Amelia A. Smith, a daughter of William H. and Mary (Almey) Smith, natives of New York. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Oberholtzer, as follows: Clara E.; Emma A.; Nellie J.; Ida E.; Edward J., who is engaged in the practice of medicine, at Williamsfield; and Joseph W., who is deceased.

Mr. Oberholtzer was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being commander of the local post, and his political support was given the republican party. In 1880 he served as assessor and four years later he was elected justice of the peace, while he also served as township supervisor for nine years. He has always taken an active part in local political affairs and up to the time of his death discharged the duties of justice of the peace. He received and fully warranted the high esteem of the community, in which he was widely known and left his family a comfortable competence and large property interests, a monument of diligence and persistent effort. His demise on November 11, 1911, caused deep sorrow to his family, to whom he had been a devoted husband and father, and wide regret among his many friends and acquaintances who reverently cherish his memory. He was laid to rest in the cemetery at Williamsfield.

GENERAL F. C. SMITH.

General F. C. Smith, whose title came in recognition of the valiant services which he rendered to his country in the Civil war, made an equally creditable record in private life and, although all days were not equally bright when viewed from the financial standpoint, he ever maintained a high position in the honor and regard of his fellowmen, and in fostering railroad building and other business enterprises contributed much to the substantial development of the districts in which he lived. He was born in Portageville, New York, July 14, 1824. His father, Cyrus Smith, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and his example of military service and valor inspired the son, who later gave equal proof of his patriotism and loyalty to his country. General Smith spent his youthful days in Portageville and pursued his early education there. He also studied for a year in Hamilton University and afterward engaged in teaching school for a number of terms in his native town. He also added to his own knowledge by reading and study and therein laid the foundation of that broad general fund of information which always characterized him and which was ever ready at his command. He was only fourteen years of age when he lost his father so that from that time he was largely dependent upon his own re-

sources. From the work of the schoolroom he turned his attention to contracting and gained prominence in that line in the state of New York. He was interested in the construction of the Geneseo canal and did extensive work on the Erie canal besides executing other large contracts. For this work he was splendidly qualified, possessing much natural mechanical ingenuity and talent in the line of civil engineering. He also studied law while a resident of New York and although he did not at that time enter upon active practice, he later depended upon his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and the success which he obtained in practice showed that he was well grounded in the fundamentals of the law.

In February, 1856, General Smith was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Gilbert, of Batavia, New York, and after residing for three years in the Empire state they came to the middle west in 1859, settling in Oneida, Knox county, Illinois. Some of the members of his family had preceded him and by reason of this he was induced to establish his home in the Mississippi valley. He was residing in Oneida when the Civil war broke out and his patriotic spirit was fired by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union. He was among the first of this district to respond to the call to arms and he was connected with some of the most brilliant achievements of the war. He took an active part in organizing Companies A, B, D, F, H and I, of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Regiment, all of which were raised in this county while the other companies of the regiment were raised in Mercer, Warren and Rock Island counties. The One Hundred and Second Illinois was mustered into service, September 2, 1862, with F. C. Smith as lieutenant colonel, and it is said that this command was never known to retreat. He was promoted to the rank of colonel, October 24, 1862, following the resignation of Colonel William McMurtry, and remained in command of his regiment until the close of the war. It was successively connected with Gordon's Reserve Corps, the Eleventh Army Corps and the Twentieth Army Corps, and during the Atlanta campaign was a part of General Sherman's army. On the 16th of March, 1864, an order came attaching the regiment to the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps and in consequence thereof General Smith participated in the campaign against Atlanta, followed by the celebrated march under Sheridan to the sea. In this campaign he and his regiment made a record of which his country may well be proud. They participated in the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864, and took part in the daring charge made across a ravine against a rebel fort which they captured, Colonel Smith being one of the first to enter the fort. Subsequently the One Hundred and Second Illinois was in the engagement of New Hope Church and at Golgotha Church, and, on the 16th of June, 1864, at Pine Mountain, Georgia, their commander was severely wounded in the left leg above the knee. As soon as he was able to walk he returned to the command of his regiment, which was on the 10th of August, 1864. When General Benjamin Harrison was granted a furlough and returned home the command of the brigade fell upon General Smith and he led it on the great march through the wilderness to Savannah. After that he was granted a furlough and visited his family and home, but rejoined his regiment on the 13th of April, 1865, near Raleigh, and with the brigade under General Harrison marched on to Washington, participating in the grand review on the 24th

of May, 1865, his regiment leading the brigade. They were mustered out in June and Colonel Smith was breveted brigadier general on account of his long and efficient service. The president treated him with great respect and paid him a high compliment because of the valorous aid which he had rendered his country.

When the war was over General Smith returned to his home in Oneida and became prominently connected with the building of the Fort Scott & Western Railway. The failure of this road embarrassed him financially, for he had spent much of his private means to pay the men. About 1874 he removed to Galesburg. While living in New York he had studied law and was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois about 1883. For ten or twelve years he occupied the same office as the Hon. J. C. Stewart and during 1877 and 1878, when Mr. Stewart was mayor of the city, General Smith served as city attorney. He followed his profession continuously for a number of years and his opinions upon law matters were regarded as models of clearness and perspicuity. General Smith also became one of the builders of the Central Illinois Railroad. During President Cleveland's administration he was connected with the revenue office at Peoria and from 1883 until 1885 served as superintendent of streets in Galesburg. He was ever loyal to the public trusts reposed in him and was equally faithful in the discharge of every private duty.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith there were born two children, but the younger, a daughter, Anna, is now deceased. The son, William, still resides in Galesburg as does his widowed mother, Mrs. Sarah Smith. The death of General Smith occurred in 1891. He belonged to Vester Lodge, No. 584, A. F. & A. M., and to the Royal Arch chapter, and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the First Baptist church. His was an upright and honorable life, in consistent harmony with his professions, and at all times he was actuated by the spirit of progress that prompted his hearty cooperation in many movements for the material, intellectual, political and moral progress of his community.

WILFRED ARNOLD.

Wilfred Arnold, lawyer and legislator, who as a member of the firm of Arnold & Arnold, is practicing in the courts of Illinois, makes his home in Galesburg, his native city, where he was born June 24, 1871. His parents were Benjamin F. and Ella (Ferris) Arnold, natives of New York, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

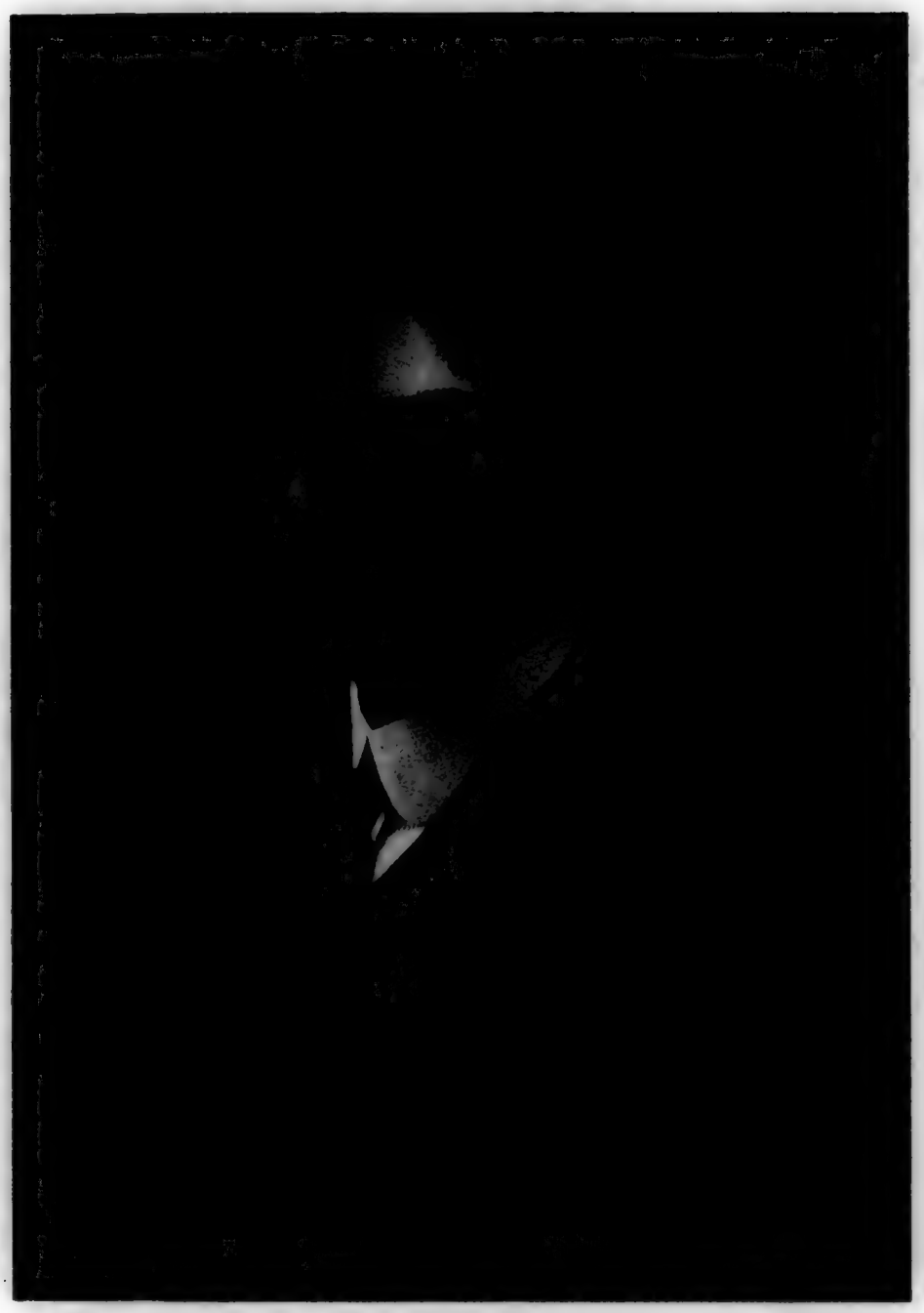
Wilfred Arnold spent his youthful days in this city and in the acquirement of his education attended the public schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1889. He afterward entered Knox College, therein completing his course in 1894. His law studies were pursued at Harvard and after two years' preparation he was admitted to the bar, on the 19th of November, 1896, and opened an office in Galesburg, where he has since followed his profession, practicing now as a member of the firm of Arnold & Arnold.

On the 18th of October, 1899, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Nina May Lahann, who was born in Monmouth, Illinois, a daughter of Riemer and Katherine (Fongart) Lahann, who were natives of Germany, but now reside in Galesburg. Of their three children but two are living: Ida, now the wife of Fred Hayden, of Warren county, Illinois; and Nina May, who became Mrs. Arnold and is the mother of one child, Katherine. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Central Congregational church and his wife holds membership in the Episcopal church. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and gives his political support to the republican party. He has been somewhat prominent in political circles and has twice been called to represent his district in the state legislature, serving in the forty-third and forty-fourth general assemblies. While undoubtedly not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. He has never regarded a public office as a personal asset and in discharging his duties has ever subordinated personal ambition to public good. His energies, however, have been chiefly concentrated upon his professional duties.

WILLIAM HENRY MALEY, M. S., M. D.

Thorough training and recognition of the responsibilities which devolve upon him as a physician and surgeon, have won for Dr. William H. Maley an enviable place in the ranks of the medical fraternity of Galesburg. His record is in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for he has won signal success in this district, in which his entire life has been passed.

He was born in Galesburg township on the 27th of March, 1867, his parents being Michael and Ann (Ryan) Maley. The former was a son of John Maley, who died on the Emerald isle when a comparatively young man. He and his wife reared a large family, which included Owen, who became a resident of Troy, New York, while a brother went to Australia. Michael Maley was born in County Croom, Ireland, and spent his youth in his native land. In 1855 he determined to try his fortune in America and, empty-handed, sailed for the new world. He first settled in Lebanon, Ohio, and as his financial condition made it imperative that he obtain immediate employment, he began work as a farm hand and devoted the succeeding two years to that task. He then came to Galesburg and engaged as a farm hand with Len Conger but, desiring that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he afterward began farming on his own account by renting a tract of land southwest of the city. Later he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Ryan, who was born near Brimfield, Illinois, and was a daughter of Dennis and Johanna (Hennessey) Ryan. Her father was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit until his death. His wife long survived him, reaching the very advanced age of ninety-three years. They had two daughters, Ann and Mary, the former becoming the wife of Michael Maley. It was not long afterward that Mr. Maley purchased eighty acres of land in Galesburg township, bending every energy to the further development and improvement of his



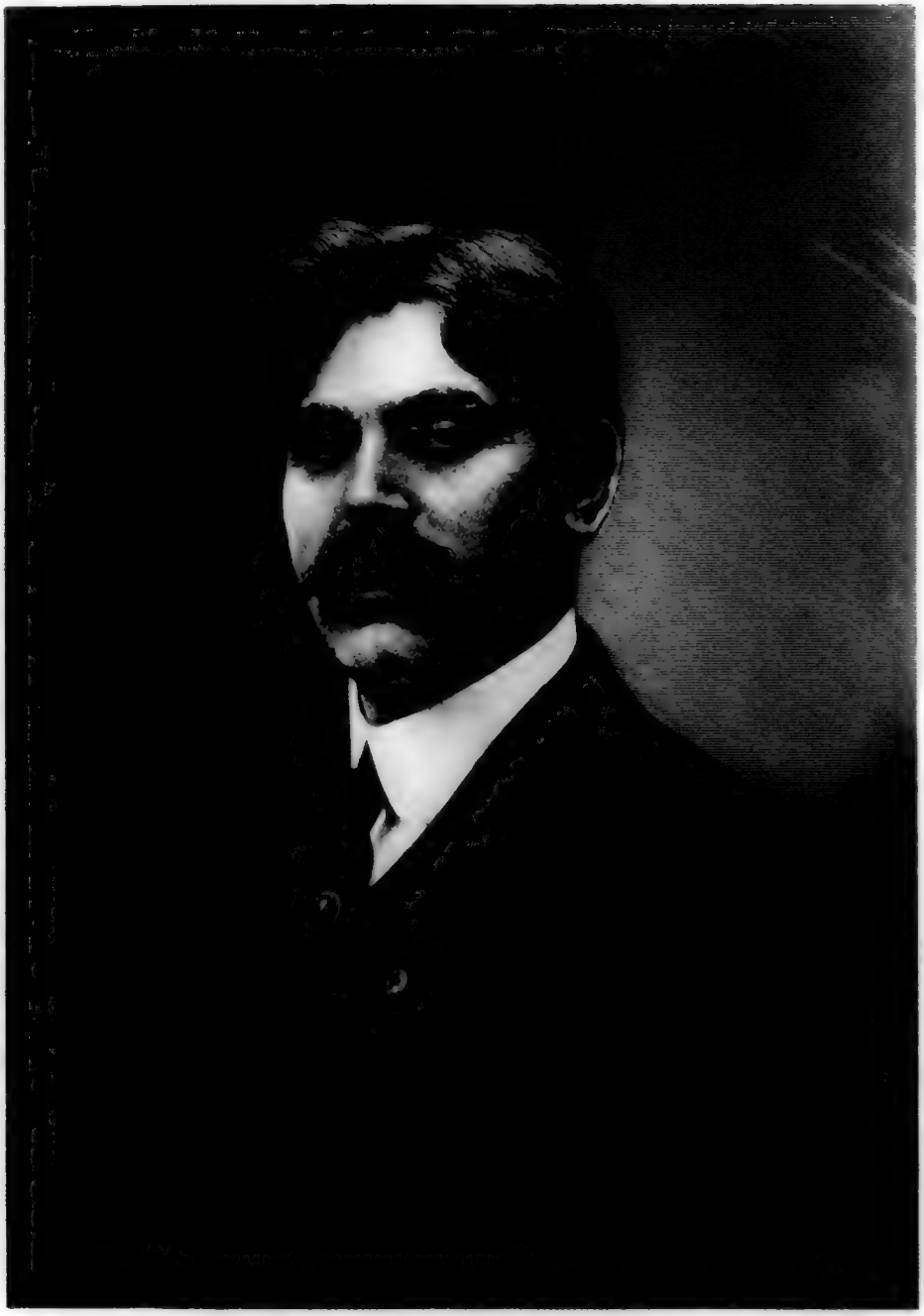
Wm. H. Maley

On the 18th of October, 1899, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Nina May Lahann, who was born in Monmouth, Illinois, a daughter of Riemer and Katherine (Fongart) Lahann, who were natives of Germany, but now reside in Galesburg. Of their three children but two are living: Ida, now the wife of Fred Hayden, of Warren county, Illinois; and Nina May, who became Mrs. Arnold and is the mother of one child, Katherine. Mr. Arnold is a member of the Central Congregational church and his wife holds membership in the Episcopal church. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and gives his political support to the republican party. He has been somewhat prominent in political circles and has twice been called to represent his district in the state legislature, serving in the forty-third and forty-fourth general assemblies. While undoubtedly not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. He has never regarded a public office as a personal asset and in discharging his duties has ever subordinated personal ambition to public good. His energies, however, have been chiefly concentrated upon his professional duties.

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farm, to which he added from time to time until he became the owner of three hundred and twenty acres. Year by year he carefully tilled the soil until he had brought the entire place under a high state of cultivation, the rich and arable fields returning to him golden harvests. In 1899 he determined to put aside business cares and, leaving the farm, removed to Galesburg, where he purchased a residence that he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred July 9, 1901, when he was seventy-three years of age. His wife still survives him and, like her husband, holds membership in the Catholic church. He held many offices and positions of trust and at all times sought the progress and improvement of the community in which he made his home. He and his wife were among the stanch, unflinching pioneers of Knox county—public-spirited and progressive, firmly believing that knowledge is power. Accordingly they equipped their nine children with diplomas from the best schools and colleges of the city. In fact, Mrs. Maley will not have to wait long before seeing her grandsons, Charles Maley and George L. Burns, and her granddaughter, Estella M. Burns, all graduates of Knox College and St. Joseph's Academy. She is not only affectionately called grandmother of St. Joseph's Academy but the happy grandmother of all the children who know her. She is genial, jovial, young and spry as a girl, though an indefatigable worker, and is a great lover of children, flowers and gardens. She has just completed a handsome and spacious brick residence and her home is always filled with guests and friends who earnestly hope that she will continue to spread the rays of sunshine for many years to come.

To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Maley there were born nine children: Madge, now the wife of Charles H. Burns, of Galesburg; William H.; John E., a lawyer of this city; Mary E., who is teaching in the Galesburg city schools; Frank T., an electrician of New York city; Anna E., a teacher in Galesburg; Adele M., of Galesburg; George E., a practicing physician of this city; and Fred L., who is engaged in mercantile and journalistic work.

Dr. William H. Maley spent his youthful days on his father's farm and early became familiar with the labors incident to the development and cultivation of the fields. After attending the district schools he further pursued his studies in St. Joseph's Academy and was graduated from Brown's Business College in 1888. His more specifically literary education was acquired in Knox College, in which he completed his course with the class of 1894, and while in college he won many honors in oratory and was a winner of the Colton debate. His broad, general learning served as an excellent foundation upon which to build professional success and in preparation therefor he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1897. Returning at once to Galesburg, he here opened an office and in the intervening period of fifteen years, by faithful application to professional business and keeping abreast with the marvelous strides in medicine and surgery, he has succeeded in building up until he now enjoys a most successful and extensive practice, second to none in central Illinois. The assistance of a younger brother, Dr. George E. Maley, a promising young physician, is now necessary to enable him to handle his practice. He is very careful in the diagnosis of his cases and his judgment is seldom if ever at fault in foretelling the outcome of disease. He has pursued post-graduate work in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, which he attended in 1899. His reading and

research have been broad and have brought to him comprehensive knowledge of the great scientific principles which underly his chosen profession. In 1902 he went to Europe and pursued a course at Berlin and Heidelberg, Germany.

On the 30th of June, 1902, Dr. Maley was united in marriage to Miss Clara Augusta Forrester, a daughter of Edward and Mary Desire (Brown) Forrester. Her father was a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, and a son of James and Katherine (Moore) Forrester, whose family numbered nine children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Thomas Forrester, who resides in Laporte, Indiana. The birth of Mrs. Edward Forrester occurred at Stonington, Illinois, and she was a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Desire) Brown, the former a prominent man and a teacher of North Stonington, Connecticut. The death of Edward Forrester occurred in 1909, when he had reached the age of seventy-four years. His wife is still living, a respected citizen of Taylorville, at the age of sixty-six years. Following the discovery of gold in California, he made a trip by wagon across the plains in 1849 and out of a party of thirty-five he was one of only three who survived the perilous journey. To him and his wife were born six children, of whom three reached adult age: Katherine, who became the wife of Jacob Corzine but is now deceased; James, an attorney of Taylorville; and Clara Augusta. Mrs. Augusta Forrester Maley, wife of the Doctor, was born in Taylorville, Illinois, September 24, 1877, and is a graduate of the Taylorville high school. For some time she also attended the State Normal at Normal, Illinois, developing a musical temperament, and later entered Knox Conservatory of Music at Galesburg, for further development, from which institution she was graduated in 1901. For three years she was organist of the Baptist church of Taylorville, at the same time conducting a studio at that place, and was subsequently called to fill the chair of musical director in the Montana Wesleyan College at Helena, Montana. She resigned that position in 1902 to become the bride of Dr. Maley and after their marriage they took an extended trip through Europe, visiting all the interesting points and places. Especially were they fortunate in having an audience with Pope Leo XIII. Mrs. Maley often sings for the benefit of church and charitable organizations and is a devoted mother and home maker. The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Maley has been blessed with two sons, William Forrester and Robert Frederick.

The parents are members of the Catholic church and Dr. Maley also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Galesburg Club and the Soangetaha Country Club. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and for eight years he served as a member of the city council, exercising his official prerogative in support of many movements and measures for the general good. In strictly professional lines his membership is with the County and State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. For ten years he was a member of the National Guard, serving with the rank of first lieutenant, and is at present a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army with the same rank. He is generous with his time, skill and money in behalf of charity and suffering humanity. His friends, and they are many, find him a genial, social gentleman and he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, notwithstanding the fact that his professional duties

are making a constantly greater and greater demand upon his time and energies. He is keenly interested in all that tends to bring to light the key to the complex mystery which we call life, and his studies have ever kept him thoroughly in touch with the onward march of the profession.

MADISON C. BATES.

Madison C. Bates, now living retired in Galesburg, well merits the rest which is his, because his life has been an active and useful one, characterized by earnest labor and by successful accomplishment along several lines. He was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1836, and is therefore today one of the oldest native residents of the state. His birth occurred near where the city of Jacksonville now stands. Six years before his father, Joseph H. Bates, had removed to that county from Tennessee and after residing in Morgan county for about sixteen years, he took his family to Adams county, settling near Camp Point, where he lived for a number of years, devoting his time and energies during that period to farming.

Madison C. Bates was educated in the public schools of Adams county and in Cherry Grove Commons. He received excellent home training which developed in him habits of industry, perseverance and determination. Following his marriage he purchased a farm in Cedar township and took up agricultural pursuits on his own account. He has resided continuously in Knox county since 1861 save for the period of eight years spent in Oberlin, Ohio, and several years in Toulon, Illinois. He has not confined his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits, for he was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Abingdon and became its first president, serving for five years. When he went to Ohio to live he disposed of his farm and since his return has lived retired in Galesburg.

It was on the 16th of May, 1861, that Mr. Bates was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lattimer, a daughter of George G. Lattimer, of Cedar township, Knox county, who came to this state from Tennessee. He was a son of Joseph Lattimer who brought the family from Tennessee in the fall of 1832, making the journey by wagon. That was the year of the Black Hawk war in which he served as a soldier, and in this section of the state there were many evidences of pioneer life at that early period, the family experiencing all of the hardships incident to residence on the frontier. In his family were eight children of whom five reached years of maturity. One of these, William D. Lattimer, attended Knox College and after his graduation there entered the Albany (New York) Law School, from which he was in due time graduated. He then enlisted in the Civil war, serving in the quartermaster's department, but while at the front was stricken with yellow fever and was buried at sea, off Fortress Monroe. The three surviving members of the family of George Lattimer are: Mrs. Emma Bates; Mrs. Mire E. Patten, of Enid, Oklahoma; and Mrs. D. B. Miller, of Abingdon.

George G. Lattimer, the father of Mrs. Bates, was a young man when he accompanied the family to Illinois. While en route, in Sangamon county, he

met Miss Rebecca Drennan, his future wife, subsequently returning to that county where he married her. They made the journey to Knox county on horseback and here spent their remaining days, Mr. Lattimer following the occupation of farming. They provided their children with good educational privileges, making it possible for them to attend the seminary located near what is now Abingdon or, as it was known in an early day, Cherry Grove. Mr. Lattimer assisted in establishing that school and was very liberal in its support.

Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bates there were born five children: George L., who is now in Africa; Mrs. Ula G. Lee, who was a missionary in Turkey for twenty years; Mary D., the wife of Dr. A. I. Sargent; Harriet B., the wife of W. E. Gould, of Kewanee, Illinois; and Madison C., professor of English in the State College at Brookings, South Dakota.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bates hold membership in the Central Congregational church of Galesburg and in former years he was identified with the Masonic fraternity but has been demitted. His political allegiance has been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and while he has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking he has always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and for seven years filled the office of supervisor from Cedar township. In 1911, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion all of the family were united at a reunion.

HENRY F. ARNOLD.

Henry F. Arnold, engaged in the general insurance business, with offices in the Commercial block, has always been a resident of Galesburg and is, therefore, well known to its citizens. His parents were Benjamin F. and Ella (Ferris) Arnold, who are mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. The son spent his youthful days in his native city and at the usual age entered the public schools, mastering the different branches of learning that constitute the curriculum until graduated from the high school with the class of 1885. He then entered the classic walls of old Knox—a college that has never lowered its standards through all the years of its existence—and was graduated therefrom in 1890. The initial year of his business experience was spent in the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Galesburg and for five years thereafter he was connected with the Galesburg Electric Motor & Power Company as secretary and treasurer. Since 1897 he has been engaged in the insurance business and fourteen years' identification with this line stands as incontrovertible proof of the fact that success must have attended his efforts in this field, while careful analyzation of his career indicates that close application and indefatigable energy have been the salient features in his progress.

On the 27th of April, 1893, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Anna Ward, of Springfield, a daughter of Henry and Pauline (Roth) Ward. Her father came from Ohio, while her mother was at one time a resident of Camp Point, Illinois. The latter died in Galesburg, April 6, 1908, at the age of fifty-nine years, while Mr. Ward had departed this life in Ohio many years before. Fol-

lowing his demise his widow became the wife of C. J. Owen, of Camp Point, and he, too, is now deceased. She was a daughter of John and Pauline (Schell) Roth, who were early settlers of Camp Point, where they reared their family of four children, Theodore, John, Pauline and Anna, the last named the wife of E. A. Rhea. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have become the parents of a daughter and son, Esther Pauline and Henry Ferris, Jr. The parents hold membership in the Central Congregational church and are allied with many movements that contribute to the material, intellectual, social and moral welfare of the community. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party and as city assessor for three years he proved himself a capable official, individual interests being at all times made subservient to the general good.

DAVID McWILLIAMS.

The late David McWilliams was one of the well known farmers of Knox county and he also served in a number of public offices, having acted as constable of Knoxville and Orange township for twenty-five years. He was born in Maquon township, this county, on the 7th of April, 1846, and was a son of Robert and Margaret (Thurman) McWilliams. The parents were natives of Ohio, whence they came in the pioneer days to Knox county, settling on a farm the father purchased in Maquon township. The cultivation of his land engaged his attention during the remainder of his active life and there they both passed away. Their family consisted of six sons and four daughters, of whom there are now living three sons and two daughters: John; Manson, who lives in Maquon township; Anson, also of Maquon township; Mandana, the wife of Frank Burtnett, of Galesburg; and Rosella, who married Edward Buck, now residing in the vicinity of Galesburg.

Reared under the paternal roof, in the acquirement of his education David McWilliams attended the district schools until he had mastered the common branches. He was early trained in the work of the fields and care of the stock, devoting his entire attention to agricultural pursuits from the time he left school until the opening of the war. Although he was only sixteen at the opening of hostilities he enlisted at Maquon in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, starting to the front from Peoria. He continued in the service until after Lee's surrender, participating in many of the notable battles of the war. After receiving his discharge he returned to Knox county and again took up farming.

On the 11th of January, 1866, Mr. McWilliams and Miss Mary E. Rambo were united in marriage. She was born in Gallia county, Ohio, on the 26th of June, 1846, and is a daughter of Harvey and Deborah (Faulkner) Rambo, also natives of Ohio, the father's birth having occurred in March, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Rambo came to Knox county in the early days, settling on a farm he bought in Orange township. Here they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother's death occurring on the 25th of April, 1904. Unto them were born two sons and four daughters, four of whom are now living, Mrs. McWilliams, being the eldest of these. The others in order of birth are as follows: Emery, who lives near Maquon; Lodema, the wife of Thomas Painter, who also lives

in the vicinity of Maquon; and Andrew. Levi Rambo, the grandfather of Mrs. McWilliams, was a veteran of the war of 1812. The family originally settled in Virginia, when they came to America, removing from there to Ohio, thence to Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams there were born five children, one of whom died in infancy. The eldest of the family is Flora, the wife of Leonard Stegall, who has one son, Floyd. Frank, who is a resident of Seattle, Washington, married Miss Ollie West, a native of this county, and they have two children, Alma and Lucy. Elmer married Miss Mertie Gearhart, of New Mexico, and they are now living in Canyon City, Colorado. Lodema, the next in order of birth, is deceased. Hattie married Andrew Peterson and they have four children: Forest, Isil L., Dorothy O. and Clara May.

In matters of faith Mr. McWilliams was a Universalist, and his widow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was always one of the honored members of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and Mrs. McWilliams is identified with the Women's Relief Corps. All matters of public interest engaged the attention of Mr. McWilliams, who served with efficiency as deputy sheriff and city marshal of Knoxville, while he also acted as school director. That he discharged the duties of the different offices he filled with a conscientious sense of his public responsibilities is manifested by the long period of his service.

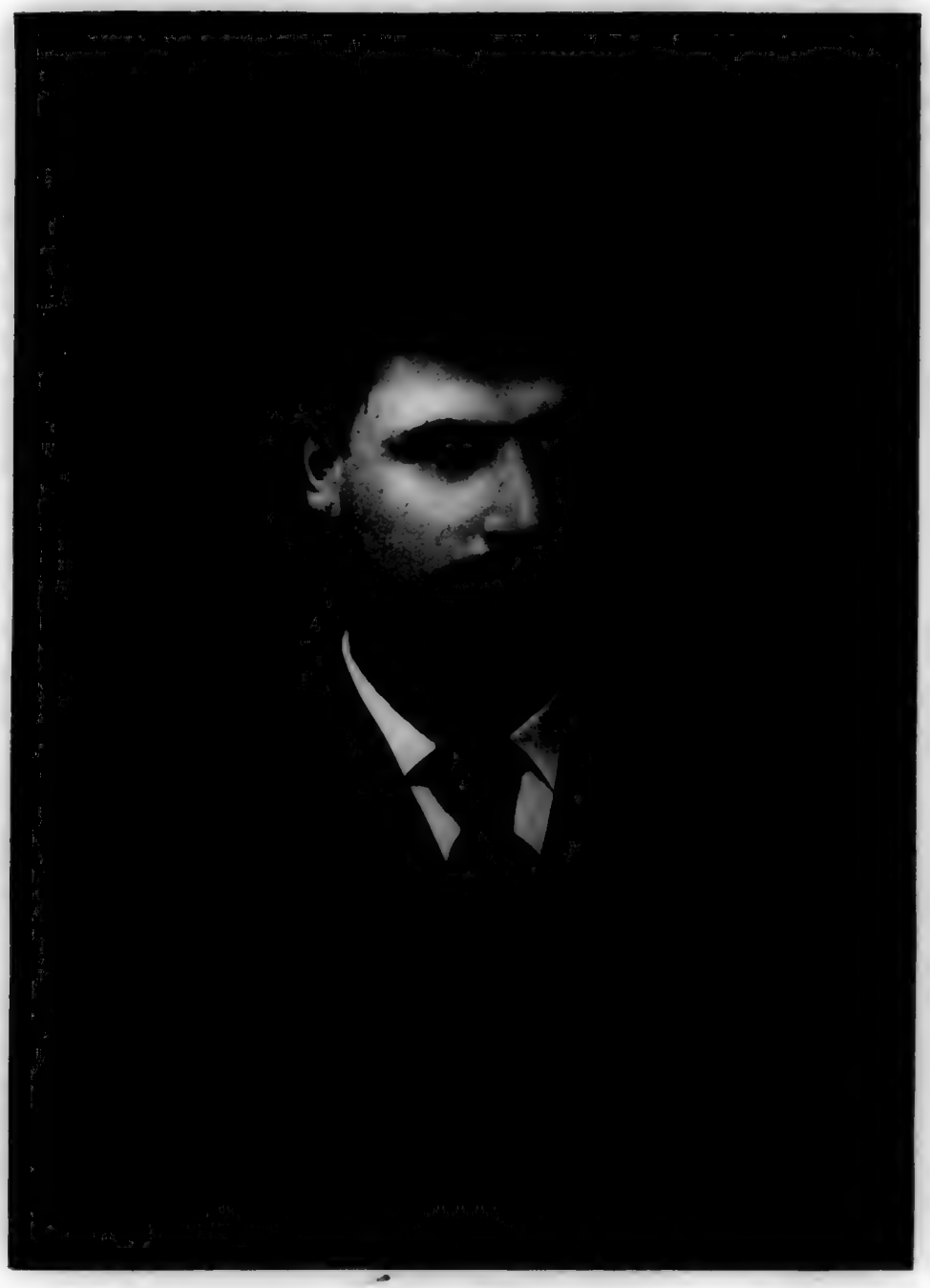
MARK E. TUCKER.

The late Mark E. Tucker, who passed away on the 12th of November, 1907, was one of the highly successful agriculturists and stockmen of Truro township. He was born in Knox county in 1869, and was a son of Samuel and Mary Tucker, who are mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work.

Having been reared on a farm, Mark E. Tucker obtained his education in the district schools, during which time he was laying the foundation for a successful agricultural career by assisting his father with the work of the fields and care of the stock. After leaving school he devoted his entire attention to farming, first at home under the capable supervision of his father, and later for himself. He was an indefatigable worker with practical and intelligent ideas, and so capably directed his endeavors that he met with a most gratifying degree of success. At the time of his death he owned four hundred acres of land, under high cultivation and well improved, that his widow is now operating. His fields were carefully tilled and devoted to such cereals as were best adapted to the soil, the greater portion of which he used in feeding. In connection with his general farming he also raised stock, and for several years prior to his death he extensively engaged in buying and shipping cattle and hogs.

For his wife Mr. Tucker chose Miss Nellie J. Oberholtzer, and to them were born three children: Mary Alina, who died at the age of one month; Edna Ida, who was born November 1, 1899; and Otto John, whose birth occurred on the 30th of December, 1905. The two latter are both in school.

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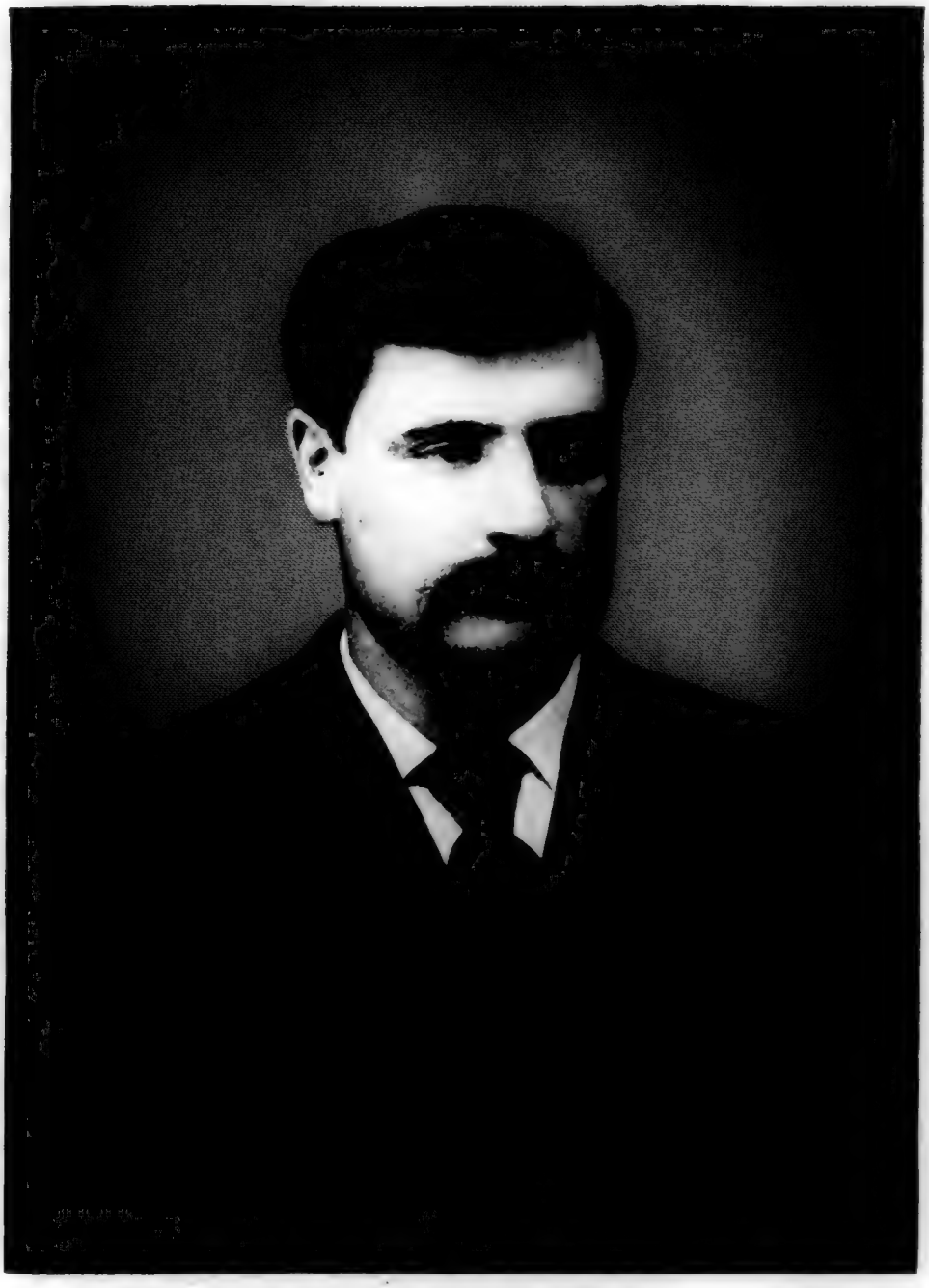
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average foresight and sagacity, he was recognized as one of the most successful citizens of the township. He was public-spirited and progressive in his ideas, and took a deep interest in promoting the development of the community, and gave his unqualified indorsement to every movement that he felt was at all likely to advance the welfare of the township. A member of one of the well known pioneer families, he was widely known and highly respected, possessing many substantial qualities that won him the esteem of all with whom he had transactions.

JAMES W. GRUBB.

James W. Grubb, secretary, treasurer and manager of the West Drug Company of Galesburg, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, July 15, 1868, his parents being Samuel W. and Jane A. (Wright) Grubb. The father was a native of Washington, D. C., born August 19, 1832, and the mother's birth occurred in Selma, Alabama, July 20, 1840. Samuel W. Grubb learned the printer's trade and when a young man went to Atlanta, Georgia, where he secured a position on the Atlantic Telegram, becoming superintendent of that paper. In 1872 he removed to Galesburg, purchasing the Republican and consolidating it with the Register. For thirty years he remained at the head of the Register and made it one of the leading papers of the state outside of the large Chicago dailies. He became recognized as one of the foremost journalists of Illinois. When his son, James W. Grubb, took over the stock the father retired and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He commanded the respect and honor of all with whom he came in contact and was recognized as an influential factor in the community, his paper being at all times recognized as a force and power for good along the lines of general advancement, reform and improvement. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and while residing in Atlanta he filled the office of alderman. He was also prominent in the Odd Fellows society and served as grand scribe of the grand lodge of the state of Georgia. In the Episcopal church, in which he long held membership, he filled the office of vestryman and at all times was a willing cooperant in its well defined lines of work for the moral progress and uplift of the community. He died on the 6th of September, 1909, and is still survived by his widow who is now a resident of Atlanta, Georgia. They were married November 28, 1867—Thanksgiving Day—at Atlanta, Georgia, and became the parents of three sons, but Lucien and William A. both died in infancy.

James W. Grubb, the eldest of the family, pursued his education in the Galesburg schools, having been brought to this city by his parents when a lad of four years. After completing his public-school course he attended Knox Academy and then worked in his father's newspaper office, of which he became foreman. Gradually as his experience increased and his business ability developed, he more and more largely assumed the management and control of the paper and following his father's retirement became secretary, treasurer and business manager. He was thus active in shaping the policy and molding the destiny of the paper until the 17th of April, 1909, when he disposed of his stock

in the Republican-Register. He afterward engaged in dealing in real estate to a limited extent and on the 5th of June, 1911, again entered into active relations with the business interests of Galesburg as the secretary, treasurer and manager of the West Drug Company. They conduct a retail drug business and enjoy an extensive trade, the business policy of the house being such as to commend it to the confidence and support of the general public.

On the 14th of July, 1892, Mr. Grubb was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Parry, a daughter of Samuel J. and Martha (Scofield) Parry, of this city. Her father was born in Athens, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1825, and the mother's birth occurred in the state of New York, July 4, 1831. Samuel Parry was a contractor and on coming to the middle west settled in Canton, Illinois. He afterward lived in Viola, Mercer county, this state, before coming to Galesburg, where he continued in business as a contractor, becoming senior partner of the firm of Parry & Stevens. He was thus long associated with industrial interests in this city but is now living retired, his former enterprise and perseverance having brought to him the substantial competence that now enables him to enjoy rest from further labor. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has served as school director but has never sought nor held political office. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Central Congregational church, and during the years of his residence in Galesburg his well spent life has ever commanded the confidence and good-will of those who know him. Unto him and his wife were born four children but the first two, Jeanette and Mary, are deceased. The others are Dr. H. E. Parry and Mrs. Grubb, who was born in Galesburg, July 7, 1873, and by her marriage has become the mother of two children: Samuel Parry, born in Galesburg, September 18, 1893; and Jeanette Parry, born in this city, July 11, 1901.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Grubb has voted with the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a member of Central Congregational church, is serving as one of its trustees and is interested in its various lines of work. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge and to the Country Club, and those who know him—and his friends are many—find him a social, genial gentleman, always courteous and approachable. He has long since learned not to select the second best but to choose those things which count for greatest worth in business, in municipal affairs and in character development.

BENJAMIN F. ARNOLD.

During more than a half century Benjamin F. Arnold has figured conspicuously in the public life of Galesburg and Knox county, as a lawyer, a real-estate dealer and an agriculturist, and as a citizen whose interest in public affairs has prompted active and helpful cooperation in many measures for the general good. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his life such might be given in these words: A progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; and a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice. He was

born in Otsego county, New York, July 26, 1833. His father, Horace Arnold, was a native of Greene county, New York, and a son of the Rev. Horace Arnold, Sr., who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He became a minister of the Baptist church and, removing with his wife to Cairo, Dutchess county, New York, they there spent their remaining days, passing away at an advanced age. Their family numbered four or five sons, including Horace Arnold, who was reared in the Empire state and served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812. In early life he learned and followed the mason's trade. From Greene county he removed to Otsego county, New York, about 1817, and later became a resident of Delaware county, that state, where he resided for some time and there died in 1850, at the age of fifty-two years. In early manhood he had wedded Harriet Hine, who was born in Greene county, New York, and after his death came to Galesburg, to live with her son Benjamin F., with whom she remained for thirty years, passing away at the age of ninety-three years. She was of the Methodist faith, while her husband held to the Universalist faith. In their family were fifteen children, fourteen of whom reached years of maturity: Mortimer; Noble; Mrs. Hannah Wilbur; Martha, who became the wife of Ichabod Wilbur; Seymour; Elijah; Edward; George; Benjamin F.; Elida; Harriet, who married Hiram C. Smith; William; Julia, who also married; and Mary. The other member of the family died in early life.

Benjamin F. Arnold spent the greater part of his youthful days upon a farm in Delaware county, New York, pursuing his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouses, where the curriculum was limited, yet thorough instruction was given in the fundamental studies. Later he became a clerk in a hotel, following that pursuit in the winter months, while the summer seasons were devoted to agricultural pursuits. At length he came west to Galesburg in 1856 and has since made his home here, covering a period of fifty-five years. The first salary which he ever earned here was fifty cents per day. In the winter he took up the profession of teaching but later turned his attention to the real-estate business and while thus engaged began studying law in Galesburg under the direction of Judge Smith and E. P. Williams. In May, 1862, he was admitted to the bar and for about fifteen years continued in the practice of law, being associated for half of the time with Judge Douglass and during the remainder with Judge Kitchell. His business often took him to Springfield, where he made the office of Abraham Lincoln his headquarters. This was in 1857 and 1858. In 1860 he attended the democratic national convention at Baltimore. It was in that convention that he heard Ben Butler's famous speech. Mr. Arnold had been reared in the democratic faith but after spending some time in Missouri and Kansas and being a witness of the conditions that there existed he joined the ranks of the new republican party and has never faltered in his allegiance thereto since that time. Moreover, he has ever kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, supporting his position by intelligent and comprehensive argument. For over a half century he has also been engaged in the real-estate business and his operations in that field have been unusually profitable, contributing at the same time to the welfare and progress of the community. He has laid out twelve additions to the city of Galesburg and has erected over two hundred houses, selling them on monthly payments. He has also carried on farming on an extensive scale, cultivating not less than a section

of land for over forty years. In the summer of 1857 he purchased a quarter section of land and throughout that summer engaged in breaking prairie. This was the beginning of his connection with farming interests, with which he has since been identified, and the rich soil of the Prairie state has amply rewarded his efforts in this direction.

On the 26th of May, 1864, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Ella Ferris, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Ferris. Mrs. Arnold was born in Galesburg, while her parents were natives of New York, the birth of her father having occurred north of Utica, where her grandfather had settled at an early day. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferris were early settlers of Galesburg, the former spending his first year in Knox county in a dugout. He was, indeed, one of the earliest settlers here and his labors constituted an element in the growth and progress of the community. His father, Sylvanus H. Ferris, was one of the first residents of Galesburg, sent out here to locate Knox College. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferris there were born five children who reached adult age: Alfred, who was supposed to have been murdered by the Mormons when on his way to California; Harriet; Ella, who became Mrs. Arnold; Timothy; and Lilly C., the wife of Congressman Prince, of Galesburg. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold there were born nine children, Ella May, the eldest, became the wife of Edwin M. Williams but both are now deceased. They had two children, Dorothy and Edwin. Laura, the second daughter, is the wife of George A. Felt, of Galesburg, and they have two children, Eleanor and Rebecca. Henry, who is engaged in the insurance business in Galesburg, married Anna Ward, of Springfield, and has two children, Esther Pauline and Henry Ferris. Wilfred, a lawyer of Galesburg, wedded Nina Lahann, of Monmouth, Illinois, and has one daughter, Katherine. Frances is the wife of Frederick C. Wood, of Galesburg. Louis E., a dentist of Salt Lake City, Utah, wedded Marie Raymond, and they have one son, Raymond. Ray M. is a lawyer and also owns large tracts of land in this vicinity. Elizabeth H. is the wife of Dr. Charles H. Lowman, of Los Angeles, California, and Harriet is at home. The mother is a member of the Congregational church and Mr. Arnold is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Vesper Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Galesburg Chapter, R. A. M., and Galesburg Commandery, K. T. Mr. Arnold has lived in the same house for forty-seven years, his home being at No. 759 East Main street. From time to time, however, he has added improvements to his place, ever keeping it one of the attractive and modern residences of the city. In public affairs he has ever been deeply and helpfully interested and his name has become inseparably interwoven with the history of this city. For fifteen successive years he served as a member of the city council, ever exercising his official prerogatives in support of measures for the general good. For one term he served as mayor of Galesburg and he has assisted in the execution of many public commissions. He was on the building committee for the erection of the Central Congregational church, also for the public library, the Brown Hotel, the Union Hotel, the Commercial block and the gymnasium of Knox College. For many years he has been one of the trustees of Knox College and at all times has been a friend and champion of education. Such in brief is the life history of Benjamin F. Arnold, who though he has now passed the age of seventy-eight years is still in a considerable measure an active factor in the

business life and interests of his adopted county. His intellect early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins and industry became the beacon light of his life. He realized, too, the fact that opportunities slip away from the sluggard and tauntingly play before the dreamer but that they surrender to the individual with high purpose, undaunted courage and indefatigable determination. He has, therefore, employed those qualities in every relation of life and has today "the blessed accompaniments of age—honor, riches, troops of friends."

ROBERT GORDON SINCLAIR.

Realizing at the outset of his business career that success has its root in unfaltering diligence and determination, Robert Gordon Sinclair has employed those qualities in the attainment of the present enviable position which he occupies in business circles. He is now engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, ices and soft drinks, employing about eighteen people. He was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1866, and is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Griffith) Sinclair. The father's birth occurred in that county, August 24, 1839, but the mother was a native of Wales, her birth occurring in that little rock-ribbed country on the 10th of March, 1834. She was only four years of age when she was brought to the United States by her parents, who established their home near Ebensburg in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. Alexander Sinclair pursued his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and in early manhood engaged for a time in teaching school, but eventually took up the occupation of farming and, on removing westward, in 1870, established his home near South Haven, in Van Buren county, Michigan. There he worked in a sawmill until the fall of 1876, when he removed to Livingston county, Illinois, where he followed farming until 1910. His well directed labors during all these years had brought him a substantial measure of success and thus with a handsome competence to meet his needs through his remaining days he retired to private life. In his political views he is a republican, always loyal to the party, yet never seeking nor desiring office. He has served as school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their lives have ever been in consistent harmony with their professions. They are the parents of five children, namely: Barbara E., at home; Robert Gordon, of this review; Evan Barker, of Galesburg; and Mary F. and Irwin A., both at home.

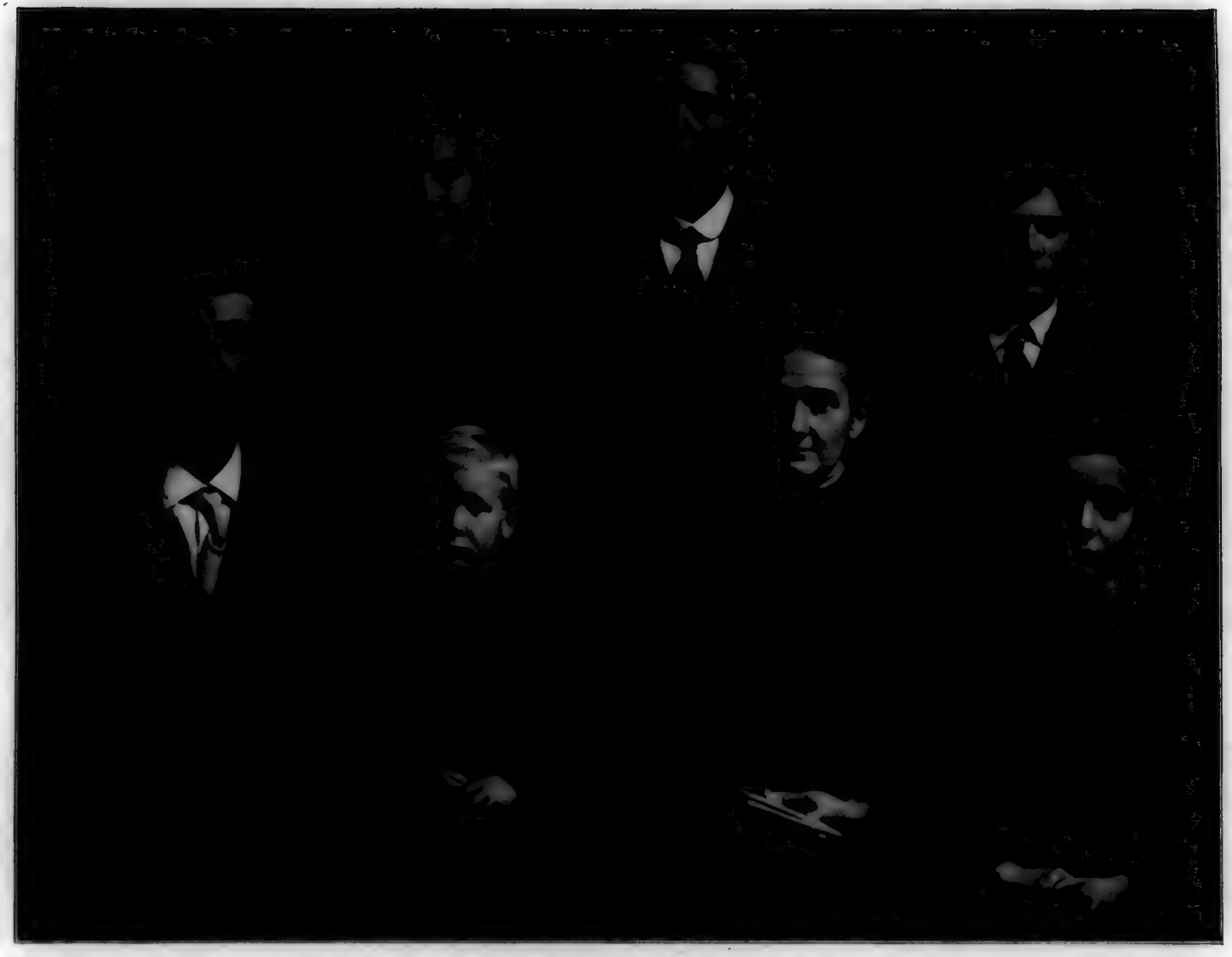
In the public schools of Michigan and of Livingston county, Illinois, Robert G. Sinclair pursued his education and in his youth worked upon his father's farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and cultivation of the fields. He was twenty-two years of age when he abandoned the plow in order to become connected with commercial interests, which he believed would prove more congenial and hoped would prove more profitable. For three years he was employed in a grocery store in Pontiac, Illinois, and then embarked in business on his own account, forming a partnership with S. W. Strong for the conduct of a grocery store in Pontiac. After two years he purchased his partner's interest and carried on the business

alone until October, 1899, when he sold out and went upon the road as a traveling salesman. In the spring of 1901 he came to Galesburg and established an ice-cream business which he carried on independently for two years. He then sold a half interest to his brother, E. B. Sinclair, and in 1909 they removed from their old location at No. 471 East South street to the adjoining building, thus obtaining more commodious quarters. On selling his interest in the business to his brother, R. G. Sinclair removed to Pontiac where he engaged in the real-estate business for two years. He was also circuit clerk of Livingston county for four years and then returned to Galesburg where he again became interested in business, now employing from fifteen to eighteen people in the manufacture of ice cream, ices and soft drinks. His enterprise has assumed extensive proportions, its sales reaching a large annual figure, owing to the excellence of their output and their reliability and enterprising business methods.

On the 2d of October, 1895, Mr. Sinclair was united in marriage to Miss Maude Thompson, a daughter of Hugh and Frances (Ketcham) Thompson, of Pontiac. Their children are five in number, namely: Robert Elwood, born in Pontiac, Illinois, August 17, 1897; Clyde Evan, born in Pontiac, January 25, 1899; Maude Louise, whose birth occurred in that city on the 23d of February, 1903; William Gordon, born on the 25th of December, 1905, in Pontiac; and Margaret Frances, born there March 5, 1908. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair have a wide acquaintance in Galesburg and enjoy the high regard of their many friends. His political support is given to the republican party and he has always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is now acting as a trustee of the church to which he belongs. He is likewise a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen camp and the Galesburg Club. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, find him a social, genial gentleman, and his business associates speak in high terms of his enterprise, progressiveness and thorough reliability.

H. R. GRIFFITH.

H. R. Griffith, whose well cultivated farm forms one of the attractive features of Cedar township, was born on his father's homestead south of Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, on the 8th of January, 1861. His father, Morris Griffith, was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having there occurred on the 17th of February, 1836. When a lad of four years he removed with his parents to Ohio, where they resided until 1852, when they came to Illinois, settling in the vicinity of Galesburg. There Mr. Griffith continued to live until the year prior to his death, when he went to reside with a son living north of Galesburg, where he passed away on December 9, 1906, being laid to rest in the cemetery at Knoxville. His parents, Abel and Hannah (Gore) Griffith, also spent their latter days in Knox county. For his wife and helpmate Morris Griffith chose Miss Elizabeth Harmony, their marriage being celebrated on the 27th of December, 1859. Mrs. Griffith, who was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, died in



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Knox county on February 12, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Griffith there were born seven children, of whom our subject was the eldest. Etta, the second in order of birth who was born on the 22d of May, 1862, was married on March 28, 1895, to G. C. Hutson, and is now living in the vicinity of Arkansas City, Kansas. William E., whose birth occurred on the 18th of January, 1864, married Mattie Brooks on January 27, 1892, and resides near Galesburg. Arthur, who was born on January 22, 1866, chose for his wife Ella Hutson, to whom he was married on March 17, 1898, now living near Galesburg. Frank M., born on the 24th of August, 1868, was married on the 20th of October, 1898, to Lennie Hutson and is living near Knoxville. Mary E., the next in order of birth, was born on the 21st of April, 1871, and died on the 21st of September, 1872, being laid to rest in the cemetery at Knoxville. Jessie A. was born on the 21st of June, 1877, and on December 27, 1900, married Marvin McGahey. The parents were earnest members of the Presbyterian church, while his political support Mr. Griffith accorded to the republican party. He took an active interest in all public affairs and held some of the township offices, the duties of which he discharged with efficiency.

Born and reared on a farm, Mr. Griffith has always been more or less actively identified with agricultural pursuits. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools, after the completion of which he entered Knox College at Galesburg. He remained at home with his parents until he was thirty-two years of age, when he came to his present place on section 20, Cedar township. He owns eighty-seven and a half acres of land here upon which he has made most extensive improvements, having erected some fine buildings, planted an orchard and grove, in addition to effecting various minor changes. He has applied himself diligently and intelligently to the cultivation of this property, his efforts in this direction having been rewarded in a most substantial and gratifying manner. In addition to his fine home farm he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Dundy county, Nebraska, while his wife has forty acres in Orange township, this county.

On the 24th of August, 1893, Mr. Griffith was married to Miss Flora A. Parmenter, whose birth occurred in Orange township, Knox county, on the 1st of November, 1868. Her paternal grandparents were among the pioneer settlers of the county and here her father, John Parmenter, whose birth occurred January 18, 1842, was united in marriage on December 31, 1867, to Miss Anna Haynes, who was born December 10, 1842. Both parents passed away in the same year, the father on December 29, 1880, and the mother on August 29 of that year. Mrs. Griffith was the eldest of the four children born of this union. In order of birth the other three are as follows: Asa H., a resident of Galesburg, whose birth occurred on the 16th of June, 1870; Charles E., who was born on May 21, 1875, now living in Watertown, Illinois; and Lenna, whose birth occurred on the 18th of November, 1877, the wife of Henry Godfrey, of Kansas. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Griffith five children have been born: Jessie May, who was born on the 6th of November, 1894; Claude Russell, whose birth occurred on October 25, 1895; Harold O., born on the 19th of December. 1897; Mary L., born February 17, 1903; and John Herbert, who was born on the 18th of December, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith after coming to their present location united with the Congregational church of Abingdon and are devoted members thereof. Mr. Griffith has now held for over six years the office of deacon, while his wife has for five years been assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. His political prerogatives Mr. Griffith exercises in support of the men and measures of the republican party and he has served in the capacity of school director and tax collector.

SIMEON B. DAVIS.

Death gives the perspective which enables one to judge of the real worth of an individual, placing him in proper relation with his contemporaries and those things which went to make up his life's contacts and experiences. Judged from the standpoint of success and of personal character, Simeon B. Davis measured up to the highest standard of manhood and of citizenship and was honored and respected by all who knew him. His life record covered the intervening period between the 7th of December, 1836, on which day his birth occurred in Ashland county, Ohio, and the first of March, 1909, when he passed away in Galesburg. His parents were Amos and Nancy (Crawford) Davis, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and the former was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Crawford, an officer of the war of 1812.

At the usual age Simeon B. Davis became a pupil in the public schools near his father's home and throughout his life he continued his reading and study, thus adding greatly to his knowledge and promoting his efficiency as a factor in the world's work. When eighteen years of age he became a resident of McDonough county, Illinois, where for eight years he followed the profession of teaching, being regarded as one of the most capable and successful educators in that part of the state. He then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising and in addition to the cultivation of his fields engaged in shipping stock to the Chicago market for a number of years. His farm constituted a fine tract of land in Hire township, McDonough county, and he brought his fields under a high state of cultivation and added many substantial improvements to the place in the way of good buildings, well kept fences and the latest improved machinery. At length he retired from the farm and removed to Macomb, the county seat of McDonough county, where he established a marble and granite business, developing one of the leading monument enterprises in this part of the state. There he carried on business until 1887, when he removed to Galesburg and opened a similar establishment, which he conducted with profit up to the time of his death. In all of his business life he was strictly honorable and upright, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction, and by reason of the excellent work which he did he won a very gratifying patronage.

In September, 1860, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Artimesa Stambaugh, a daughter of the Rev. Adam and Margaret (Shields) Stambaugh. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother was born in Indiana but was reared in Canton, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born nine

children, Emma, Eva, Margaret, Elsie A., Stewart A., Alice J., Louie May, James E. and Stella, but the last named is now deceased. Mr. Davis was ever devoted to the welfare and happiness of his family and found his greatest joy in ministering to their pleasure. Following his demise Mrs. Davis carried on the business until July 1, 1910, when she was obliged to give it up in order to look after the realty interests of the estate. The business, however, is still continued by her son under the style of the S. B. Davis Granite Company.

In his political views Mr. Davis was a stalwart republican, recognized as one of the leaders of the party in the central section of Illinois. He was a pleasing public speaker and took prominent part in many of the presidential campaigns, speaking throughout the state and doing good service for the organization. In 1880 public honors were conferred upon him in his election to the office of state representative from the district comprising Warren and McDonough counties. During the regular session of 1881 and the special session of 1882 he was a member of several important committees and rendered valuable and efficient service in those connections to the commonwealth. He was always much interested in local progress and improvement and while residing in Galesburg served for several terms as a member of the city council, in which connection he exercised his official prerogatives in support of various progressive and beneficial measures. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and was ever a most loyal and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Following his demise the house of representatives of the Illinois legislature passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, by reason of the promulgation of an unappealable infinite decree, the Hon. Simeon B. Davis rests to-day in his last sleep at Galesburg, Illinois, and

"Whereas, the said Simeon B. Davis was an honored and respected member of this house, having served his people with distinction in the thirty-second and thirty-third general assemblies, and

"Whereas, in the departing of Mr. Davis to obey such divine decree, his city and state have sacrificed an upright and patriotic citizen, his family a kind and affectionate father and husband and his associates a friend.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the house of representatives of the state of Illinois, in regular session assembled that we deeply deplore the death of Mr. Davis and as a mark of respect to his memory, this house do now adjourn, and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the journal of this house and an engrossed copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased."

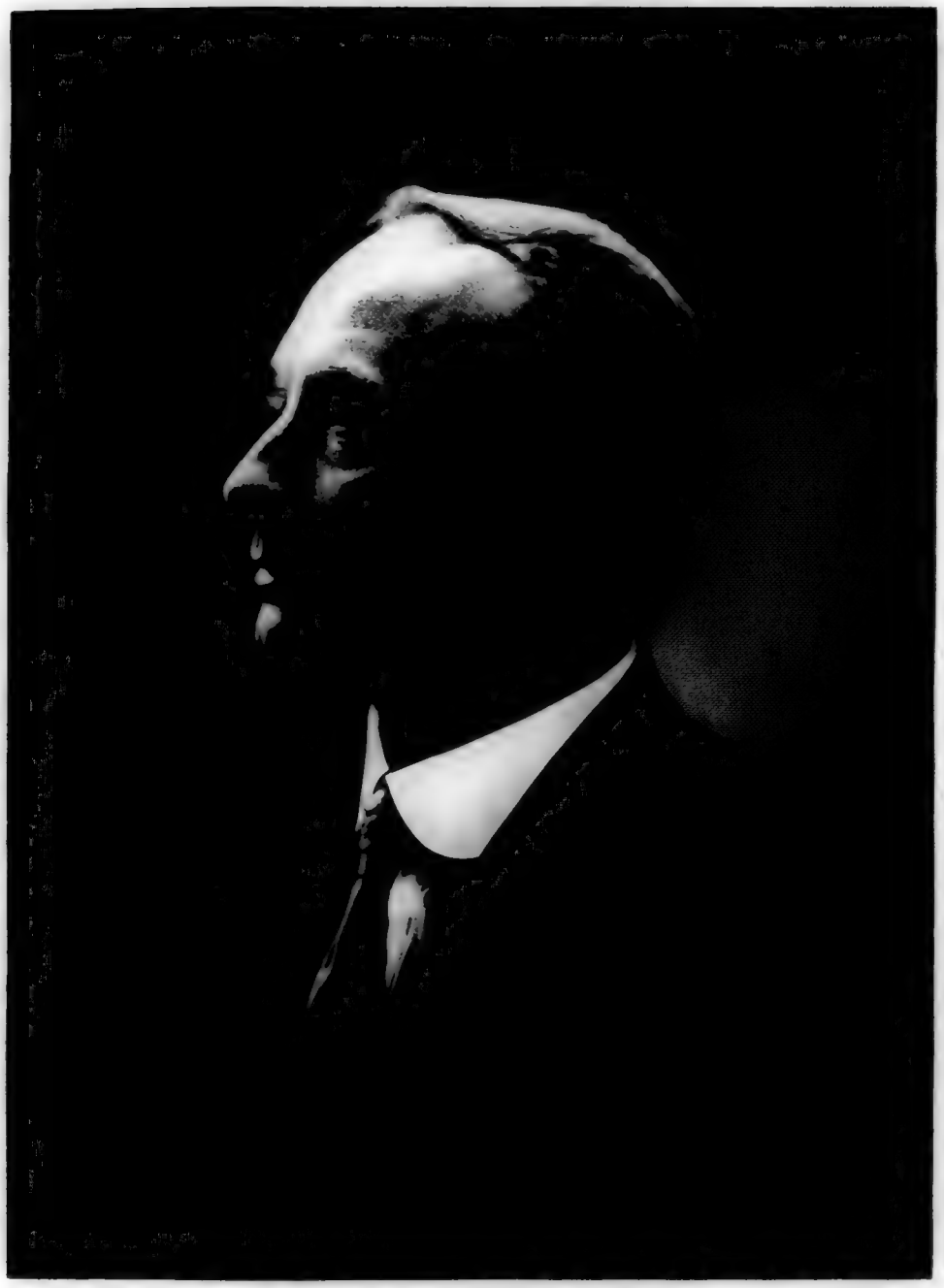
Mr. Davis was one of the most widely and favorably known of the residents of Galesburg and his influence was always found on the side of those activities which uplift mankind and promote general progress. He was a most earnest and helpful member of the church and the Methodist denomination in Galesburg owed much to his cooperation. In the funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Blodgett, of Cincinnati, who had formerly been his pastor, the minister said: "The deathlessness of the friendship existing between the man whose body lies before us and myself is evidence to me of the immortality of man." Later he said: "Mr. Davis was a man of virile blood. He

came of good ancestry of a class of men that make nations. He was drilled in the school of poverty and by an inherent force made himself felt in the state and in the city. He was not a trimmer, but had a broad charity in his judgments of others, although very positive in his own convictions of the right. As a churchman he believed thoroughly in the book, basing his beliefs more on a personal experience of God than on any critical analysis. He believed that the church is a means to an end and, therefore, utilized all of its forces not only as an unlift for society but for his own personal benefit. As a citizen he believed in the highest integrity of the state. His home life was like a midsummer dream, to him his wife was the pearly gate always through which he entered into all of his joys. I tested his friendship at a time which was critical in the history of this church and he was one of the few men who through his belief in the right made it possible for the church to be rebuilt. It was well worth to know such a man and enter with him into the inner circle of his friendship." There was in all the life record of Simeon B. Davis only such qualities as won him honor and respect. While he gained success, it was not this which secured for him the regard of his fellowmen, but the sterling traits of character which he ever displayed, the honor, integrity, kindly spirit and the words of helpfulness and cheer which he spoke, and thus it is that those things which men learn to value more than gold and gems are the treasures of friendship and memory.

ADDISON JOSIAH BOUTELLE.

Addison Josiah Boutelle, states attorney for Galesburg since 1900, his twelve years' connection with the office standing as incontrovertible evidence of his ability in the field of his chosen profession, was born November 9, 1869, on a farm near Rutland, La Salle county, Illinois. His father, Josiah Boutelle, died in 1872 but the mother, Mrs. Ellen (Hastie) Boutelle, is still living. She is a daughter of James H. Hastie, one of the early settlers of Sparta township, Knox county. In her girlhood she heard the Lincoln and Douglas debate held in Galesburg and has written an interesting account of that historic event and the incidents that occurred on that memorable day.

During the boyhood of Addison Josiah Boutelle the family removed to Knox county and he pursued his education in the Galesburg schools, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1887. He afterward entered Knox College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1891. He was a member of the Gnothautii Literary Society in Knox and was honored with its presidency. In debate he won the Colton prize for oratory. Nature endowed him with gifts that constituted an excellent foundation upon which to build his success at the bar for which he early made preparation by reading law in the office of the late J. J. Tunnicliff, former states attorney of Knox county. He was admitted to practice in 1893 and has since been continuously engaged in the work of his profession in this city. His constantly developing ability brought to him a growing clientage, his work increasing in volume and in importance as the years passed by. In 1897 he was elected



A. J. Boulelle

city attorney of Galesburg and was reelected in 1899, serving continuously for four years. In 1900 he was chosen states attorney, which office he has held to the present time, carefully safeguarding the interests of the district in the faithful and prompt discharge of his duties in that position.

Mr. Boutelle has always given his support to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and has done considerable campaign work under the direction of the state central committee in various cities of the state. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and in his life exemplifies many of the high principles of Masonry. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and he belongs to the Galesburg Business Men's Club.

On the 17th of October, 1899, in Galesburg, Mr. Boutelle was married to Miss Elizabeth Lee Switzer, a daughter of Charles E. and Mary B. Switzer. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Boutelle are well known socially in this city where they have long resided and where he has so directed his efforts that he is today classed with the leading lawyers, representative men and progressive and respected citizens.

HARLEY F. DRURY.

In the establishment and conduct of the florist's business Harley F. Drury has displayed an aptitude for successful management, combined with unfaltering determination and industry, that have brought him to a prominent position among the prosperous business men of Galesburg. This city has drawn a considerable quota of its citizens from New England and Mr. Drury is a representative of this class, having been born in Essex, Vermont, June 13, 1855. His parents were Jacob and Caroline (Bascom) Drury, also natives of the Green Mountain state. The former was a son of Isaac and Sallie (Herrick) Drury. They became the parents of seven children, Betsey, Annie, Daniel, Hannah, Jacob, Harriet and Mary Ann. The maternal grandfather of Harley F. Drury was a Vermont farmer and both he and his wife died at an old age after rearing a large family.

Jacob Drury, father of our subject, spent his youthful days in Vermont and was reared to the occupation of farming, which he chose as his life work, but after tilling the soil for a number of years he took up the business of manufacturing brick. He not only figured actively and prominently in business circles but also in connection with public affairs, holding a number of local offices and also representing his district in the state legislature. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church and were earnest, consistent Christian people. He died in Essex, Vermont, in 1889, at the age of eighty-one years, having for three years survived his wife, whose death occurred in 1886, when she was sixty-eight years of age. They were the parents of seven children: Hannah M., widow of the late Byron A. Stevens, of Galesburg; George B., now a resident of Essex, Vermont; Jannette, widow of the late C. C. Field, of Essex; Charles K., also living in Essex; Edwin I., deceased; Harley F.; and Homer D., likewise living in Essex, Vermont.

In the place of his nativity Harley F. Drury spent his youthful days and attended the public schools, afterward pursuing his studies in the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, from which he was graduated in 1875. Later he remained at home for two years, during which period he assisted his father in the office of the brickyard. His residence in Galesburg dates from 1878, at which time he entered the employ of Lake W. Sanborn as a clerk in his insurance office, there remaining for about two years. He next became connected with the grocery trade, spending two and one-half years in the employ of C. E. Landstrum. On the expiration of that period he established a grocery store on his own account, conducting it successfully for eighteen years, during which period he ever maintained an honorable position in commercial circles. He then sold out and turned his attention to the cultivation of flowers, establishing greenhouses which are situated on Broad, Sanborn and Cherry streets and which contain forty-five thousand square feet. Here he raises almost every variety of flowers and the business has grown rapidly until now his sales reach a large annual figure. He is likewise a director of the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank.

On the 28th of March, 1883, Mr. Drury was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Trask, a native of Ohio, as were her parents, Homer and Belinda (Lane) Trask, who emigrated to Galesburg about forty-five or fifty years ago, both having now passed away. They were survived by three daughters, Nellie, Kitty and May, while a son had died in early childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Drury have but one child, Louise, who is now attending the high school. The parents are members of the Christian Science church, and in politics Mr. Drury is a republican who has been somewhat active in local politics, serving for one term as alderman from the fifth ward. His position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one and he seeks always to aid the measures and movements for the general good. He is well known socially, holding membership in the Elks Club and in the Soangetaha Country Club and the Galesburg Club, being now president of the latter. For a third of a century he has been a resident of this city and the sterling traits of character which he has manifested throughout the entire period have gained for him the unqualified regard and good-will of his fellow men.

SETH CRUMP.

Seth Crump was a lifelong resident of Knox county and had a wide acquaintance, while his many sterling traits of character gained for him a position in public regard that made his death the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He was born near Hermon, in this county, November 24, 1842, a son of Madison and Rebecca (Massey) Crump, who were early settlers of this county. The father was both a farmer and carpenter. He followed these occupations for some time and also conducted a hotel in Knoxville during the early days, his hostelry being known as the Virginia Hotel. Both he and his wife remained worthy and respected residents of Knoxville until called to their final rest.

Seth Crump spent his youthful days under the parental roof and in his boyhood acquired his education in the public schools, which he attended through the

winter seasons, while the summer months were devoted to farm labor. After putting aside his text-books he gave all of his attention to farm work until the outbreak of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused and he offered his services to the government, enlisting from Knox county as a member of Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served throughout the Civil war, participating in many important engagements. After the close of hostilities, in all of which he bore himself with signal credit and honor, he returned to Knoxville and here remained until his death, which occurred on the 10th of December, 1908, when he had reached the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. Crump had been married on the 15th of August, 1870, to Miss Henrietta Woolsey, of Knoxville, who was born here on the 23d of December, 1853, a daughter of William and Margaret Woolsey, who were natives of Pennsylvania and at an early period in the development of this part of the state came to Knox county, where they resided until called to their final home. In their family were eleven children, namely: Frederick, now deceased; James, who served as a soldier of Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and is now a resident of Iowa; Henry, who also served in the Civil war and is now living in Atlantic, Iowa; John, who valiantly espoused the cause of the Union on southern battlefields and also makes his home in Atlantic; Byram, now deceased; Wright, who has also passed away; Henrietta, now Mrs. Crump; Kate, the wife of William Meecham, of Knoxville; Clayton, a resident of Atlantic, Iowa; William, of Atlantic, Iowa, and Fayette, deceased. The father of Mrs. Crump was also a soldier in the Union army and died from wounds while in the service—and thus the family made a splendid record for loyalty and bravery.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crump were born three children, the elder being Mina L., wife of Claude Vangilder, now deceased; Catherine, the wife of William Venell, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Valda, a son, living at home with his mother. Mr. Crump always maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also interested in local affairs and at one time served as city marshal of Knoxville. His aid and cooperation could ever be counted upon to further progressive public movements and he was accounted a valued citizen, upright and honorable, his sterling worth winning for him the confidence and good-will of all who knew him. He had a wide acquaintance in Knox county, where his entire life was passed, and many of the comrades of his youth remained the friends of his manhood, indicating that his life record was ever a creditable one.

JAMES C. SIMPSON.

There have been many theories advanced concerning success, but careful analysis of the lives of many men, who have risen from comparative obscurity in business to a position of prominence, indicates the fact that all honorable success has had its root in straightforward dealing, indefatigable industry and persistent purpose. Such has been the record of the senior partner and manager of the firm of James C. Simpson & Company, operating country lumberyards, and president of the Simpson, McClure Lumber Company of Galesburg.

James C. Simpson was born in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1864, and his parents, William E. and Sarah Ann (Means) Simpson, were also natives of that state. The former was a son of John H. and Eliza (Lewis) Simpson. John H. Simpson, born in Virginia, was a farmer by occupation. His family included William, Jane, Ann, David, Thomas, Irwin, Caroline, Theodosia and Harry. Of these David and Thomas were killed while serving as soldiers in the Union army. The maternal grandfather of James C. Simpson was Edward Means, a native of Pennsylvania, who engaged in both merchandising and farming. He married a Miss Hopkins, who died at a comparatively early age, while Mr. Means lived to the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were Sarah Ann, Jane, Dr. William A. Means, the Rev. Theodore Means, Mary, Charlotte, Thompson, Milton and Thomas. The last two died while serving in the Union army during the Civil war.

William E. Simpson, father of James C. Simpson, was reared in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, pursued his education there and became a public-school teacher and farmer. He served as a soldier in the Civil war for one year, acting as assistant to the surgeon and doing duty on a federal hospital boat on the James river. He passed away at Punxsutawney in 1906, at the age of sixty-five years. His first wife, Sarah Ann Means, had died in 1873, at the age of thirty years. Both were members of the Presbyterian church and were consistent Christian people. For his second wife William E. Simpson married Miss Anna North. There were six children born of the first marriage, of whom three are now living: James C.; Mrs. Etta Farrand, of Chicago; and Wade M., of Galesburg. Frank, Clayton, and Ida died at an early age. The children of the second marriage were also six in number: Blanche, the wife of Lex N. Mitchell, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania; Burt, living in Kewanee, Missouri; Blaine, a resident of Oregon; Mrs. Catharine Lindsay, of Portland, Oregon; Vere, living in Punxsutawney; and Raymond, whose home is in Lawrenceville, Illinois.

The youthful days of James C. Simpson were spent on a farm in the vicinity of Punxsutawney. He attended the district school, while later he became a student of the Covode (Pa.) Academy and in J. C. Duncan's Business College of Davenport, Iowa. He came to the middle west in 1884, making his headquarters first at Albany, Illinois. He had previously engaged in teaching through three winter terms in the country schools of his native state, and also followed that profession for three terms in Whiteside county, Illinois. During the first five years of his residence in this state he was also employed during the summer months as a clerk on a Mississippi river steamboat, and later as a traveling salesman for a wholesale lumber house, which he represented for six years. In the winter of 1894 he became a resident of Galesburg, where he has since made his home. Unfaltering industry and careful expenditure enabled him here to embark in business on his own account. He purchased the lumberyard owned by O. Hawkinson & Company and conducted the business under the name of J. C. Simpson & Company. This yard was afterward incorporated under the name of the Simpson, McClure Lumber Company. During the seventeen years of his residence in Galesburg he has made for himself a creditable position in its business circles. Promptness, reliability and persistency of purpose have been the factors employed in the attainment of success and have gained for him an enviable position among Galesburg's leading citizens.

On the 17th of February, 1897, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Harriette H. Post, a daughter of General Philip Sidney and Cornelia A. (Post) Post, natives of New York. Mrs. Simpson's father served in the Civil war and was afterward made consul at Vienna. Subsequently he served as congressman, from 1887 until his death in January, 1895. His wife passed away in 1908. They were the parents of three children, Harriette H., Philip S., and William S. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have five children, Sidney, Cornelia, William, Harriet and Mary. The family reside at No. 516 North Prairie street and theirs is one of the hospitable homes of the city. In his political views Mr. Simpson is a republican and, while never seeking nor desiring office, has always kept well informed on the general issues and questions of the day. He holds membership in the Galesburg and Elk Clubs and of the former is a director. He is also one of the trustees of Galesburg Hospital and the present chairman of its board. In all his life, duty and honor have been his watchwords and justice has been one of his strong characteristics. In his business career he is prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprise and continually broadening opportunities.

THOMAS KEEFE.

The United States has become peopled by the native sons of every country and among the worthy residents that the green isle of Erin has furnished to Galesburg is numbered Thomas Keefe, now one of the prosperous lumber merchants of this city. He is a self-made man, starting out in life empty-handed and depending upon industry, perseverance and diligence for his success. He still continues active in trade circles although he is now seventy-two years of age. He was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, April 22, 1839, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Farrell) Keefe, who were also natives of the same place. There they were reared and married and in the early '50s they came to the United States, settling in Delaware county, New York, where the father secured employment in a tannery. He worked in that way for six or seven years and then began farming, which he followed in Delaware county until his death. His wife passed away in the same locality. They were members of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Keefe gave his political allegiance to the democratic party. In their family were the following children: Patrick, John and Maria, all now deceased; Thomas, of this review; Luke and Margaret, who have also passed away; Catherine, the wife of James W. Tucker, of Cooperstown, New York; and Michael, deceased.

Thomas Keefe was a lad in his teens when he accompanied his parents on the long voyage across the Atlantic to the United States. His education, which had been begun in the schools of his native country, was continued in the public schools of New York, and for a time he gave his attention to farm work in the Empire state, but in 1861 he came to the middle west, settling in Henderson township, this county, where he entered the employ of Henry and Will Sisson, working on a farm for three years. He was afterward employed for a year by Captain Grant and spent a similar period on the Potter farm. Twenty years

were passed in the employ of G. W. Barnett in the grain business and during the last seven years of that period he was in partnership with Mr. Barnett in the grain trade at St. Augustine, Illinois. At the time the Santa Fe Railroad was being built he came to Galesburg and established a lumber business at his present location. During the years of his connection with the business interests of this city he has made steady progress, has a well equipped lumberyard and enjoys a good patronage.

On the 22d of December, 1864, Mr. Keefe was united in marriage to Miss Winifred O'Hare, a daughter of Simon O'Hare, of Tuam, Galway County, Ireland. The children of this marriage are: John, now living in Sioux City, Iowa; Winifred, who is the wife of John Scanlon, of Chicago, and has four children; Marie, Genevieve, John and George; Frank, living in San Francisco, California; Ursula and Teresa, both at home; Ita, who is the wife of T. H. Kevlin, of Chicago, and has one child, Marion; Anastasia, living in Chicago; and Regina, at home. The wife and mother died July 18, 1907, at the age of sixty-three years, her death having occurred at her home in Galesburg.

In politics Mr. Keefe is independent, voting as his judgment dictates rather than by the promptings of party rule. He is a member of the Corpus Christi Catholic church and also holds membership with the Knights of Columbus. He may truly be called a self-made man and as the architect of his own fortune has builded wisely and well. He has never allowed obstacles or difficulties to discourage him and his persistency of purpose and energy have opened for him the way to success.

ISAAC FRANK COLE.

For the past thirty-one years Isaac Frank Cole has been successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a hundred and twenty acres of land, located two miles south of Williamsfield. His birth occurred two miles east of here in Brimfield township, Peoria county, on the 21st of December, 1851. He is of English extraction in the paternal line, his grandparents having come from Yorkshire, while his father, William F. Cole, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania on the 18th of July, 1818. Upon their arrival in this country the family located in Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Pittsburg. In his early manhood William F. Cole came west, settling in Brimfield township, Peoria county, in the spring of 1844. There he engaged in farming until 1854, when he removed with his family to Millbrook township, where he acquired one hundred and twenty acres of land that he cultivated until his death on December 23, 1883. For his wife Mr. Cole chose Miss Mary Ann Cutter, who was born in the vicinity of Ashland, Richland county, Ohio, on the 29th of July, 1829. As a child of four years she accompanied her people on their removal to Peoria county in 1833, and there she was reared to womanhood and married on the 16th of April, 1846. She survived her husband for a number of years, her death occurring on March 15, 1894. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, as follows: John, a veteran of the Civil war, who is a physician in Williamsfield; one, who died in infancy; William H., who is farming in the



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ISAAC F. COLE AND FAMILY

vicinity of Joplin, Missouri; Isaac Frank, our subject; Charles, a farmer near Iota, Allen county, Kansas; Sarah, the wife of G. L. Doubet; Lucy, who married George Nelson, of Elmwood; Minnie, who died at the age of thirteen; Lemuel, who is a farmer of Canada; Marge, who died on the 11th of May, 1903, the wife of Samuel M. Parker; Fred G., who lives in Truro township; Job, who resides in Williamsfield; and Newton J., residing a half mile south of Williamsfield, who is a rural mail carrier.

There were no particular events in the early life of Isaac Frank Cole to differentiate it from those of other lads reared in the rural communities at that period. He attended the district schools until he had mastered the common branches of English learning, and during that time he was also laying the foundation of a future agricultural career by assisting his father with the work of the fields and care of the stock. Laying aside his school books, he gave his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits in Peoria county until he had attained the age of twenty-five years. On the 16th of April, 1877, he came to Knox county, settling on a rented farm for three years, whence, in 1880, he removed onto the place where he has ever since lived. He has one hundred and twenty acres of land here that he has brought under high cultivation during the long period of his ownership. Mr. Cole has prospered in both his general farming and stock-raising, and from year to year has made such improvements in his property as his circumstances would warrant. All of the buildings now standing on the place have been erected since he bought it. His barns are large and commodious, affording ample shelter for his stock and grain, and he also has substantial outbuildings for the protection of farming implements and a very comfortable farm house. He has always given his undivided attention to the plowing, sowing and harvesting of his fields, and to his painstaking application is probably attributable much of his success. His land is very productive and he annually realizes a goodly dividend on his summer's labor.

On the 11th of January, 1877, Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ann Nelson, whose natal day was the 14th of September, 1854. Mrs. Cole is a daughter of Josiah and Margaret (King) Nelson, the father a native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in the vicinity of Altoona in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have been the parents of eight children: John, who was born November 27, 1877, and died at the age of eleven months; Mary Ann, whose birth occurred on the 5th of March, 1879: Maude, born on November 18, 1880; Lemuel J., whose natal day was the 11th of February, 1884; Marge who was born on May 6, 1886; Sarah, who was born May 13, 1888, and died on the 25th of February, 1889; Martha, who was born September 16, 1889; and F. H., who was born on the 23rd of August, 1891. Maude, who is the third in order of birth, married Harry F. Blank and they have four children: Wilbur; Grace, who died at the age of six weeks: Dwayne; and Edna. Lemuel J., the eldest living son, married Mary A. Lagergren, and they have two daughters, Marie and Ann. Marge, the next in order of birth, became the wife of Alfred H. Lamboley, and they had two children: Jeannette; and Charles who died November, 20, 1911.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Cole are confined to his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. In his political views he has always been a stanch republican, but has never had either the time or inclination to enter public life, all his energies finding ample scope in the development of his personal interests, in which he has met with success.

FRANK E. WOOLSEY.

The late Frank E. Woolsey, for many years engaged in the harness and saddlery business in Knoxville, was born here, on the 30th of August, 1851, and was a son of Edwin and Mary (Tingle) Woolsey. The father was a native of the state of New York, where he engaged in farming until 1848 when he came to Knoxville. Soon after his arrival here he engaged in business, continuing to be identified with the commercial activities of the town until his retirement. He had resided here but a short time when he was married to Miss Tingle, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of six sons and two daughters, as follows: Frank E., our subject, who was the eldest; James E., who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Chicago; Charles, who is living near La Junta, Colorado; Hattie, who died at the age of eighteen years; Ida; George, who is also deceased; Arthur, a brick mason of Knoxville; and Leroy, who is deceased. The mother passed away in 1907, at the age of seventy-nine, while the father was eighty-four years of age when he died in 1910. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted and gone to the front from Knoxville, when hostilities first broke out, continuing in the service for three years.

Frank E. Woolsey was educated in the common schools of Knoxville, and when old enough to commence preparations for his life work, learned the harness-maker's trade. He followed this for a time in his native town, when he went to Moline and subsequently took a position on the road. Withdrawing he returned to Knoxville and established a harness and saddlery business that he conducted until his death, which occurred on May 30, 1895. The business was continued for about a year thereafter under the supervision of his widow, who then disposed of it.

Rock Island, Illinois, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Woolsey, on the 19th of March, 1882, to Miss Hannah Arabella Simpson. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Jesse Swan and Eliza (Gunnell) Simpson. Her father was also a native of Westmoreland county, his birth occurring in Hempfield township, on the 18th of November, 1815, his parents being James and Hannah (Steinmetz) Simpson. James Simpson was born and reared in Scotland, whence he emigrated to America in the very early days, locating in Pennsylvania before the war of 1812, in which he participated. His wife was a native of Germany and a daughter of John and Mary Steinmetz, who were also among the early settlers of Westmoreland county. Mrs. Woolsey was born on the old homestead in Pennsylvania, where her grandfather Simpson lived and died. In the maternal line Mrs. Woolsey is of French extraction, her great-grandfather having emigrated to America from France in the early days of the last century and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The grand-

father, Corbin Gunnell resided there until 1862, when he removed to Moline, Illinois, where he for many years was engaged in the dry-goods business, but he was living retired at the time of his death, which occurred in Moline. His parents were Jonathan and Parmelia Gunnell, the father a veteran of the Revolution having served under General Washington. Jesse Swan Simpson, Mrs. Woolsey's father, came to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1869, locating in Coe township, where he bought a farm that he operated until his death on the 30th of June, 1903, in his eighty-seventh year. Her mother, who died very suddenly from heart failure on October 4, 1908, at the age of eighty-six, was born in Pennsylvania, on the 11th of May, 1823. Of their marriage there were born six sons and five daughters, as follows: Benjamin F., who is now deceased, a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted from Pennsylvania; Maria C., the wife of Joseph Askew, of Cordova township, Rock Island county; Mary Jane, who died when she was twenty-four; Silas M., who resides near Hillsdale, Rock Island county; Jesse L. and Almira, twins, the latter the wife of William Aldridge of Port Byron, and the former also a resident of Rock Island county; Mrs. Woolsey; Emma C., the wife of John Groom, editor of the Aurora Daily Beacon, of Aurora Illinois; Curtis, who is living in St. Louis; Elmer E., a farmer of North Dakota; and Ulysses Grant, who is a resident of Rock Island, so named from General Grant, a cousin of Mr. Simpson. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey there was born one son, Jesse Francis, a manufacturing chemist connected with the firm of Strong, Cobb & Company of Cleveland. He married Miss Maude Belle Johnston, a native of Indiana, and they have one son, Robert J. Woolsey.

Mr. Woolsey was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his widow and son, and fraternally he was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He belonged to the Sons of Veterans and his political support he gave to the republican party. Mrs. Woolsey has continued to live in Knoxville ever since the death of her husband, where she owns a very pleasant residence and has many friends, by whom she is held in high esteem.

LUCIAN P. STEEPLETON.

Lucian P. Steepleton, who is conducting a grocery and meat market on North Cherry street, is one of the enterprising and progressive merchants of Galesburg. He was born on a farm in the vicinity of Gilson, Knox county, on the 17th of September, 1867, and is a son of Harrison and Ellen (Parkins) Steepleton. The father was a native of Indiana, his birth occurring in the vicinity of Harrisburg, on August 16, 1831, while the mother was born in Illinois, in November, 1841. Harrison Steepleton, who was an agriculturist, came to Illinois in his early manhood, locating at North Henderson, this county. There he engaged in farming for a while but subsequently removed to the vicinity of Gilson, where he was later married. Agricultural pursuits engaged his energies during the entire period of his active life, but he has now withdrawn from the work of the fields and is living retired in Gilson. He has always taken much interest in public affairs, although he was never an office seeker, and gives his political support to the republican party. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Steepleton numbered nine,

as follows: Lorena, who is deceased; Winfield Scott, who is a resident of Gilson; and Melissa, Ella and Dorrance, all of whom are deceased; Lucian P., our subject; Vesta, the wife of Charles I. Butt, who resides five miles east of Knoxville; Jennie, the wife of Edward Hiler of Knoxsville; and Ed, who is also a resident of Gilson.

The public schools of Gilson provided Lucian P. Steepleton with an education, and after he was graduated from the high school, he taught for two years in one of the near-by districts. At the expiration of that time he applied himself to learning telegraphy and when he had mastered the key, he was appointed assistant agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Oneida. He remained in the service of this company for ten years, withdrawing from their employ at the end of that time to become superintendent of the Galesburg & Great Eastern. When their coal fields were exhausted he gave up railroading in order to engage in mercantile pursuits. He first embarked in the grocery business at Wataga, where he conducted a store for eighteen months. At the end of that time he went to Oneida, where he operated a similar enterprise for three years. Disposing of his store, he withdrew from commercial activities and for ten years gave his entire time and attention to the fraternal insurance business in Galesburg. During that period he was also secretary for the Knox County Farmers' Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company for four years. He subsequently returned to mercantile pursuits and is now conducting a grocery and meat market on North Cherry street. Enterprising and progressive in whatever he undertakes, Mr. Steepleton is meeting with success in his undertaking. He carries a comprehensive assortment of staple and fancy groceries that are attractively displayed, and in his market can be found a choice line of fresh and cured meats, fish, vegetables, fruits and dairy products. Care and discretion is always displayed in the selection of all brands he offers to his customers, it being his desire to provide the best the market affords for the price. Courtesy and consideration are shown to all who accord him their patronage and he exerts every effort to be accommodating. He is thoroughly modern in all of his ideas and believes that the best interests of both patrons and merchants are protected through the organization of the latter, whose effort it is to promote all of the public utilities. At the present time he is secretary of the Retail Merchants Association, having entered upon his duties in May, 1911, and enthusiastically champions its endeavors to advance the development of the community.

On the 11th of May, 1892, Mr. Steepleton was united in marriage to Miss Susan Wiles, a daughter of John and Margaret Wiles of Wataga, and they have become the parents of one child, Wyllys, whose birth occurred on the 30th of October, 1907. John Wiles was a native of England and there he passed the first eighteen years of his life. Believing that better advantages were afforded energetic and thrifty young men in America, at the end of that time he took passage for the United States, coming directly to Illinois. He first located in Peoria, where for many years he was employed in the coal mines. He subsequently retired to Wataga, where he passed away as did also the mother, and there Mrs. Steepleton was born on the 11th of April, 1870. Mr. Wiles was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his political support he gave to the democratic party.

The religious views of Mr. and Mrs. Steepleton are manifested through their membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. They take an active and helpful interest in the work of its various societies and departments, and for many years he has been teaching a Bible class, and he is also a member of the official board of stewards. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and he votes the prohibition ticket, thus voicing his views on the liquor traffic. Mr. Steepleton represents the class of citizens who can successfully conduct their personal interests and yet find time to fulfill their duties to society by giving assistance in advancing the welfare of the community along those lines that redound to the benefit of humanity at large.

JOHN C. TOLER, M. D.

While Dr. John C. Toler's degree indicates that he is qualified for the practice of medicine and in fact he devoted his attention to the profession for a number of years, he is now connected with commercial interests, having for some time been traveling representative for the Peru (Indiana) Refrigerator Company in eight of the central states. He was born in Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1860, a son of William T. Toler, a native of Virginia, whose father at one time was professor of Greek and Latin in a university at Winchester, Kentucky. William T. read medicine at an early age and when a young man went to Astoria, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of medicine successfully for more than forty years. He was also interested in a general store and in a drug store there and was an active, public-spirited man whose influence was always found on the side of progress and improvement. He was regarded as one of the most prominent, valued and honored citizens of his adopted town. He married Sarah A. Morrow, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Bath, Mason county, Illinois. Her death occurred December 13, 1911, in Astoria, at the advanced age of eighty years. In their family were four children of whom three are living: Temple E., who is a business man of Astoria; Allie E., a widow, living in that place; and Dr. Toler, of this review.

The last named, stimulated by the example and success of his father, took up the study of medicine following the acquirement of his early education in the public schools, and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis with the class of 1881. For five years he practiced in his native town, where he still has business interests, and in 1889 became a resident of Galesburg, where he became associated with Dr. Cowan in the drug business. After two years he purchased his partner's interests and conducted the store alone for a year. He then sold out and purchased the stock of Van Shack & Bellows Hardware Company, after which he conducted that business successfully for seven years, or until his health failed him and he was obliged to sell out. He then went to California where he spent two years and upon his recovery he returned to Galesburg, since which time he has represented the Peru Refrigerator Company as traveling salesman in eight of the central states. In this connection he became widely known and is regarded as a business man of marked ability and enterprise, building up an excellent trade for the company which he represents, and

because of the faithfulness and efficiency of his service gaining an excellent remuneration for his labors.

Dr. Toler was married in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1882, to Miss Eva Kost, and unto them have been born two children: Mrs. Henry W. Lass, of Galesburg, and Ethelyn, at home. In his political views Dr. Toler is a democrat but without desire for office. He belongs to the Galesburg Club and to the Methodist church and his interests are always along those lines which represent the best things of life and which promote the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his city.

ROBERT WEIR COLVILLE.

Robert Weir Colville, deceased, was for many years well known as a representative of industrial interests in Galesburg, becoming master mechanic for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in this city in 1878. In that position he continued until his death and the record which he made was at all times a creditable one—a record of industry, diligence and faithfulness.

He was born March 31, 1839, in Glasgow, Scotland. His father was Robert Colville, who is remembered by his many friends as a genial, generous and honorable man whom all admired because of his many sterling qualities. At the time of his death he had almost completed his second term's service in the office of city treasurer of this city, having performed the duties of that responsible position to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was a native of Scotland who had emigrated to the United States in early manhood. For many years he carried on the business of bookbinding in Galesburg, but in the spring of 1869 was elected to the office of city treasurer and continued therein until his life's labors were ended in death. He was ever a courteous, polished gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet, and his conversation was enriched by allusions to literary subjects with which he was thoroughly familiar. At his death he left a wife and four sons to mourn the loss of a loving husband and devoted father, and his demise was also the occasion of deep regret to many friends. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Maxwell, died in 1861, and he subsequently married Sarah Crocker, by whom he had one son.

His son, Robert Weir Colville, was a youth of twelve years when, in 1851, the family crossed the Atlantic to the new world. In early life he learned the bookbinder's trade and was connected therewith in Chicago from 1851 until 1856, when the family came to Galesburg. Here Robert W. Colville made his home until his death, on December 28, 1909, with the exception of a few years spent in Aurora, Illinois, in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations that he might aid in the struggle to preserve the Union, enlisting in Company E of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He continued at the front until 1863, when he mustered out on account of failing health that rendered him unfit for field duty. He was present at the battle of Fort Donelson and also took part in the hotly contested battles of Shiloh.



R. Mb. Colville.

After being honorably discharged, Mr. Colville returned to Galesburg and, having but little liking for the trade of bookbinding in which he had been assisting his father, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in the capacity of fireman. His faithfulness and ability later won him promotion to the position of engineer and from 1863 until his death he was in the employ of the railroad company, being advanced through various positions, including that of foreman of the local roundhouse and foreman of the roundhouse at Aurora until 1878, when he was made master mechanic at Galesburg, continuing in that position until he met an accidental death under an engine.

On the 4th of March, 1866, Mr. Colville had been married in Galesburg to Miss Edith Wilbur Cole, the daughter of George W. Cole, who came to this city from Sheldon, Vermont, in 1856, and was engaged in the harness and saddlery business. Mrs. Colville is justly proud of a most distinguished ancestry, including patriots of the Revolutionary period, governors and men of note during the colonial epoch and several who were passengers on the Mayflower, including Governor Bradford. George W. Cole, her father, was one of the prominent early merchants of this city but retired fifteen years prior to his death in 1902. He married Almira Holcomb, of the state of New York, and their daughter, Edith, became the wife of Mr. Colville. Three children were born of this marriage, namely: Alma B., the wife of Victor E. Bender, owner of the Springfield News; Nita M., the wife of Nevin C. Lescher, a brick dealer of Galesburg; and Robert Rex, who married Jessie Ayre of Galesburg, and is in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Colville was a Mason and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was also a member of the Elks lodge of Galesburg and a charter member of the Galesburg Club, and had many friends in those organizations as well as among his business associates and those whom he met in social circles. The greater part of his life was passed in this city and those who knew him recognized in him the sterling traits of character which in every land and clime win confidence and regard. He was for several years a member of the board of education of Galesburg, was a democrat in politics but in the latter years of his life voted for the man instead of the party.

GEORGE BOARDMAN CHURCHILL.

The steps in the orderly progression of George Boardman Churchill are easily discernible. He has gradually worked his way upward until he is now at the head of the Churchill Hardware Company, one of the largest commercial enterprises of Galesburg. He is also recognized as a man of marked public spirit, whose interest in the general welfare has never been a perfunctory one. His active and helpful cooperation in public movements has been the manifestation of a deep interest in all that pertains to the progress, upbuilding and prosperity of the community and his work of a public nature has always been fruitful of substantial results. Galesburg numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred August 16, 1865. He represents one of the oldest families of the city. His paternal grandfather was Norman Churchill, a native of New

York, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812, while his father was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. Norman Churchill became a pioneer of Galesburg and is said to have made the first trade consummated here. He took a very active and helpful part in the development and progress of this section of the state and was also connected with many interests and projects of a public nature outside of the field of business. He became one of the conductors on the famous underground railroad, for his anti-slavery views prompted him to assist many a negro on his way to freedom in the north. Both he and his wife remained residents of Galesburg until called to their final rest. Their children were: Wilberforce, who was killed while serving in the Civil war; Emily; Belle; Elvira; Norman; Julia; and George.

The last named was the father of George Boardman Churchill, and was a native of New York. He was brought to Galesburg in 1839, when but ten years of age, was here reared to manhood and devoted his entire life to the profession of teaching. For forty-seven years he was one of the professors in Knox College and his labors did much to place that institution in the high and honored position which it has always held as one of the educational centers of the state. He was also the founder of the public-school system of Galesburg and for many years served on the board of education, his labors constituting a practical and forceful element in the establishment of the schools and their conduct along lines, rendering them of practical worth to the young as a preparation for life's work. Professor Churchill also served for many years on the library board, was city engineer for thirty years and was one of the first surveyors of the Military Tract Railroad, which became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He long filled the position of alderman and exercised his official prerogatives in support of every plan and project for the general good. His entire life was actuated by the high and honorable principles which have their root in Christian faith and he was long a devoted member of the Central Congregational church, serving as superintendent of its Sunday school for a quarter of a century. He was twice married, his first wife being Clara Hurd, a relative of the Gale family, who were the founders of Galesburg. They had one son, Milton E. Churchill. After losing his first wife Professor Churchill wedded Ada Hayes, a native of Vermont. She was a second cousin of ex-President Hayes, while Professor Churchill was a second cousin of Samuel J. Tilden, the two men who were rival candidates for the presidency in 1876. Mrs. Churchill was a daughter of the Rev. Gordon Hayes, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Gordon Hayes was a native of Vermont and a minister of the Congregational church. He married a Miss Fassett and on removing westward settled in Muscatine, Iowa, where both he and his wife passed away, his death occurring when he was more than ninety years of age, while his wife died at the age of eighty-nine. They had a large family: Mary, a missionary to China, who was the wife of William Jones, an editor of the Old Curiosity Shop, a department of the Chicago Inter-Ocean; Lilly, the wife of Walter Waugh; Ed.; Charles; Daniel; John; and Ada. It was the last named who became the wife of Professor Churchill, and unto them were born three children: Charles Edward, now living in Montclair, New Jersey; George Boardman; and Mary, who was accidentally shot when three years old. The mother also met her death by accident in April, 1869, after which Professor Churchill married Ellen Sanborn Watkins.

He died in Galesburg in 1899, at the age of seventy years, the city thereby losing one of its most honored and representative residents—a man whose worth to the communty as a factor in its intellectual progress and its stability and prosperity cannot be overestimated.

George B. Churchill has been a lifelong resident of Knox county, spending the entire period in Galesburg save for three years, during which he resided in Abingdon. He was a pupil in the public schools and in Knox College and following the completion of his education engaged in clerking for five months in the hardware store of Main, Foltz & Givens. This sufficed to convince him that it was a congenial occupation and he then entered into partnership with W. B. Main, spending two and a half years in that relation in Abingdon. This terminated the three years' period of his absence from Galesburg, after which he returned to his native city and purchased the hardware store of O. T. Duvon, admitting his brother-in-law H. F. Wetherbee to a partnership under the firm style of Churchill & Wetherbee. This connection was continued until 1894, when he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business under the name of the G. B. Churchill Company. For the past eleven years it has been carried on under the style of the Churchill Hardware Company and is one of the most extensive mercantile enterprises of the city, a large stock of goods finding ready sale because of the excellent line which he carries and his thorough reliability in all business transactions. In addition to his hardware enterprise Mr. Churchill has been closely associated with many business interests and activities of a semi-public character, which have proved potent forces in the city's growth and development. He was instrumental in securing the building of the switch between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Santa Fe Railroads. He was also chairman for many years of the new enterprise committee of the Commercial Club, which instituted organized efforts for the public good. He is likewise president of the Galesburg Union Telephone Company, which is the largest independent telephone plant outside of Chicago in the state, and for many years he was a director of the Coulter-Disc Manufacturing Company, his labors being largely responsible for the location of this plant in Galesburg. He was likewise one of the original ten men who built the street car line from Galesburg to Abingdon and thus his work at all times has been a feature in the business development and public improvement of the city. Mr. Churchill was a member of the committee on city buildings and as such instrumental in erecting the fire department building, the city hall, the jail and patrol station, and also served on the committee that bought the city park.

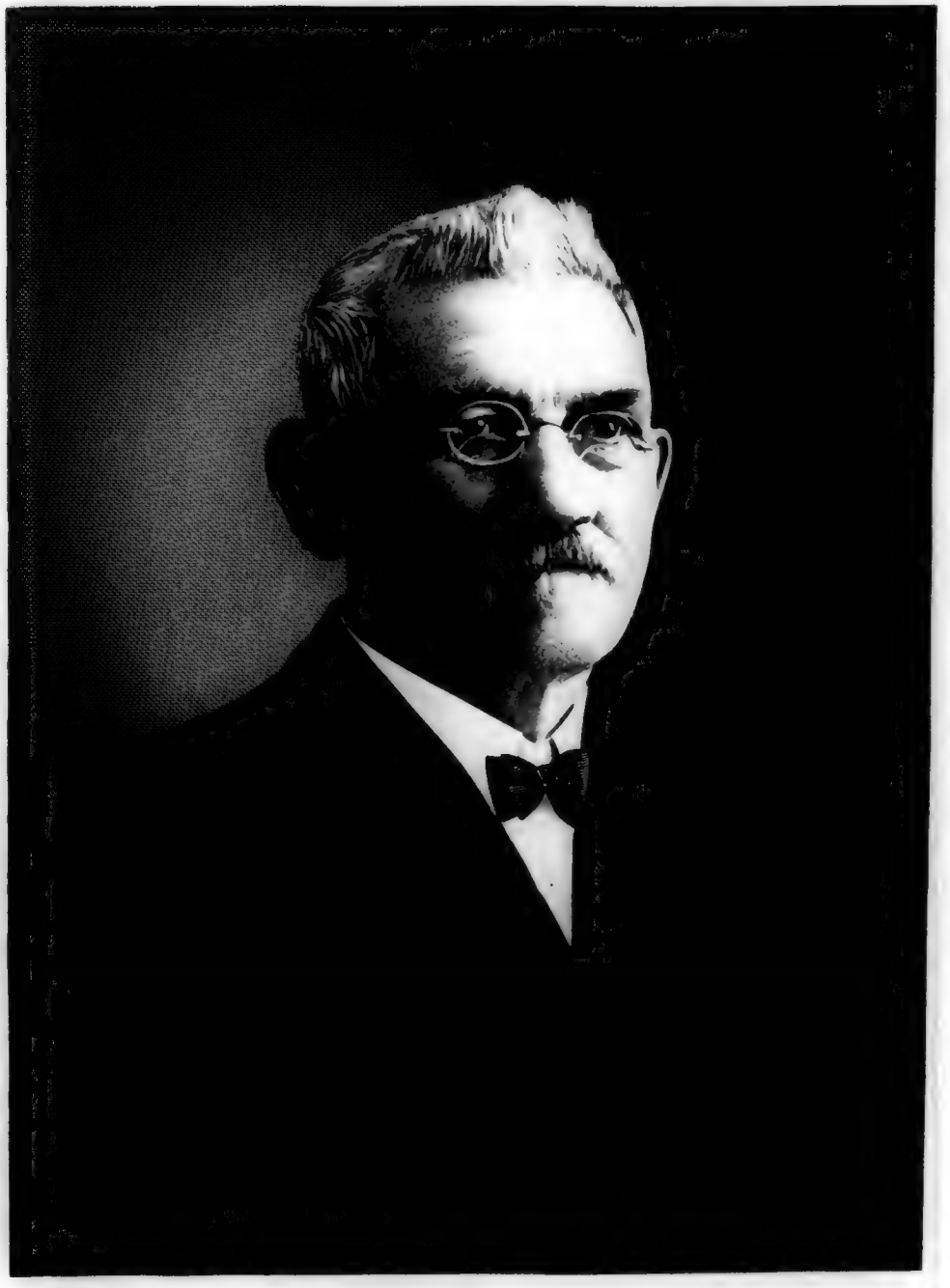
Mr. Churchill was married, January 17, 1894, to Miss Matie O'Connor, a daughter of James and Mary (Ryan) O'Connor, but she died in the fall of the same year. On the 12th of February, 1896, he wedded Clara Scott Babcock, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Charles M. and Maggie (McChesney) Babcock. Her father was a native of New York, while her mother was one of the first children born in Galesburg. She is now living in Los Angeles, California, but Mr. Babcock passed away in this city when about sixty-five years of age. In their family were four children, O. Frank, George M., Mabel E., and Clara. Mr. Babcock's father was a native of Oneida county, New York, and his mother belonged to the Sherman family. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Churchill was an early settler of Galesburg and married a Miss Scott. Unto

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have been born three children, Lake George, Marjorie, and William. The family residence is at No. 1042 North Cedar street and the members of the household are prominent in the social circles of the city. Mr. Churchill belongs to Veritas Lodge, No. 478, I. O. O. F., and to the Galesburg Club, of which he was one of the founders. Any project or movement which has its root in a desire to prove of public benefit receives his indorsement and co-operation, for he is widely known as a public-spirited citizen, whose work has been a resultant factor for good. His business interests and connections have largely been of a character that has contributed to general progress and prosperity and his labors have been a most potent factor in stimulating trade relations.

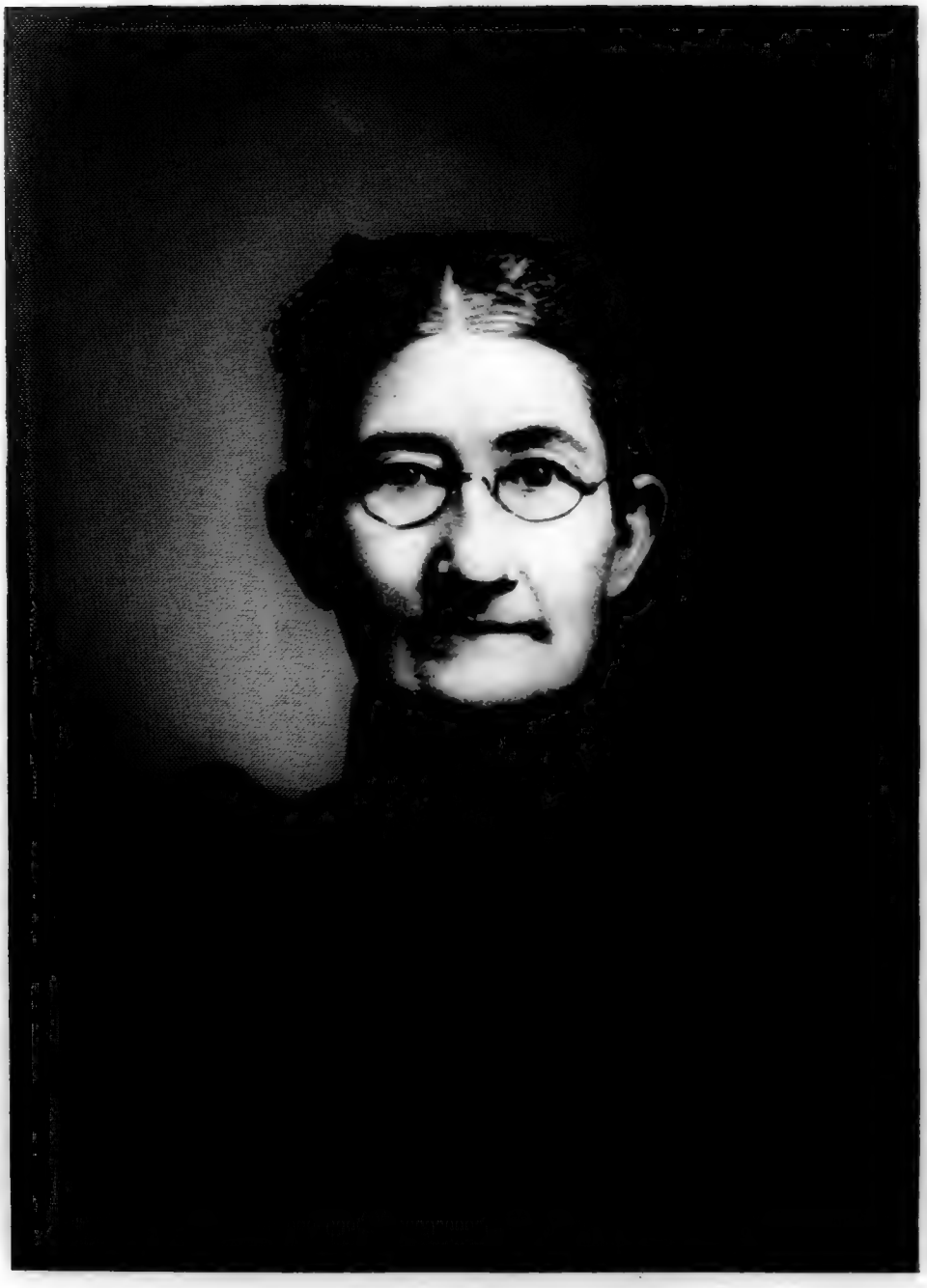
JOHN MOSSER.

John Mosser is a self-made man of prominence, attaining to his present position as president of the First State & Savings Bank of Abingdon by reason of a well defined purpose and unfaltering effort and determination in its achievement. He was born January 1, 1832, in Preston county, West Virginia, his parents being John and Susan (Frankhauser) Mosser, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation and removed from Maryland to West Virginia, where he passed away when almost eighty-eight years of age. He had purchased a farm in that state, cleared and developed it and it is still in possession of the family, being now the property of Daniel Mosser, the brother of John Mosser. The father was a soldier of the War of 1812 and his political support was given the democratic party. He came of one of the old families of Maryland.

John Mosser, spending his youthful days in his native county, pursued his education in select schools, where he spent only a few weeks each winter. The little temple of learning was a log building supplied with slab benches and other primitive furnishings. The remainder of the year was devoted to work upon his father's farm in West Virginia and experience early impressed upon his mind the lessons of industry and perseverance. Like many another young man, he felt that better opportunities might be afforded him elsewhere than in his home district and on attaining his majority he started out to make his way in the world. His choice of a destination was a wise one, for in 1855 he arrived in Illinois. For a time he worked on a farm near Industry, this state, and then went to the west, starting on the overland trip for Pike's Peak in 1859 to dig gold. After getting well into Kansas he turned around and came back to Illinois, resolved that he would dig his gold from the fertile fields of the Prairie state. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Jacob F., for the conduct of a blacksmith shop in Industry, where he remained until 1864. He then removed to Abingdon, bringing with him the little capital which had accrued from his earnest labor and his careful expenditure. Here he purchased the general store of Swarts & Quinby and has since been allied with the business activities of this place. He built a two-story brick building and occupied both floors in the conduct of a mercantile enterprise which prospered year by year. In 1895, however, he withdrew from commercial pursuits and established a private bank



John Masser



Sarah J. Mosser.

under the name of John Mosser & Company. Again success attended him and on March 11, 1902, he organized the First State & Savings Bank of Abingdon, of which he became the president. He has continuously filled that position and has made his bank one of the strong financial institutions of this part of the state. In business matters his advice has always been sound and is frequently sought. He has ever been conservative and this quality has given strength to his banking career.

In 1860 Mr. Mosser was united in marriage to Miss Mary Carroll, a daughter of William and Sarah (Conaway) Carroll, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation and they were married in the Keystone state, after which they removed westward in 1858, settling in McDonough county, Illinois, where their remaining days were passed. Their daughter Mary, who became Mrs. Mosser, died October 21, 1866, and in November, 1867, Mr. Mosser married her sister, Sarah J. Carroll. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1849 and was therefore a little maiden of nine summers when the family came to this state. By the first marriage there were two children: Samuel T., who wedded Kate Newell; and Ida L., the wife of John Reed. The three children of the second marriage are: Corliss G., who married Elizabeth Snedaker; Stacy C.; and Lloyd L.

Mr. Mosser is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political allegiance is given to the prohibition party, for he has ever been a strong temperance man and believes this to be one of the dominant issues before the country. For eighteen years he served as school director of the Abingdon school district and the cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion. He filled the office of city treasurer of Abingdon in 1871-2, has been supervisor of Cedar township and was mayor of the city from 1879 until 1881 and again from 1888 until 1891. His long service as chief executive indicates his high standing as a citizen and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He has ever reared his family in the belief that honesty is the best policy and trained his children to live within their means, saying that if an individual spends less than he makes he will never see hard times. In a word, Mr. Mosser stands for everything that is safe, sound, conservative and upright in the commercial world and for all that is trustworthy and progressive in the individual.

EDWIN F. HOLMES.

Edwin F. Holmes, who resides on his farm in Ontario township, is a member of a family which has been identified with the agricultural interests of the township for nearly forty years. His birth occurred October 3, 1884, his parents being John and Aledo (Olson) Holm, the former a native of Sweden, having been born in West Morland, July 18, 1850. The father was the son of Nels and Anna

Holm, both lifelong residents of Sweden, where the former lived to be ninety-two years of age. John Holm received a common-school education in Sweden and emigrated to this country in 1869, coming direct to Galesburg, where he entered the employ of the Charles Johnson Brick Company for a short time and then accepted a position on a railroad at North Henderson before returning to Galesburg in 1870. Since that time he has resided in Knox county continuously. Coming to Ontario township in 1872 he purchased the land which was the nucleus of his present three hundred and twenty acre farm, upon which he has lived retired for the last fifteen years, his two sons, Fred L. and Edwin F., working the farm on shares and devoting it to raising cattle and hogs. Mr. Holm has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Olson, of Henry county, whose death occurred in 1892 and his second marriage was to Helen Erickson, the daughter of Eric Erickson, of Knox county. In politics Mr. Holm gives his support to the republican party, and in religious faith he is a Congregationalist, holding membership in the Congregational church of Oneida. He is also a school director.

Edwin F. Holmes acquired his education in the common schools of Ontario township and since laying aside his text-books has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits on the home place. Until 1905 he assisted his father with the general farm duties but during the last six years has been farming on his own account, engaging in general farming and also in raising cattle and hogs for the western markets.

On May 2, 1906, Mr. Holmes was married to Ruth Sturgeon, the daughter of Sheldon and Rosa (Lowry) Sturgeon, of Henry county. The father was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until a few years prior to his death, in 1908, and the mother is residing at Woodhull, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Holmes two children, Willard V. and Harriet Ruth, have been born.

In politics Mr. Holmes gives his support to the men and measures of the republican party, and he is a member of the Congregational church of Oneida, and of Camp, No. 555, M. W. A. Although still a young man he has already won a creditable measure of success in the pursuit to which he has faithfully devoted his entire energy thus far, and because of his intelligent and industrious labor he is regarded as a man of sterling worth to the industrial development of the township.

LOWRY J. EDGAR.

Dating his residence in Knox county from 1854, Lowry J. Edgar has been for more than four decades one of the important factors in aiding the agricultural advancement for which this section of the country is noted. His birth occurred in Hart county, Kentucky, November 19, 1827, and he was a son of James and Sarah (Trowbridge) Edgar, whose childhood days belong to that period in history when our country was in its tenderest infancy, the former being born in Iredell county, North Carolina, June 5, 1781, the latter in Essex county, New Jersey, April 10, 1787. They were married in Kentucky in 1807 and had eleven children, of whom Lowry J. Edgar was next to the youngest.

Equipped with the meager educational advantages which were offered by the district schools of Kentucky as of other states in that day, Lowry J. Edgar lent his assistance to the maintenance of the family by working on the farm as soon as he was old enough. In 1849, during the exciting days of the gold boom in California, he followed the multitude drawn thither, making his way by New Orleans and the isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. After four and a half years spent in the far west, during which time he became richer in experience than in the acquisition of gold, he returned to the region east of the Mississippi, settling in Knox county, Illinois. He began to farm on his present place which he has named "The Old Homestead," the tract of land which he cultivated for a continuous period of forty-two years, pursuing the various departments of general farming and stock-raising. Fifteen years ago he retired from active interest in the place, which comprises one hundred and eighty acres of rich and productive land, now being operated by his sons.

The marriage of Lowry J. Edgar and Miss Martha A. Brown of Hart county, Kentucky, occurred March 6, 1859, her parents being Armsted and Sarah (Ferguson) Brown, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Brown was born December 18, 1808, and his wife November 23, 1808, their marriage occurring in Kentucky March 3, 1830. Five years later they left their native state and settled in Knox county, Illinois, where their six children were reared. Mr. Brown was a democrat in politics and with his family worshiped in the Baptist church. He died December 17, 1851, twenty-three years before his wife, who passed away February 25, 1874.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar were four children, of whom two are deceased: Willett S., born December 27, 1859, who died in 1890; Lillian J., born December 23, 1861, who died in 1880. Two sons are living, Frank L., born August 30, 1865, and Charles, both of whom are living on the home farm which they manage. Mrs. Edgar passed away on May 8, 1911, at an advanced age.

Politically Mr. Edgar has always been a loyal supporter of the democratic party and has voted for the men and measures which he felt would contribute to the welfare of his community, his state and his nation. He is a member of the Baptist church and throughout his life has been faithful in the observance of its lofty principles of moral rectitude. Although in his eighty-fifth year he is still in the possession of good health and hearty spirits enjoying that peace of mind which is the crowning glory of a long life, well spent.

FRANK L. EDGAR.

Frank L. Edgar, born August 30, 1865, is the son of Lowry J. and Martha A. (Brown) Edgar. After a common school education in this locality, where he has lived from the time of his birth, he engaged in agriculture on his father's farm, assisting in the management until his father retired fifteen years ago when he, in company with his brother, assumed full charge.

Mr. Edgar was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Paul of Galesburg, Illinois, June 27, 1894. Her parents, Andrew and Lavina (Taylor) Paul, were

both natives of Canada and never came to the United States. They are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Edgar are the parents of four children, of whom three are living at home and one is deceased. The living are: Lillian Merle, Lavina Pauline and Martha Elise.

Mr. Edgar is a democrat in politics but has never sought for the honor of public office. He is a successful farmer and a good citizen who subordinates petty self-interest for the good of the community at large.

FRED L. HOLMES.

Fred L. Holmes, who resides on his father's farm in Ontario township, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since he completed his high school education. He was born May 23, 1886, in Ontario township, his parents being John and Aledo (Olson) Holm, both natives of Sweden, and he is the grandson of Nels and Anna Holm. The grandmother died in Sweden when her son was very young, but the grandfather came to America after he gave up his farm in Sweden and lived retired with his son until he passed away at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

John Holm acquired his education in the common schools of his native country and emigrated to America in 1869, when he was eighteen years of age. He located at once in Galesburg, where he remained for a short time, being in the employ of the Charles Johnson Brick Company, but later he worked on a railroad for a few months and then returned to Galesburg in 1870. Since that time he has been a resident of Knox county and since 1872 he has resided upon his farm in Ontario township, which he cultivated until fifteen years ago. This farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres and has been devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Holm was twice married. His first marriage occurred September 12, 1873, to Miss Olson, of Henry county, who died in 1892, and his second marriage February 7, 1893, to Helen Erickson, a resident of Knox county, who is the daughter of Eric Erickson, a lifelong resident of Sweden. Mr. Holm is a republican and for several years served as school director. He also holds membership in the Congregational church.

Fred L. Holmes began his independent career at the age of nineteen years, when he rented the one hundred and forty acres of land which he now cultivates. Although he is one of the youngest agriculturists in Ontario township, he has already met with success in his work and his large crops attest to his ability. His chief attention thus far has been given to general farming but he has specialized somewhat in hog-raising.

On December 9, 1909, occurred the marriage of Mr. Holmes to Esther Olson, of Rio township. To this union one child, Karl Frederick, has been born. Mrs. Holmes is the daughter of Charles W. and Emma (Selberg) Olson, who have resided in Rio township for many years. Mr. Olson was born in Sweden, December 23, 1846, and is the son of Ole and Betty (Anderson) Person. They spent their entire lives in Sweden, Mr. Person being a carpenter by trade. The son, Charles W. Olson, received a common-school education and then engaged as carpenter until he came to America in 1871. After a three

months' stay in Chicago he went to Wisconsin for a short time before coming to Knox county, where he accepted employment on farms in Ontario and Rio townships during the winter. He then removed to Clover township, Henry county, and for about twenty years rented a farm there before purchasing his present farm. This farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres but at the present time Mr. Olson is cultivating four hundred acres of land in Knox county, engaging in general farming and cattle and hog-raising. In politics he is a republican and during his nine years' service as road commissioner did much to further the development of his township. He is a stockholder in the Oneida Elevator Company and is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church of Woodhull. On March 18, 1883, Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Emma Selberg, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Selberg, who was a lifelong resident of Kansas, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. To Mr. and Mrs. Olson seven children were born, namely: Emil; Herman; Minnie; Esther, who is the wife of Fred L. Holmes; Hilmer; Hartwig; and Walter.

In politics Mr. Holmes gives his support to the republican party in the firm belief that republican principles are most effective for good government. He is also a member of the Illinois Banker's Life Association. In all his relations he is conscientious and honorable and because of his unusual amount of energy and foresight he is meeting with success in his agricultural pursuits.

LOUIS L. STEELE.

Louis L. Steele, a factor in the business circles of Knox county, is now serving as secretary and treasurer of the Churchill Hardware Company at Galesburg. His birth occurred in Dover, Illinois, on the 18th of May, 1863, his parents being Andrew and Susan (Zearing) Steele, who were natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. The paternal grandfather, a gentleman of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Vermont and died in the east in middle life. His widow, Mrs. Lydia (Abel) Steele, came west with her son Andrew and passed away at Dover, Illinois, when sixty-five years of age. Their children were three in number, namely: Henry P., Andrew L. and Leonora. Martin Zearing, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania and came of German descent. In 1835 he removed to Dover, Illinois, there following general agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. To him and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Zearing, were born the following children: Martin; Louis; David; John; Henry, who was killed in the Civil war; Carolina; Elizabeth; Sarah; Mary; and Susan.

Andrew Steele, the father of Louis L. Steele, was reared near Buffalo, New York, and became a very early settler of Bureau county, Illinois. For about thirty-five years he was successfully engaged in general merchandising at Dover, while his demise occurred at Princeton, Illinois, in January, 1910, when he had attained the age of eighty-two years. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and held various town offices. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His widow still resides at Princeton and is now eighty-three years of age. She is well known and highly esteemed

throughout the town, having made her home near there for seventy-five years. In religious faith she is a Baptist. By her marriage she became the mother of six sons and one daughter, as follows: Charles D., who is a resident of Chicago; George, living in Dover, Illinois; John, of Gunnison, Colorado; Dick, who makes his home at Springfield, Illinois; Louis L., of this review; Harry, of Princeton, Illinois; and Lottie, the deceased wife of W. J. Bailey, formerly of Princeton, Illinois.

Louis L. Steele was reared in Dover and obtained his education in the public schools and an academy of that town. Subsequently he followed the profession of teaching for two terms. He was next engaged in general merchandising at Alden, Iowa, for five years and on the expiration of that period removed to Buda, Illinois, where for eleven years he was identified with business interests as a hardware merchant. Coming to Galesburg, he became associated with the Churchill Hardware Company as secretary and treasurer and in those capacities has largely contributed to the continued growth and success of the concern. He is a man of excellent executive ability and sound judgment, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

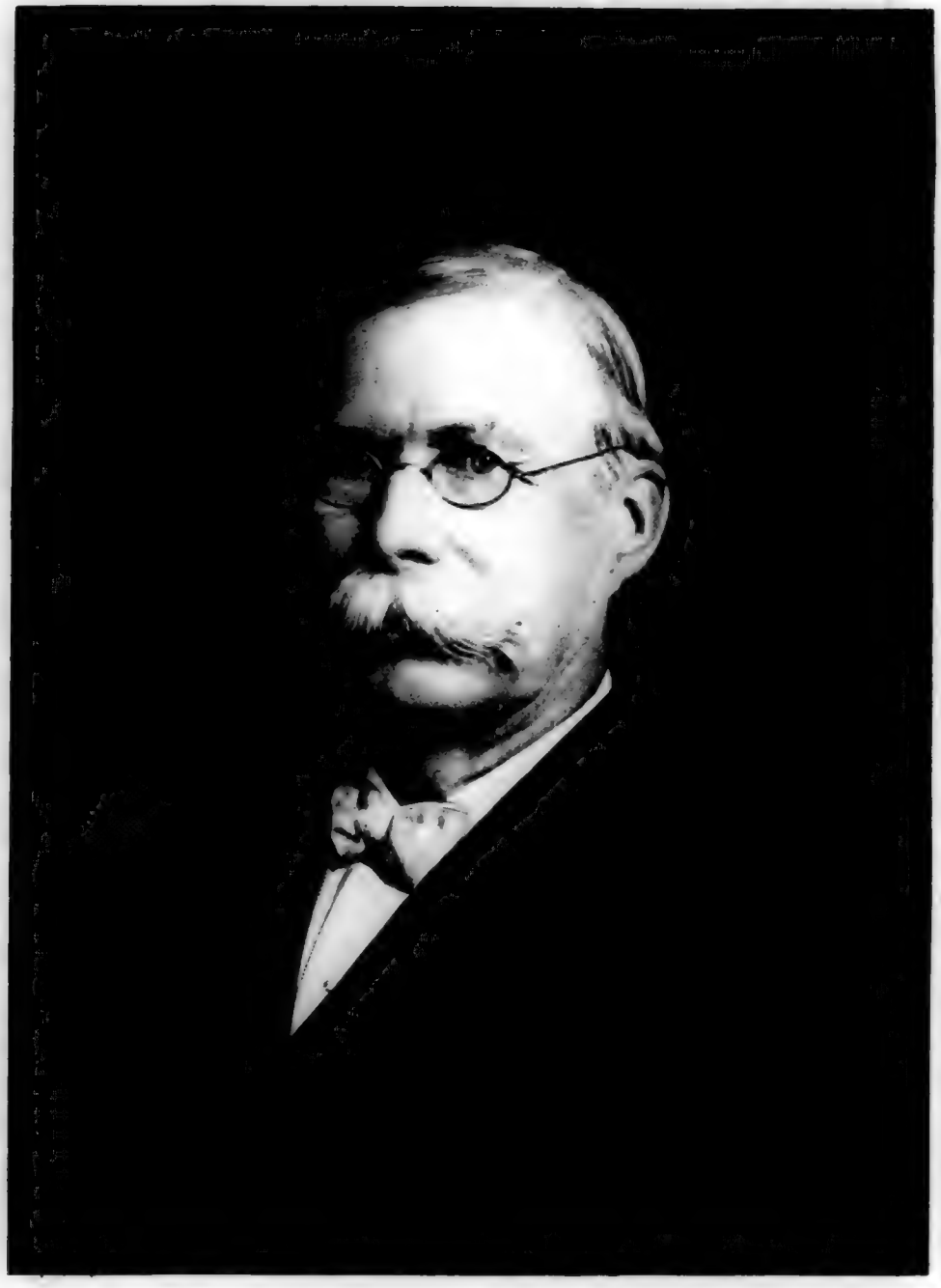
On the 14th of February, 1889, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Alice R. Carter, a native of Dover and a daughter of George F. and Emily (Parsons) Carter, both of whom were born in Maine and became early settlers of Dover, Illinois. The father, whose natal year was 1833, passed away at Dover in March, 1911, when seventy-eight years of age. The mother still survives. Mrs. Steele is one of a family of three children, the others being Charles E. and Edwin P. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Steele was born in Maine, in which state both he and his wife passed away. They had three children, namely: George F., Mrs. Ruth Plummer and Lyman. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Steele was likewise a native of Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Steele have two daughters, Lottie and Mildred. They are devoted and consistent members of the Central Congregational church, taking an active and helpful part in its work. Mr. Steele is a man of many sterling traits of character, enterprising in business, progressive in citizenship and at all times trustworthy and reliable.

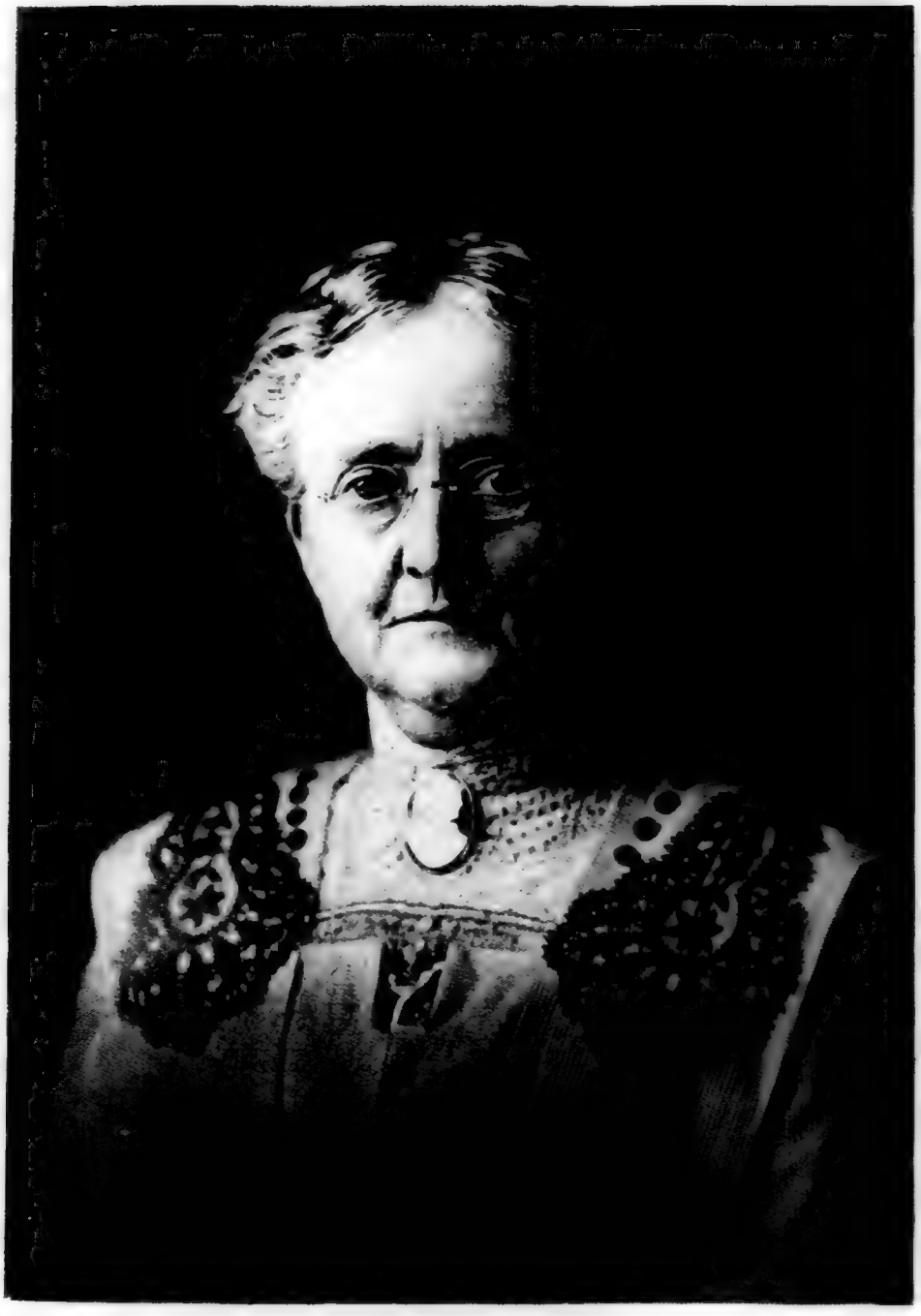
JOHN MILLER McKIE.

John Miller McKie is one of the most prominent citizens and active business men of the northern part of Knox county. Honored and respected by all, he occupies an enviable position in financial circles not alone by reason of the success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward and progressive business methods that he has ever followed. He has been a lifelong resident of the county and therefore has a wide acquaintance.

His birth occurred in Copley township, June 4, 1844, his parents being William and Margaret (Miller) McKie. The father was born in Scotland and in his boyhood days became familiar with farm work. In 1840 he accompanied his parents on their removal to America, at which time the family home was established in Copley township, this county. There he continued his residence







Janet G. McKie

throughout his remaining days. He married Margaret Miller and they became the parents of two children, the sister of John M. McKie being Jeanette, now the widow of William H. Leighton, a farmer of Copley township. After losing her first husband Mrs. McKie became the wife of Peter McClymont.

In his boyhood days John M. McKie remained at home with his parents, continuing with them until he had attained his majority, when he took up the occupation of farming on his own account. He largely followed that pursuit until 1876, when he came to Altona, where he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, becoming proprietor of a dry-goods house. He was quite successful in the management of his store and enjoyed a gratifying trade for a number of years. At length, however, he became a factor in financial circles. In 1890 he was associated with Judge Craig in the establishment of a private bank in Altona, and such was the success of the institution that on the 3d of October, 1891, the bank was reorganized under a state charter as the Bank of Altona. Mr. McKie then became assistant cashier and so continued until 1895, when he succeeded George H. Craig as cashier of the bank, which office he continued to fill until the 29th of September, 1911, when, following the death of Mr. Craig, he was elected to the presidency of the institution and is now its chief executive officer, bending his energies to administrative control. He has furthermore become known as a factor in banking circles in other connections, for he is also the president of the State Bank of Victoria. He has important business interests, being connected with a number of leading enterprises in the northern part of the county, and he is also extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen and whatever he undertakes he accomplishes because of his ready adaptability and his enterprising spirit. A confidence reposed in him has never been misplaced and he has been called upon to settle many estates, about thirty in the last twenty years. One of these amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, the heirs living in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Liverpool, England. In settling up another Mr. McKie had to give bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which shows the vastness of the property involved.

On the 22d of February, 1872, Mr. McKie was united in marriage to Miss Janet G. McDowell, a native of Copley township, and they are well known in this part of the state, where they have an extensive circle of warm friends. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Altona and labor consistently and effectively for its upbuilding and for the advancement of all those causes which lift man to a higher plane.

Politically Mr. McKie is a republican and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have several times called him to local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. For many years he served as an officer on the school board of Walnut Grove township and in 1894 he was elected to the position of county treasurer, which he filled for four years or until 1898. He made an excellent record as the custodian of public funds and is equally loyal in guarding the private interests entrusted to his care as a banker. He has ever recognized the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards the interests of depositors is most worthy of credit, and in his bank management his progressiveness is tempered by a conservatism that has made the Bank of Altona a synonym for reliability

to those who are acquainted with the policy pursued. Mr. McKie is deserving of much credit for what he has accomplished, for he has never allowed difficulties nor obstacles to deter him. On the contrary when such have arisen they have seemed to call forth renewed effort and his persistency of purpose and capable management have constituted the foundation of an honorable success.

DANIEL WAINRIGHT.

A long life of activity and enterprise devoted to agricultural pursuits gained for Daniel Wainright the financial independence that now enables him to live retired. For more than forty years he was successfully identified with the farming interests of Chestnut township, and was a prominent factor in promoting its development along the various lines of public utility. He is a native of Ohio, his birth occurring in Claremont, on the 4th of May, 1829, and a son of Vincent and Nancy (Hall) Wainright. His father was born in New Jersey, in 1793, while the mother was a native of the state of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Wainright, was likewise born and reared in New Jersey, from which state he joined the Continental ranks during the Revolution. In the maternal line, Daniel Wainright is of English extraction, his grandfather, Jeremiah Hall having emigrated from the mother country to the United States in the early years of the last century. He was a carpenter and millwright by trade, but subsequently withdrew from this vocation and took up farming, locating on a tract of land in Claremont county, Ohio, that he cultivated until his death in 1844. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Wainright there were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, as follows: Jonathan and Jeremiah, both of whom are deceased; Daniel, our subject; Catherine and Delia Ann, who subsequently became Mrs. Tuttle, both of whom are deceased; Rachel M., the wife of a Mr. Barr, William Henry and Hannah Lucinda, who are also deceased; and Wesley, who is living near Springfield.

The early years of Daniel Wainright's life were spent on his father's farm, in the work of which he assisted while pursuing his education in the district schools. In common with most country youths at that period his text-books were early laid aside and his attention devoted to the work of the fields and care of the stock. He was married at the age of twenty years and for some time following continued to engage in agricultural pursuits in his native state. Later deciding that better opportunities awaited him in what at that time was termed the west, he and his wife with their two children crossed the prairies to Illinois. Knox county was his destination and upon his arrival he purchased some land on section 3, Chestnut township, and there he continued to reside until 1901. Upon this worthy young couple devolved all of the hardships and discouragements that are incident to frontier life, but they were enterprising and hopeful and their determination never faltered. He applied himself intelligently and persistently to the cultivation of his fields, improving his place as his means warranted from time to time, and ultimately became one of the substantial agriculturists of the county. With prosperity came the respect and esteem as well as friendship of his many acquaintances, who recognized and appreciated the many fine qualities that made

him a successful man and estimable citizen. Ten years ago, at the age of seventy-two years, Mr. Wainright decided to withdraw from active work and he and his wife left the farm and took up their residence in Knoxville, where they continue to live.

Twelve years ago Mr. and Mrs. Wainright celebrated their golden wedding, their marriage having occurred on the 13th of December, 1849. The maiden name of Mrs. Wainright was Eliza Jane Cramer, and she, too, is a native of Claremont county, Ohio, her birth occurring on the 10th of November, 1830. She is a daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Shoats) Cramer, the father a native of Germany and the mother of English extraction. She was an only child and was left an orphan at an early age, but she had a half-brother, Joseph Heritage. To Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright were born six children, two of whom are deceased, Benedict, who was the fourth in order of birth, and Loretta, the next younger, who died in infancy. Vincent, the eldest, whose birth occurred in Ohio, married Miss Frances Hauk, a native of Illinois, and they have two children Ernest and Ena. McGuire, also a native of Ohio, married Miss Arenia Coe, of Missouri, and they have two children, Clara, who is married; and Jennie, Joseph married Arenia Mallory, who was born in Kansas, and they have the following children: Arthur, Edith, Bertha, Mildred and Lloyd. Sarah Eliza, is the wife of Bert Eikey, a farmer of Orange township, and their children are: Louis, Bert, Ross and Henrietta.

Mr. and Mrs. Wainright have always been active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and for forty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a Mason, being affiliated with Pacific Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M. He always recognized the obligation of citizenship by assuming his share of the governmental responsibilities in his township. For three terms he discharged the duties of supervisor and for three years he acted as road commissioner, while for one term he served as school trustee and as school director for twenty-eight years. A man of high principles and keen judgment, Mr. Wainright's views were always valued in the community where he resided, his foresight and powers of discernment giving weight to any opinion he might advance relative to the public welfare. During a residence in the county that has covered a period of more than half a century he has not only won many friends, but has established for himself a reputation that will be to his children a valued heritage.

FRANK G. MATTESON.

In the history of Galesburg's commercial and industrial development it is imperative that mention be made of Frank G. Matteson because of his close connection with one of the most important productive enterprises of the city, he being now president of the Purington Paving Brick Company, the plant being located in East Galesburg. He was born in Macomb, Illinois, August 24, 1867, his parents being Asa A. and Helen M. (Gardner) Matteson. The father was born in Berwick, Illinois, in 1837, and the mother's birth occurred in Knoxville, this state. In his boyhood days Asa A. Matteson came to Galesburg, pur-

sued his education here and engaged in farming for a time. He afterward practiced law in Macomb, Illinois, for a period and in 1874 again came to this city where he entered financial circles as the vice president of the First National Bank, with which he was connected until his death. He also became prominent in the establishment and development of the business now conducted under the name of the Purington Paving Brick Company and was associated with that important undertaking to the time of his demise, which occurred January 2, 1895. His widow still survives and now makes her home in Webster Groves, Missouri. Mr. Matteson gave his political support to the republican party, held membership in the Odd Fellows lodge and in the Galesburg Club. They were married in this city and unto them were born four children: Frank G., of this review; Fred C., who is a resident of Aurora, Illinois; Grace M., the wife of R. W. Willis, of Webster Groves, Missouri; and Ralph, living in Rockford, Illinois.

Frank G. Matteson was educated in the public schools and after leaving the high school secured a position in the First National Bank, spending two or three years as collector. He afterward devoted four years to service as order clerk in the postoffice and next entered the office of the Purington Paving Brick Company as general office boy. His advancement since that day has been continuous. The business was established in East Galesburg in 1890 by D. V. Purington and Asa A. Matteson and was incorporated at that time with D. V. Purington as president, W. S. Purington as vice president and Asa A. Matteson as secretary and treasurer. The business was incorporated with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars and was thus continued until 1892. The St. Louis Paving Brick Company was organized in that year with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and No. 2 plant was built at East Galesburg. In 1893 the companies were merged under the name of the Purington Paving Brick Company and the capital stock was increased to five hundred thousand dollars. At that time D. V. Purington became president; W. S. Purington, vice president and general manager; Asa A. Matteson, treasurer; and Charles H. Chamberlain, secretary. These gentlemen constituted the board of directors together with George C. Prussing, S. S. Kimball, A. W. Vanderveer and William E. Phillips. The business has increased from year to year, enjoying a steady and continuous growth, the output for the first year being fifteen million bricks, while the present output has reached more than one hundred million. Their plant at first contained but one kiln and from that small beginning they have increased their capacity until they now have sixty-four kilns, theirs being the largest plant of the kind in the United States. Their business extends to all parts of the country, their brick being used in paving in Panama; in Memphis, Tennessee; Deadwood, South Dakota; and Duluth and Superior, Wisconsin. The present officers are: F. G. Matteson, president; George C. Prussing, first vice president; C. D. B. Howell, second vice president; C. H. Chamberlain, treasurer; William H. Terwilliger, secretary; W. W. Porter, assistant secretary; W. G. D. Orr, general manager; and E. L. Swett, general superintendent; with D. V. Purington as chairman of the board of directors, which board includes also Messrs. Prussing, Howell, Matteson, Charles H. Chamberlain, William E. Phillips and P. T. Walsh. They handle fifteen thousand car loads of freight in a year, use eighteen car loads of coal per day, employ six hundred men and have two hundred acres

in their plant. The United States government has standardized the shale used by this company and the business has grown in volume and importance until it exceeds all other paving brick enterprises of the United States.

On the 19th of October, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Matteson and Miss Daisy L. Lamoreaux, a daughter of Dr. J. M. Lamoreaux, of Galesburg, and their children are: Amy, whose birth occurred at Galesburg on the 22d of December, 1897; Helen, whose natal day was December 27, 1901; and Asa Gardner, who was born May 26, 1911.

Mr. Matteson is a republican in his political views, but the demands of his business have left him no time for office seeking or office holding. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Elks Club, the Loyal Legion, the Galesburg Club and the Country Club. His life is proof of the fact that there is an impossibility of placing fictitious values upon industry, determination and perseverance, but when these qualities are arrayed against competition and the usual obstacles of business life they eventually win success. The experience of Mr. Matteson has been of wide range, as he has progressed from the position of office boy to the presidency of the largest paving-brick manufacturing enterprise of the country.

JOHN HOLAHAN.

John Holahan, who has been engaged in the real-estate business in Galesburg for the past six years, was born in Waukon, Iowa, on the 18th of September, 1871. He is a son of James and Catherine (Fenelon) Holahan, both natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to the United States during childhood. The father was reared in Connecticut, where he later learned sign and carriage painting. In 1859 he came to Iowa, locating in Waukon, where he met the lady who subsequently became his wife. Here he engaged in the implement business with which he continued to be identified until his death on the 6th of March, 1902, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, as is also the mother who still resides in Waukon, and he voted the republican ticket. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Holahan numbered nine, our subject being the third in order of birth. The others are as follows: William J., who was born on June 12, 1868, residing at Mason City, Iowa; Nellie M., the wife of William S. Hart, of Waukon; Maurice F., who was born on the 3d of July, 1873, now residing at Atlanta, Georgia; Thomas J., born March 28, 1875, who is living at Dixon, Illinois; James, born October 11, 1880, who is a resident of Victoria; Anna, who was born June 16, 1884, still at home; Mayme, a Sister in St. Xavier's Convent, Chicago, born July 27, 1886, and Gretta, born March 20, 1894, who is also at home.

Reared at home John Holahan attended the public and Presentation Convent Catholic schools at Waukon in the acquirement of an education. His school days were terminated at the age of sixteen years, when he laid aside his textbooks and entered his father's office, where during the succeeding five years he applied himself intelligently and industriously to acquiring a thorough business training under the capable supervision of his father. Upon attaining his majority

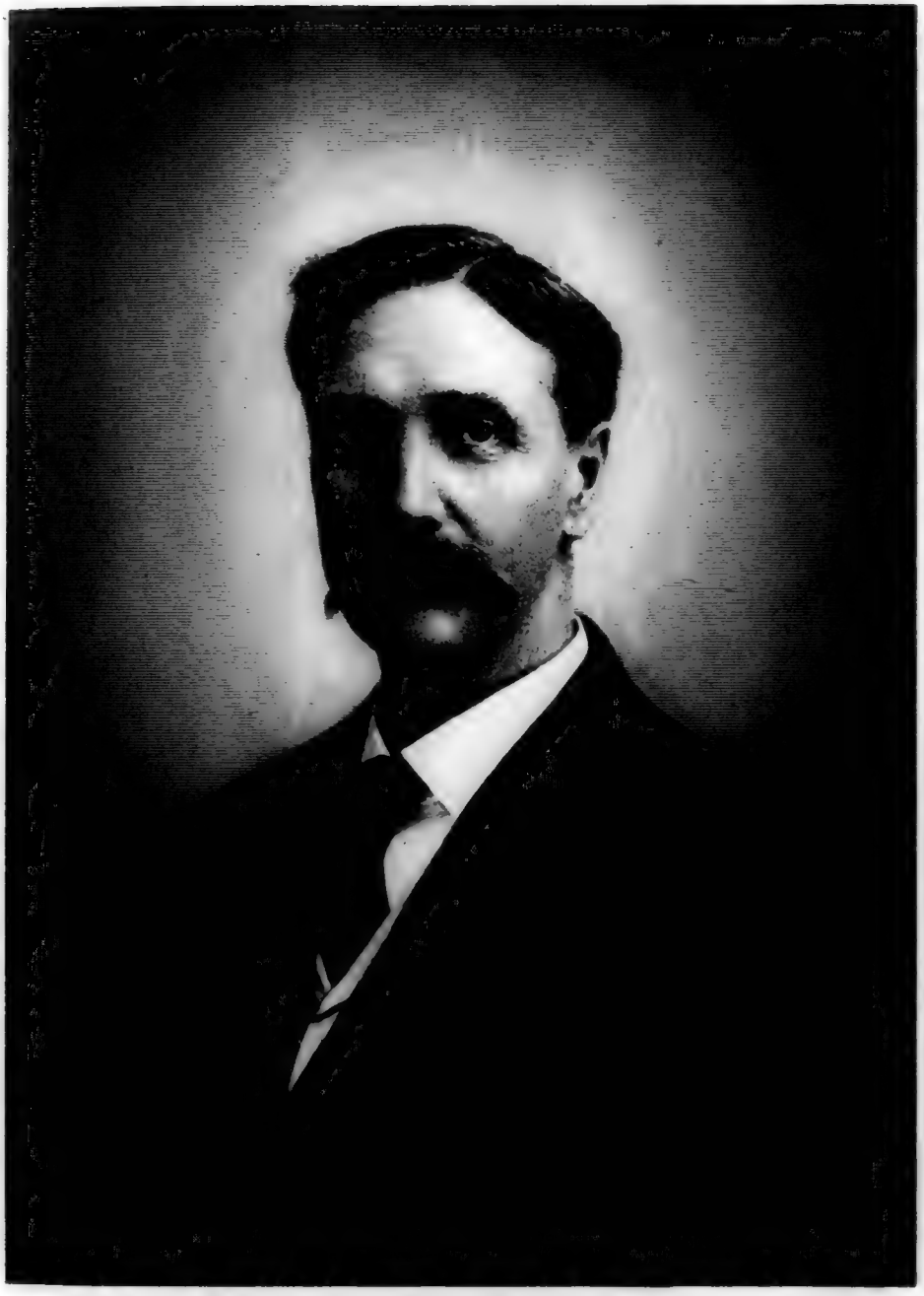
it was considered that he was fully qualified to begin working for himself, so he went to Guttenberg, Iowa, and embarked in the implement business. He continued in this at that point for nine years, when he withdrew from commercial activities and went to Cuba, where he remained four years, traveling and dealing in lands. At the end of that time he returned to the United States and in April 1906, he came to Galesburg and engaged in the real-estate business. He was associated with his brother, Thomas J., until 1909, when the latter withdrew from the firm and Mr. Holahan has ever since been alone. In addition to local properties, both city and country, he has large tracts of land for sale in Cuba and also the northwest. Since locating here he has met with good success and now is well established and doing a gratifying amount of business.

Bayfield, Wisconsin, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Holahan and Miss Lucille Boutin, on the 4th of October, 1905. She was born in Bayfield, on the 25th of July, 1884, and is a daughter of Frank and Louise (Kintz) Boutin, who still reside there. Mrs. Holahan has four sisters and four brothers, and their names and birthdays are as follows: Allan, March 24, 1888; Francis, March 13, 1890; Meta, July 22, 1892; Anna, March 13, 1895; Hiller, November 15, 1898; Dorothy, November 20, 1899; Ruth, February 26, 1902; and Herbert, November 25, 1904. In the paternal line Mrs. Holahan is of French extraction. Her father, however, was born and reared in Montreal, Canada, while the mother was born in Antwerp, Belgium. He came to Bayfield during his early manhood and engaged in the lumber business and he also owned and operated a number of tugs on Lake Superior. He is a man of considerable prominence in his community, giving his political support to the republican party, and has served for two terms as treasurer of the county. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and he also belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Lumbermen's Association. Mrs. Holahan was reared in Bayfield, but completed her education at St. Mary's school in Prairie du Chien.

The political views of Mr. Holahan coincide with the principles of the republican party, and in matters of faith both he and Mrs. Holahan are Roman Catholics and belong to Corpus Christi parish. He also holds membership in the Knights of Columbus of SS. Vincent and Paul, the Galesburg Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Holahan has won favorable recognition in both a business and social way during his residence in Galesburg, and now numbers among its citizens many stanch friends.

JAMES EDWARD HINCHLIFF.

For seventeen years James Edward Hinchliff was well known as a prominent, enterprising and reliable representative of commercial interests in Galesburg, where he conducted a retail lumber business. Moreover, he had a wide acquaintance throughout the county of which he was one of the native sons, his birth having occurred in Rio, July 17, 1853. He came of English ancestry, for both of his parents, James and Betsey Hinchliff, were natives of England, whence they emigrated to America in early life. They were married in the state of New York and in 1852 removed to Illinois, settling in Knox county.



James C. Winchiff

The public schools of this county afforded James E. Hinchliff his early opportunities for acquiring an education and later he continued his studies in Lombard College. He was reared to the occupation of farming and continued to follow it during the early years of his manhood or until 1891, when, believing that he would find a commercial career more congenial and hoping also to find it more profitable, he removed to Galesburg, where the following year he opened a retail lumberyard, continuing that business to the time of his death, which occurred March 28, 1909. In that period he had built up a satisfactory business, his reliable methods, his enterprise and his unfaltering energy being the qualities which served as the foundation for his success.

On the 1st of January, 1880, in Rio, this county, Mr. Hinchliff was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Woodman, a daughter of David B. and Lourena Woodman. The children born of this marriage are: Everett E., who married Nell Townsend on the 15th of October, 1907; Lulu M., who on the 20th of September, 1911, became the wife of Roy C. Ingersoll; and Ray W. and Grace F., both yet at home with their mother.

Mr. Hinchliff was devoted to his family, his interests centering in his own home, where he was a devoted husband and father and a genial and hospitable host. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and his study of the questions and issues of the day confirmed him in the belief that its principles contained the best elements of good government, but he neither sought nor desired public office as a reward for party fealty. His religious faith was evidenced by the fact that he was a member of the Central Congregational church, to the teachings of which he was ever loyal and devoted, making his a manhood that measured up to the highest standards and won for him the admiration, high regard and trust of all with whom he came in contact.

RANSOM C. HUNT.

Ransom C. Hunt is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of the community and in the practice of law, where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability, he has made continuous progress, his careful preparation of his cases and his thorough knowledge of the law giving him a power in the courts that enables him to win many favorable verdicts.

Mr. Hunt was born on a farm two and a half miles southwest of Burlington, Iowa, January 24, 1844, his parents being John B. and Mary (Love) Hunt, natives of Illinois and Virginia respectively. The former was a son of John Beal Hunt, who was born in Maryland and made farming his life occupation. He married a Miss Bartlett and they removed from Tennessee to Illinois, establishing their home within the borders of this state ere it was admitted to the Union. For a time they were residents of Bond county and afterward removed to McDonough county. In 1833 they went to the territory of Iowa, where Mr. Hunt secured a tract of wild land in the central part of the state and his five sons, Charles W., Jesse, Samuel, Clayborn and John B., all had land around him so that the family took active and prominent part in the agricultural development of

that section. There were six daughters in the family, Martha, Lydia, Mary Ann, Esther, Louisa and Sarah. The maternal grandfather of Ransom C. Hunt was David Love, a native of Virginia, who also made farming his life work. Removing westward with his family, they became pioneer residents of a district, southwest of Burlington, Iowa, where they spent their remaining days, Mr. Love passing away at the age of eighty-five and his wife when eighty-eight years of age. Their children were Wesley, Rodney, Joshua, James, Mary and Elizabeth.

John B. Hunt, father of Ransom C. Hunt, was a young lad when he accompanied his parents to Iowa. He was reared to the occupation of farming and continued to engage in tilling the soil until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. Not winning the fortune which he had hoped to gain, he returned in 1851 and again took up his abode on the farm in Des Moines county, Iowa, which he had left when he started for the west. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1856, when he removed to Bushnell, Illinois, where he conducted a lumber business until 1863 and likewise filled the position of postmaster. He next removed to Macomb, Illinois, where he engaged in the grain business until June, 1865. At that time the family came to Galesburg, where he died November 14, 1904, at the age of eighty-four years and six months, while his wife's death occurred in 1887, when she was sixty-five years of age. She was a faithful member of the Methodist church. Their family numbered a son and two daughters: Ransom C.; Clara, the deceased wife of W. T. Jelliff; and Lois V., the deceased wife of Jesse Pickerell.

Ransom C. Hunt is the only surviving member of the family. He was reared on his father's farm in Iowa and during that period attended the district schools and also the public schools of Burlington and the old Denmark (Ia.) Academy. He went with his father to Bushnell in 1856 and there worked in the lumberyard and also attended school. Subsequently he became a student in the Lombard University of Galesburg. He continued with his father in the lumber trade in Bushnell until the father removed to Macomb, when he became a student in the law office of Hon. J. C. Thompson. In the fall of 1863 the family removed to Galesburg but Ransom C. Hunt and his father remained in Macomb until 1865, when they joined the others in Galesburg, and the subject of this review entered the law office of the Hon. A. C. Mason, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in June, 1866. In 1869 he formed a partnership with the latter preceptor but for the past twenty years has engaged in practice alone. He has ever been devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, diligent in research and conscientious in the discharge of every duty—qualities which have enabled him to take high rank among the representatives of the Galesburg bar.

On the 1st of May, 1879, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hunt and Miss Irene Johnson, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a daughter of S. F. and Hannah (Neeley) Johnson, who were originally from New York and became early residents of Galesburg. Later they removed to St. Paul, where the father conducted a shoe business, and for two years he was also a resident of Grinnell, Iowa. They then returned to Galesburg, where they still reside. In their family were seven children, Irene, Mary, Harry M., Guy B., Charles N., Mabel F. and Blanche. The daughter Mabel is now the widow of E. A. Davis. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Hunt were James and Sabrina Neeley, who were among

"the colony" that settled Galesburg. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have become the parents of two daughters and two sons: Beulah M., the wife of Harold M. Holland, of Galesburg; Albert V., who was educated in Lombard College; Harry C., who is in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; and Florence I., who is attending school. The parents are members of the Central Congregational church and in its work take deep and helpful interest. Mr. Hunt gives his political allegiance to the democratic party but the only office that he has ever held was that of police magistrate, in which position he served from 1889 until 1896. He has always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his profession and few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the county both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community.

IRA S. CALLENDER.

Ira S. Callender, president of the Glenwood Ice & Coal Company and thus prominent in the business circles of the city as head of one of the important industrial projects here, was born in Peoria, Illinois, July 31, 1857, a son of Isaac and Sarah A. (Smith) Callender. His father was born in Henry county, Kentucky, September 10, 1833, and for many years followed farming in Illinois but at length retired from active life and removed to Galesburg, where he passed away September 10, 1907. He always voted with the republican party and filled the office of county supervisor, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He held membership in the Central Congregational church, to which his widow still belongs. She was born April 13, 1833, and yet makes her home in Galesburg. In their family were eight children: Ira S., of this review; James J., who is a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Albert B., living at Matehuala, Mexico; William H., of Galesburg; Adella, the wife of Dr. T. F. Clark, of Kansas City, Missouri; Lilly Belle and Frank Edwin, both residing in Galesburg, Illinois; and Mary Catherine, who is the wife of A. E. Wells, of Galesburg.

Ira S. Callender, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the public schools of Geneseo, Illinois, and remained upon his father's farm until twenty-one years of age. He made good progress in his studies and when a young man began teaching school, which profession he successfully followed for a time, displaying ability in imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge which he had acquired. In 1880 he went to Nebraska, where he divided his time between general agricultural pursuits and teaching school for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Galesburg in December, 1883, and purchased an interest in the ice business with which he has since been connected. The business was established in 1885 under the name of the Glenwood Ice Company handling ice only, when in 1891 the scope of the business was extended to include the sale of coal as well. In 1907 the present firm style of the Glenwood Ice & Coal Company was assumed and the business was reincorporated. The officers in 1892 were: John Robson, president; A. D. Shults, treasurer; and Ira S. Callender, secretary. At the present writing Mr.

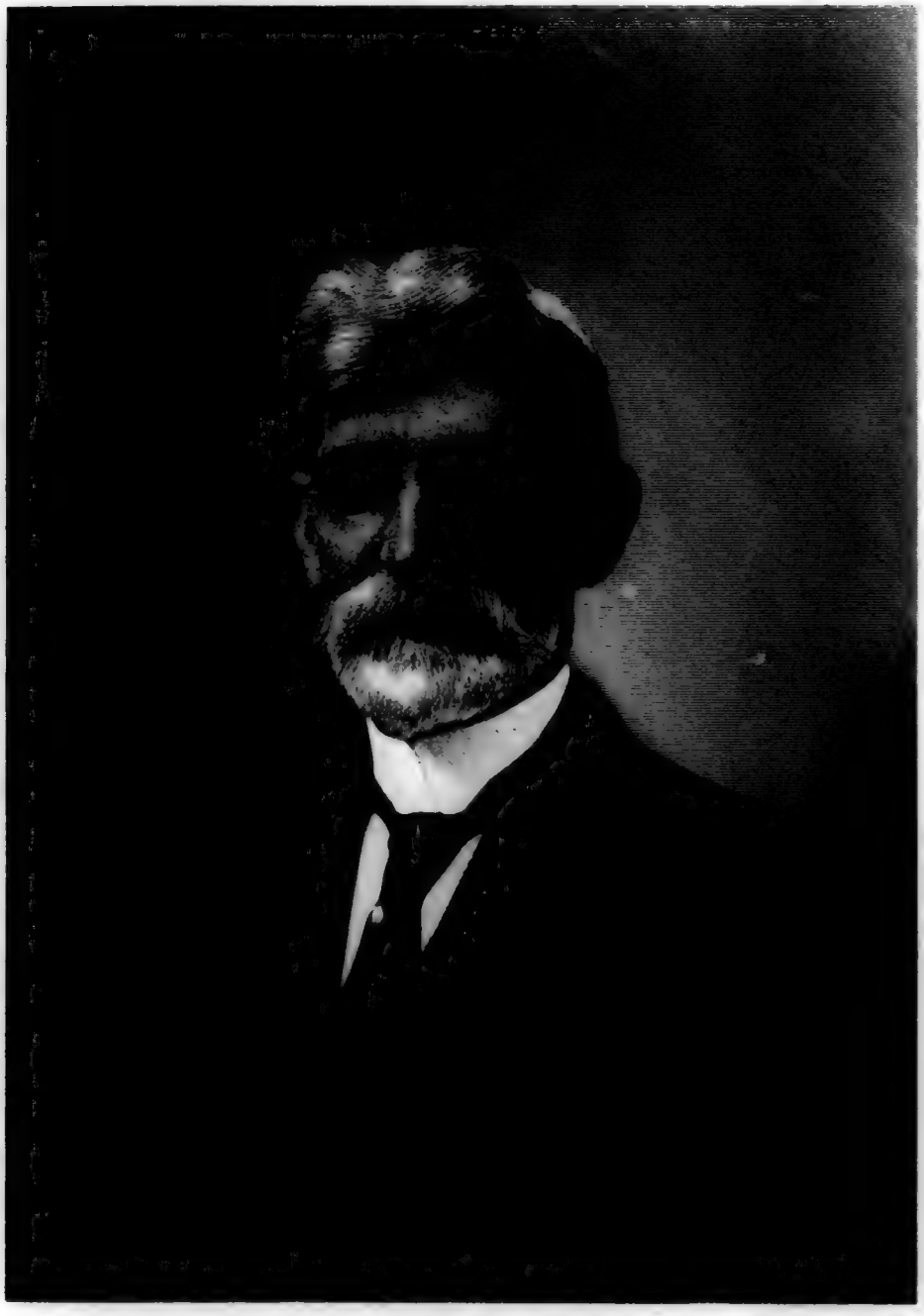
Callender is president, A. E. Wells, secretary and C. S. Burnside, treasurer. The business is incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and the company owns well equipped ice houses on the lakes east of Galesburg and at New Boston and Moline, Illinois. The coal trade is also an important branch of the business, coal being sold at retail. The enterprise has had a continuous, steady and gratifying growth, as is indicated by the fact that in the first year of its existence its sales amounted to twenty-five hundred tons of ice, while at the present writing the sales have reached fifty thousand tons of ice annually. In the first year but two wagons were used in delivery, while in the present year eleven wagons were used and forty men are employed outside of the office in Knox county, ten of the number being at New Boston. A large part of the ice harvested is furnished to dealers in other towns surrounding Galesburg, and to the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The company also handles wood, kindling and oil, and the business is a most gratifying and profitable one. Its success is undoubtedly due in large measure to the honorable, straightforward business policy that is ever followed as well as to the progressive methods instituted by the president and his associate officers.

On the 2d of February, 1882, Mr. Callender was united in marriage to Miss Alice Bassford, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Antoinette (Lane) Bassford, of Brooklyn, New York. Their children are: Ira I., now deceased; Wallace V., who is living in Pasadena, California; Alice B., who is the wife of Archer Laurence, of Plainfield, New Jersey; Ida E., the wife of Hans John Von Hangen, of Matehuala, Mexico; Gladys M. and Ruth S., both at home.

While Mr. Callender has never been an active party worker, he does not fail to make his way to the polls and cast a ballot in support of the principles of the republican party, for he regards this as the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen. He is prominent in the Elks lodge of Galesburg and is serving as one of its trustees but his position is preeminently that of an active, enterprising business man who is ever alert and determined and who brooks no obstacles in the path to success that can be overcome by persistent effort and indefatigable energy.

LAURENCE R. RYAN, M. D.

Laurence R. Ryan was born in Pontiac, Michigan, February 27, 1858. He is descended from old Irish stock. His father was Bernard Ryan and his mother Maria C. Kelly. Both parents were born near Boyle, in County Roscommon, Ireland. They came to this country in the same ship and were married in 1848, in Detroit, Michigan. Twelve children were born to them and Dr. Ryan was the seventh. Bernard Ryan was a boiler maker by trade and held the responsible position of foreman at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shops in Galesburg for many years. He died in Galesburg, April 20, 1883, at the age of sixty-one. The mother was a devout Catholic and a home-loving woman. She lived for the church and her family. She died twenty-five years after her husband in the consciousness of having spent an absolutely pure Christian life, and in the eighty-sixth year of her age.





Dr. Ryan attended the public schools in Aurora and Galesburg until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he was apprenticed to the boiler-maker trade under his father in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops. He worked at the trade almost continuously and for ten years, rising from the position of rivet heater to that of foreman before he was twenty-five years of age.

During the time he was working in the shops he realized the necessity of securing an education, so he attended the business college and night school, which was then held in the Churchill school building. Having the ambition to rise higher than the position of boiler-maker foreman, but seeing no possibility of advancement along the lines he had started, he finally gave up the shop work and entered Knox College, determined to graduate and finally to enter his chosen profession, the practice of medicine. Because of the large family, the father had to support, he was forced to rely on his own resources and finance himself. This he did by working during the summer at his trade and had the pleasure of going through Knox College and Jefferson College without receiving a gratuity from anyone. While in college he entered into all the activities and besides having a high grade in scholarship, was active in athletics and on two occasions received prizes for excellence in gymnastic work. He graduated in 1886 and had the honor of being one of the commencement speakers.

Two years before his graduation in Knox College, he registered for the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Aldrich and Wilson, so that by the time he graduated, he was well equipped for entering the medical school. He entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1886 and after a severe course had the honor of securing the first prize of one hundred dollars for excellence of scholarship and best theses, graduating April 5, 1888.

Immediately after graduation he returned to Galesburg and entered into the practice of medicine with Drs. Aldrich and Wilson, securing a lucrative practice from the start. After a year in general practice he was tendered the position of medical examiner for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with control of the whole Galesburg division, which then comprised five hundred miles. This position he accepted and held for three years. With the ambition to do better still spurring him on, he left the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy after a service of three years and went to Europe to study his chosen specialty, the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was a student in the Berlin University, besides having private instruction, and also took a course in England, graduating from the London Post Graduate School in 1892. Since his return from Europe in 1892, Dr. Ryan has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his specialty in Galesburg.

For the last twenty years Dr. Ryan has enjoyed a most excellent practice, drawing patronage from a radius of fifty miles, and has done much to further the interests of medicine. He is a great believer in medical organization and cooperation for the good of the profession and, therefor, belongs to numerous medical societies and attends many conventions. He was one of the organizers of the first Galesburg Medical Society and was its first secretary. He was also one of the organizers of the Knox County Medical Society and became its president in 1903. He filled at different times every official position in the Military Tract Medical Society and was also the president of that society. He has prepared and read many scientific papers in the various societies from the city to

the American Medical Association. He was regular and special pension examining surgeon for many years and is now the official oculist for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He served on the staff of the Galesburg Cottage Hospital for several years.

Dr. Ryan is at present a member of the Galesburg Medical Society, Knox County Medical Society, Military Tract Medical Society, Tri State Society, Chicago Ophthalmological Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Ryan has never courted political honors, but was a candidate for elector on the gold democratic ticket in 1896. He has never devoted much time to society or social affairs, secret societies or clubs. His interest has all been along the line of scientific study and travel. He has, however, for many years been a member of the Galesburg Business Men's Club, and was a director for six years, from 1900 to 1906. He has been a member of the Elk's organization since 1904. He has travelled extensively. Besides visiting all parts of the United States and Mexico, in 1898 he took a trip around the world, going an unusual way. On this journey he visited Australia, New Zealand, Samoa and the Sandwich Islands. Recently he has taken another extended trip from Galesburg to New York city, thence by steamer to Colon, across the isthmus to the city of Panama by rail, and finally up the coast of Central America and Mexico to San Francisco by steamer. On this trip he took occasion to examine carefully the excavations and locks of the Panama Canal which is reaching completion.

Dr. Ryan was married in 1889 to Margaret S. McChesney, also a graduate of Knox College. Seven children were born to them, five of whom still survive, namely: Helen Margaret Ryan, Marion Cecilia Ryan, Robert Laurence Ryan, Harriet Ewing Ryan and Dorrance Bernard Ryan. The first three are students in Knox College, while the other two are in the public schools of Galesburg, and all are unusually capable.

DE FORREST SEACORD.

De Forrest Seacord needs no introduction to the readers of this volume for he has been a lifelong resident of Knox county and his important business interests have made him widely known. He was born in Oneida in 1862 and after attending the public schools became a student in Knox College and afterward attended college at Racine, Wisconsin. Regarding his education complete, he then turned his attention to the business of importing Norman horses and owned and conducted extensive stables in Galesburg for a number of years. Later he turned his attention to street-railway interests of which he was superintendent for nine years or until the company sold out to the McKinley interests. At that time Mr. Seacord went to Springfield, Illinois, and was superintendent of construction for the McKinley lines in the building of the electric road from Springfield to St. Louis, a mammoth and important undertaking which he successfully executed. He then returned to Galesburg and later engaged in the sale of motor cars. He has secured an extensive business in this connection, selling a large number of cars annually.

On the 15th of October, 1884, De Forrest Seacord was married to Miss Alice Updyke, and unto them were born two children, Marie and Wilkins, the latter being now associated with his father in business. The family is prominent socially and their own home is justly celebrated for its attractive hospitality. Mr. Seacord belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a charter member of the Country Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and as a public-spirited citizen he is widely known, his aid and cooperation being a tangible factor for success in the conduct of many important public enterprises. In his business he has so promoted his interests as to gain for him a prominent position among the substantial residents of Galesburg.

PROFESSOR LOREN R. WITHERELL.

Unquestionably one of the most versatile and highly cultured residents of Knoxville is Professor Loren R. Witherell, who is not only a scholar and writer of more than local reputation, but an able attorney and a successful lecturer, in addition to which he has taken out patents on twenty-five different articles, all of which are in common use. He was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of May, 1843, and is a son of Ephraim H. and Rebecca (Donaldson) Witherell. The father was born in Vermont, on May 1, 1816, his parents being Asaph and Johanna (White) Witherell, natives of Massachusetts. Asaph Witherell was the first manufacturer in America of the cut nail, in the making of which he engaged in his native state for many years. Together with his wife and family in 1818 he started westward to Pennsylvania. They made the journey in the winter, and as Lake Erie was frozen they started to go from New York to Pennsylvania on the ice, but as it was thin in places they deemed the crossing unsafe, and returned to the shore. When they reached the northwest corner of Pennsylvania, they went south for about fifteen miles to the vicinity of Wattsburg, spending the night at the home of James Donaldson. Ephraim Witherell at that time was a lad of two years, while his future wife was a babe of one day. As his parents located in the vicinity, Ephraim Witherell there grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-six years with his family he removed to Washington county, Indiana, where he engaged in contracting and building for five years. At the end of that time they crossed the prairies in a wagon to Peoria county, Illinois, residing there until the spring of 1851, when they came to Knoxville. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, on the 5th of March, 1818, her parents being James and Mary (Moore) Donaldson, who were also natives of the Keystone state. In both the paternal and maternal lines Professor Witherell is descended from old colonial families, both of his grandfathers being veterans of the war of 1812, while some of his mother's ancestors located in this country more than two hundred and fifty years ago. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Witherell numbered seven, the four eldest having been born before they located in Knox county. In order of birth they are as follows: Ursula, who died at the age of twenty years; Loren R., our subject; George, who is a farmer, residing a mile south of Knoxville; and Eri A., who is in the lecture field on a western circuit

and is also engaged in teaching; Willard W., who engages in the real-estate business and also in building and contracting in Visalia, California; Silas, who is secretary and treasurer of a manufacturing company in Springfield, Missouri; and Oscar C., who was engaged in the drug business in Knoxville, but has now passed away, his demise occurring at the age of thirty-eight years.

Professor Witherell received his introduction to the elements of English learning in the common schools of Peoria county, which he attended for one year. His education was continued in the public schools of Knoxville until he was eighteen years of age when he was sent to a private school in Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he studied for two winters. He was a brilliant student, possessing the retentive mind, strong powers of concentration and rapid reasoning faculties that mark the natural scholar. Study was to him not a hardship, but a joy and he applied himself so attentively to his work that he made the best record of any pupil in the school, standing at the head of his classes in every subject. Upon the completion of his course he returned to his Illinois home and subsequently entered Lombard College. He matriculated in the latter institution in 1864, and there pursued special studies for three years, making a most creditable record. Having decided to take up the study of law, at the expiration of that time he entered the office of Willoughby and Grant in Galesburg, where for three years he diligently applied himself to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and immediately thereafter opened an office in Rock Island county, where he engaged in practice for several years. He was meeting with most excellent success and was building up a very good clientage when trouble with his eyes compelled him to abandon his profession. In order to restore his sight and improve his health generally he turned his attention to fruit-raising and for thirty years devoted his summers to this occupation. In the winters he lectured on astronomy, geology and natural history in different schools, colleges and societies of the northwest, addressing more than a thousand different audiences. Although he still occasionally delivers a lecture, he has not followed the work regularly for about ten years, having withdrawn from it in 1901. Much of his time now is devoted to writing for the current magazines, while he also contributes editorials to various newspapers in both Iowa and Illinois. He has had more than one hundred of his poems published in papers throughout the country and in 1877 he published a history of John Brown in the Davenport Gazette. Not only does Professor Witherell possess unusual literary ability, but rare mechanical skill and he has always devoted much of his time to perfecting various contrivances upon which he holds patents. His first invention was a sugar-cane stripper, which he patented in 1865, when he was only twenty-two years of age. Later he patented a spiral gate and door spring, that is now used all over the world, while to him must be given the credit for the rubber stamp and printing wheels, which were placed on the market in 1866. He also invented the first computing postal scale, and he likewise holds the patent on a dusting brush and window fastener, as well as a clothes wringer and corn popper, and a number of other useful articles.

On the 5th of March, 1868, Professor Witherell was united in marriage to Miss Lottie A. Anderson, the ceremony being performed in Knoxville. Mrs. Witherell was born in Sweden, in 1852, and is a daughter of Swan and Mary Anderson, who emigrated to the United States and located in Knoxville during

the early days. The parents are now both deceased and Mrs. Witherell passed away, on March 13, 1909. None of the children born of this marriage lived and Professor and Mrs. Witherell adopted two children, Arthur L. and Augusta. The former is now married and residing in Seattle, Washington, where he is superintendent of a large printing and publishing company. Augusta is the wife of Robert McCall of Davenport, Iowa. Professor Witherell has resided in the house he now occupies for fourteen years, the place being known as "Shady Hill," because it contains the largest and oldest tree in Knox county, which stands in the front yard. The kitchen of this house was built by Professor Witherell and it is a most interesting room. It is constructed from wood taken from a number of historical houses in Knoxville, the old Hebbard House providing the door. This was taken from the room that was occupied by Abraham Lincoln, on the night of October 6, 1858, the time he and Douglas held their memorable debate.

In addition to all of his other talents, Professor Witherell is endowed with considerable musical ability and he has devised a number of clever musical instruments of real artistic value from squashes, gourds and other vegetables. Professor Witherell has been an ardent curio collector for over fifty years, and has an immense and beautiful collection, handsomely arranged in cases, which he has named "The Old Curiosity Shop" and which he will locate permanently in some public park, where it will be a permanent attraction and of great value to the public for years to come. He has always been too deeply engrossed in the pursuit of his various personal interests to devote much attention to outside affairs, so has very few public connections. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the Knoxville camp, one of the oldest in the county, which is his only fraternal connection. Professor Witherell has a wide and favorable acquaintance among the citizens of Knox county, where he has spent practically his entire life and is recognized as a man of rare worth and ability.

WILLIAM D. FLEHARTY.

Among the worthy citizens of Galesburg death has claimed, yet whose memory is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew them, is numbered William D. Fleharty. His was a noble character and his high ideals and lofty principles were manifest in the active part which he bore in church work and his unselfish devotion thereto. He was the first white child born in North Henderson township, Mercer county, Illinois, his natal day being October 4, 1834. His parents, Govert S. and Margaret H. Fleharty, were pioneer settlers of the state, casting in their lot with the early residents of Mercer county, when its settlements were few and when the work of development and progress seemed scarcely begun. The family lived upon a farm and it was on the old homestead that William D. Fleharty spent his youthful days, experiencing many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, yet finding in these conditions the things which tested the mettle of his own character and constituted the foundation of his later successful career and nobility. Throughout the period of his minority he assisted

in developing the home farm and in 1860 he started out in life independently at the time of his marriage to Miss Mary C. Petrie, a daughter of William Petrie, of New Windsor, Illinois. They began their domestic life upon a farm in Henry county, Illinois, near Alpha, and there lived for about nine years, when, in 1869, they removed to New Windsor, where Mr. Fleharty turned his attention to the grain trade, meeting with success in that business during the twenty years which he devoted to the work. After the death of his wife he removed to Galesburg and in 1890 was again married, his second union being with Emma A. Gordon, a daughter of William H. and Martha Gordon, pioneers of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, who had also become a resident of Galesburg in 1890. There was one daughter by his first marriage, Anne.

Mr. Fleharty's influence was always found on the side of progress and improvement, especially along intellectual and moral lines. He was an active supporter of the schools of New Windsor and served in official connection therewith. In politics he was a stanch republican and filled the office of supervisor in Mercer county. He became one of the charter members of the New Windsor Congregational church, was superintendent of its Sunday school for a number of years and for a long time carried almost the entire work of the church on his shoulders. After removing to Galesburg he placed his membership in the Old First church, which later became the Central church, and continued equally faithful to its interests and active in its support and work. Men came to know that what William D. Fleharty promised he would do, that his word was as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal and that in every relation of life he sought to follow the Golden Rule. "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us" is the measure of our success, and judged by this standard the life of William D. Fleharty was a most successful one.

BOANNERGES ELY.

Boannerges Ely, a resident of Knox county since 1846, was for many years successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and is now living retired at his home in Wataga. He was born December 21, 1821, in Cumberland Gap, Claiborne county, Tennessee. His father, Solomon Ely, came in 1834, at the close of the Black Hawk war, to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he farmed until his death in 1865, when sixty-nine years old. He was an elder in the Christian church and in his politics was a stanch democrat until the time of Lincoln, when he joined the ranks of the republican party and remained a loyal member till the last. He was married to Rachel Turner, whose death occurred in 1848 at the age of forty-five. There were ten children in the family. The living are: Susanna, the wife of James Stewart, residing in Kansas; and Boannerges, the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest of the family. The grandparents on the father's side were Isaac and Katherine Ely, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Germany. The grandparents on the mother's side were William and Susan Turner, both natives of Virginia.





When a boy, Boannerges Ely attended the district school and after school helped his father about the farm, beginning his apprenticeship at farming at the tender age of seven. When old enough to do a man's share of work he farmed in the employ of others, working for eight dollars a month. At the age of twenty-one he began to farm on his own account and in 1846 came to Knox county and bought land in Sparta township. Beginning with one hundred and twenty acres, he increased his holdings by additional purchases until he now owns three hundred and ninety acres. He was very successful both in general farming and in stock-raising through progressive methods, and the handsome farm which he improved and operated for many years proves his efficiency of management. He retired some years ago, renting his land from which he enjoys a comfortable income.

The marriage of Mr. Ely and Miss Mary Duvall, who was born in Kentucky, July 7, 1834, occurred November 3, 1850. Her father, Thomas Duvall, was a native of Bath county, Kentucky, born February 28, 1802, a son of James and Judith (Jennings) Duvall. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Thomas Duvall became a resident of Illinois in 1835, settling in Warren county. The following year he removed to Henderson township, Knox county, where he engaged in farming on a large scale, owning at one time two thousand acres of land. On the 22d of April, 1822, he was married to Miss Nancy Shumate, a native of Virginia, born August 19, 1804. Mr. Duvall died in the fall of 1890, on September 25, and his wife passed away March 2, 1888. Mrs. Ely was one of ten children, of whom five are still living. There were three children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Boannerges Ely: Nancy, the widow of John Deming, who lives at Wataga, Illinois; William, who married Belle McGinnis, and is a farmer in North Dakota; and Ella, deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Temple and the mother of two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely are devout members of the Christian church at Wataga, of which Mr. Ely was one of the charter members. He is a republican and has held office on the town board for eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Ely have led a happy, peaceful life. Being among the oldest residents of this section of the country, they are well known to many people and have a host of friends. Mrs. Ely still passes an occasional hour at her old spinning wheel that she used when a girl and in the still silence broken only by her rythmic tread she lives over again events that happened in the days of long ago when Knox county was a region of prairie land and neighbors lived many miles apart.

GUSTAVE WENZELMANN.

The name of Gustave Wenzelmann figures prominently in connection with the industrial and manufacturing interests of Galesburg, in which city he took up his abode in 1904. He now has an extensive manufacturing plant, which stands in the midst of sixteen acres of ground, affording him excellent shipping facilities over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Santa Fe Railroads. In business management he displays all those requirements which are essential to success and has gradually worked his way upward to a creditable and gratifying position.

Mr. Wenzelmann was born in Neunkhausen, Germany, on the 8th of March, 1867, a son of Ludwig and Rosina (Schneider) Wenzelmann, who were also natives of Neunkhausen, the father having been born on the 7th of January, 1838, and the mother on the 10th of October of the same year. Ludwig Wenzelmann was a cabinetmaker and sawmill owner and continued in business in his native country until 1882, when he came to the United States, settling in Kankakee, Illinois, where he followed his trade. He lived a life of usefulness and activity, his labors being terminated only in death, on the 17th of May, 1910. For a considerable period he had survived his wife, who died in 1886. Both were members of the German Evangelical church and his political allegiance was given the democratic party. In their family were three children: Alwina and Bertha, both now deceased; and Gustave.

The last named pursued his education in Germany, becoming a gymnasium student, and in the high school of Kankakee he continued his studies following the arrival of the family in America. After putting aside his text-books he secured employment in a lumberyard and store at Kankakee in the capacity of bookkeeper and later he utilized his earnings in establishing a general merchandise store at Missal, Illinois, embarking in business there on his own account in 1884. From the beginning he enjoyed a good trade and continued in active connection with this commercial interest for a considerable period, also serving as postmaster. In 1895, however, he disposed of his store and removed to Streator, Illinois, where he turned his attention to manufacturing, being thus active in the business affairs of that place until 1904, when he came to Galesburg and built the plant which he is now operating. He manufactures portable elevators, hardware specialties, power wash machines, vacuum cleaning plants, electric light outfits for farm houses and general labor-saving devices as well as gas engines and he also has a small piano factory. There is also a well equipped chemical laboratory connected with the establishment. The business is conducted under the name of the Wenzelmann Manufacturing Company and was incorporated in 1899, with Gustave Wenzelmann as the president, Mrs. Wenzelmann as vice president and E. H. Overholt as secretary and treasurer. Employment is furnished for many people and the company owns sixteen acres of ground adjoining the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Santa Fe Railroads. The building covers eighty-three thousand square feet of floor space and is splendidly equipped for the different lines of manufacture there conducted. All departments of the business are well organized and, keeping in close touch with the trade, Mr. Wenzelmann understands the demands of the public and the needs of the times and so conducts his business as to meet these.

Mr. Wenzelmann has been married twice. In the spring of 1892 he wedded Miss Florence Esther Powell, a daughter of Rev. A. B. and Mary (Haffner) Powell, of Missal, Illinois. They became the parents of four children, Rosa, Naomi, Jessie and Maxwell, all at home. The wife and mother passed away June 22, 1907, and on the 12th of August, 1908, Mr. Wenzelmann wedded Miss Marion Rees, a daughter of David and Mary Ann Rees, of Galesburg. There is one child of this marriage, Ann. Both wives of Mr. Wenzelmann were successful schoolteachers prior to their marriage. In politics he is a republican and has served as school director of the first ward but has never sought nor desired office in recognition of his party fealty. He belongs to the Galesburg

Club and to Grace Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman. While he is winning success in his business undertakings, his interests are not confined by his manufacturing activities but extend beyond to the broader and more general interests of life, he being ever recognized as a progressive citizen whose cooperation in public affairs marks him as a valued resident of Galesburg.

CHARLES MILLER.

Charles Miller, a prominent contractor and builder residing at No. 1007 North Cedar street in Galesburg, has made his home in this city since coming to the United States in 1887. He has been continuously identified with building interests for the past third of a century and many of the most important structures of Galesburg stand as monuments to his skill and ability. His birth occurred in Kent county, England, on the 3d of November, 1862, his parents being William John George and Emma Sarah (King) Miller, who were likewise natives of that country. The paternal grandfather was also born in England. Both he and his wife attained a ripe old age and reared a large family of children, including the following named: William John George, Edward and Susie. George King, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was likewise a native of the Merrie Isle. Both he and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Emma Allen, were well advanced in years when called to their final rest. Their children were as follows: Emma Sarah, Anna, M. H., Susanna, George and Charles.

William J. G. Miller, the father of Charles Miller, was a job master and liveryman in Walmer, England. His demise occurred in 1903, when he had attained the age of sixty-four years, while his wife was called to her final rest in 1907 at the age of sixty-eight. They were faithful members of the Church of England. Unto them were born seven sons and four daughters, as follows: Emma Mary Ann, who is a resident of Walmer, Kent, England; John William George, also living at that place; Charles, of this review; James, who makes his home in St. Louis; George Allen, who is deceased; Herbert Edward, of London, England; Percy, residing in Australia; Frederick, of Kent; Susanna Frances, the wife of James Grew, of Croydon, England; and two daughters, who died in infancy.

Charles Miller was reared and educated in his native county. When a youth of fourteen he put aside his text-books and was bound out to a lawyer that he might learn the trade of a builder, which he has followed continuously since 1877. In 1887 he emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in Galesburg, Illinois, where he has remained to the present time. Many of the prominent structures of the city were erected by him, among them being the public library; the Young Men's Christian Association, the building of which he superintended; the First National Bank; the People's Trust & Savings Bank; the Holmes building; the quarters of the Lass & Larson Company and the O. T. Johnson Company; and the power house of the People's Traction Company. He has likewise erected hundreds of residences and is frequently called in consultation by other builders. In addition to his extensive and important interests as a contractor and builder he is a stockholder in the Lass & Larson Wall Paper

Company. Mr. Miller carries forward to completion whatever he undertakes, having a resolute spirit and strong determination that enables him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and make steady progress toward the goal of prosperity.

On the 2d of October, 1884, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lass Spinner, a native of Deal, Kent county, England, and a daughter of Henry Clement and Elizabeth Ann (Lass) Spinner, who were also born in that country. The father passed away at the early age of thirty-two years, while the mother died at the age of fifty-six. Henry C. Spinner was a dairy merchant. Unto him and his wife were born six children, namely: William H., Ellen, Elizabeth, Fannie M., and two who died in early life. Richard Spinner, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Miller, was a gentleman farmer. To him and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Stokes, were born the following children: Henry, Susan, Fannie, Mary Ann and Jennie. William and Sarah (Eastes) Lass, the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Miller, had thirteen children, of whom the following are known: Frank, Elizabeth, Nora, Grove, Ebenezer, William, Loremia, John, Thomas, Mary and Sarah. Charles Miller, our subject, and Mrs. Miller were the parents of nine children, as follows: Harry William, a builder and farmer of Canada; Clarence and George, who died in infancy; Herbert L., a student; Ethel, at home; Clement, who is deceased; Ruth and Elizabeth, who are under the parental roof; and Emory G., who has passed away.

In politics Mr. Miller is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party. At the present time he is serving as alderman of the first precinct in the third ward. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Alpha Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M.; Galesburg Chapter, R. A. M.; Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T.; Knoxville Council, R. & S. M.; and Mohammed Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Galesburg lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Galesburg Club and made the second subscription for the erection of a club building. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Central Congregational church, to which his wife likewise belongs. The circle of their friends is almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances and all who know them entertain for them the warmest esteem and regard.

EDGAR J. LOCKWOOD.

Edgar J. Lockwood, who is living in Knoxville at the age of eighty-eight years, has devoted the greater part of his life to spreading the gospel as a minister of the Baptist church. He was born in Plattsburg, New York, on June 30, 1823, and is a son of Sheldon and Parthenia (Clark) Lockwood. His father was a native of New Milford, Connecticut, his birth occurring on the 20th of November, 1789, while his mother was born in Hartford, New York, on the 1st of September, 1795. Left an orphan in his early childhood at the age of seven years Sheldon Lockwood was bound out to a hatter in Connecticut. He also learned the furrier's trade, continuing to follow both occupations in his

native state until 1812, when he enlisted in the army for seven years' service and participated in the second war with Great Britain. After the close of hostilities he located in Plattsburg, New York, where he established a furrier shop and also engaged in the manufacture of hats until 1825. Disposing of his business he then came west with his family, stopping for a time in Chicago, but later went to Ottawa, whence he subsequently removed to Lewiston. He resided there for several years then went to Warren county, purchasing some land in the vicinity of Berwick, that he cultivated for many years. There he passed away on the 21st of May, 1851, but the mother survived until January 21, 1889, her death occurring in Galesburg, and was laid to rest beside her husband in the cemetery at Berwick, Warren county. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood numbered the following children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of our subject. In order of birth they are as follows: Melissa, who married Erskine Wilbur; Edgar J., our subject; Rachel, the wife of Daniel Belden; Catherine; Emily E., who for nineteen years was a teacher in the public schools of Galesburg; Alva C.; Ira W. and Mason M., who were twins; Henrietta; Jane E., the wife of S. P. Phelps, of Monmouth; and Mary Louisa.

The greater part of the education of Edgar J. Lockwood was acquired through reading and study after attaining maturity, his early advantages being confined to the brief and irregular sessions of the district school. Being the eldest son of a large family he was early compelled to assume the duties of manhood and at the age of nine years was entrusted to plow the fields. He was an ambitious youth, however, and longed to devote his life to a noble purpose, feeling deeply drawn to the ministry where he recognized great opportunities for usefulness. While little more than a lad he determined to devote his life to the spreading of the Gospel and with this purpose in view devoted every moment he was not occupied in the fields in reading and study. Ultimately he attained his ambition and was admitted to the ministry of the Baptist church. His first pastorate was in the vicinity of Prairie City, Illinois, where he remained for four years, at the expiration of that period being transferred to the church in Prairie City. Some of his charges were very small, and his duties being light, he also engaged in farming. From Illinois he went to Iowa, his first church in the latter state being at Bedford, whence he removed to Emerson. After leaving there he located on a farm in the vicinity of Bedford and in connection with the cultivation of this he also held the ministry of a country church. He next went to Kansas, locating in the vicinity of Emporia, where he preached for a time, going from there to West Plains, Missouri, where he resided for twenty years and had charge of a church. At the expiration of that time he withdrew from the ministry and coming to Galesburg lived with a daughter until the 1st of September, 1908, when he came to Knoxville. Although he has not held a charge for more than fifteen years, and seldom occupies a pulpit any more, Mr. Lockwood takes an active interest in all church work, and never misses a religious service unless the condition of his health prevents his attendance. He has always been a zealous and conscientious worker, and despite the many trials and hardships that confront every man who devotes his life to public service he has ever been sustained by the faith that is the comfort and solace of his age. He has never faltered but has faithfully discharged every duty in accordance with what to him seemed best.

In Henry county, Illinois, on the 21st of June, 1849, Mr. Lockwood was united in marriage to Miss Mandana A. Jones, whose birth occurred in Canada, on the 2d of January, 1831. She is a daughter of Daniel and Atlanta (Bartlett) Jones, the father also a native of Canada, his birth occurring on February 22, 1808, while the mother was born in Vermont, on the 2d of January, 1810. They were among the pioneer settlers of Illinois, first locating in Mercer county, where the father engaged in farming, but later took up his residence in Galesburg, and there both he and the mother passed away. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Mrs. Lockwood was the eldest. The others were as follows: Louisa, the widow of Leonidas Anderson, of Oklahoma; Orson, a veteran of the Civil war, now deceased; Harriet, also deceased, who is buried in the cemetery at Knoxville; Granville, who is a resident of Galesburg; Norvel, also of Galesburg; and Corwin, who lives in Shenandoah, Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood there were born two daughters: Alice Irene, the deceased wife of Elisha White, by whom she had one son, Walter, now living in Chicago; and Effie Louise, who married Marshall Goodsill of Galesburg, and is the mother of four children: Ruth, Claire, Inez and Max.

Despite his advanced years, Mr. Lockwood is still in full possession of his faculties and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, particularly of a religious nature.

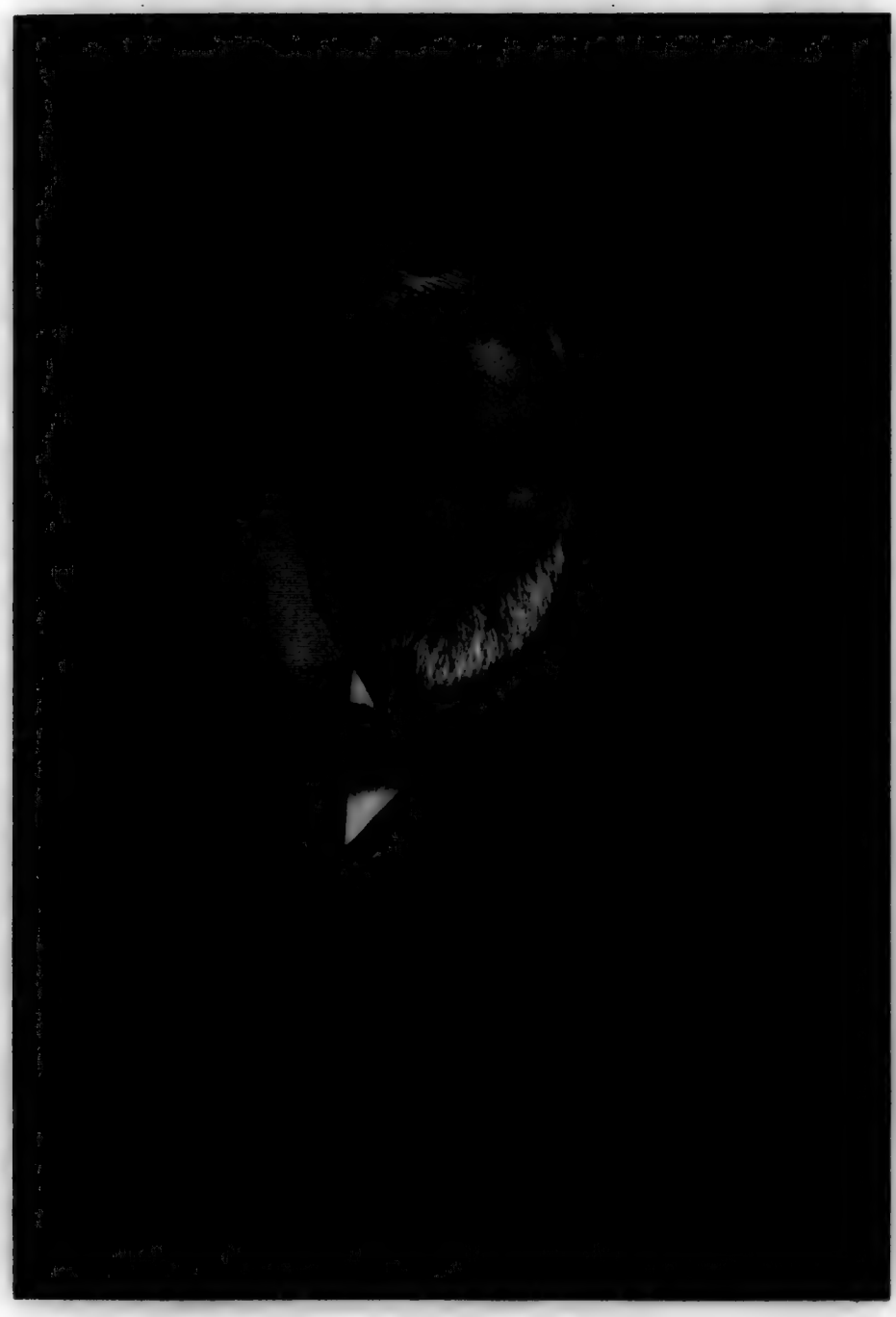
EDWARD PAYSON WILLIAMS.

It is a difficult matter during the life of any one, to render a satisfactory tribute to his character, especially when the man concerned is of a disposition so retiring and unobtrusive as E. P. Williams. He was born at Russia, New York, in the year 1833, and moved to Galesburg with his parents in the year 1836.

It seems most fitting and appropriate that he should be mentioned in this volume in the History of Knox County, of which he has been so important a factor for many years. In the absence of a personal biography, we copy by permission from the "Bench and Bar of Illinois," edited by the late John M. Palmer of Springfield, Illinois, former governor and former senator from Illinois, the following historical sketch of Mr. Williams:

"Edward Payson Williams has resided in Galesburg for more than fifty years, and for the past twenty-five years has been the recognized leader of the Knox county bar. His modest and unassuming nature has kept him from the public gaze, but the strength, clearness and accuracy of his judgment, coupled with an unflecked purity and integrity of life, have made him known and respected and loved by all who have been either his clients or his friends.

"His father, Sherman Williams, was one of the early abolitionists, and first settled in Missouri; but his views on the slavery question were not accepted there and he was driven from the state by the pro-slavery element, fleeing by night with his wife and young children. His mother, Sally (Bradley) Williams, was a woman of very remarkable intellectual power, an omnivorous reader, with a genius and love for guiding and instructing youthful minds.



E. P. Williams

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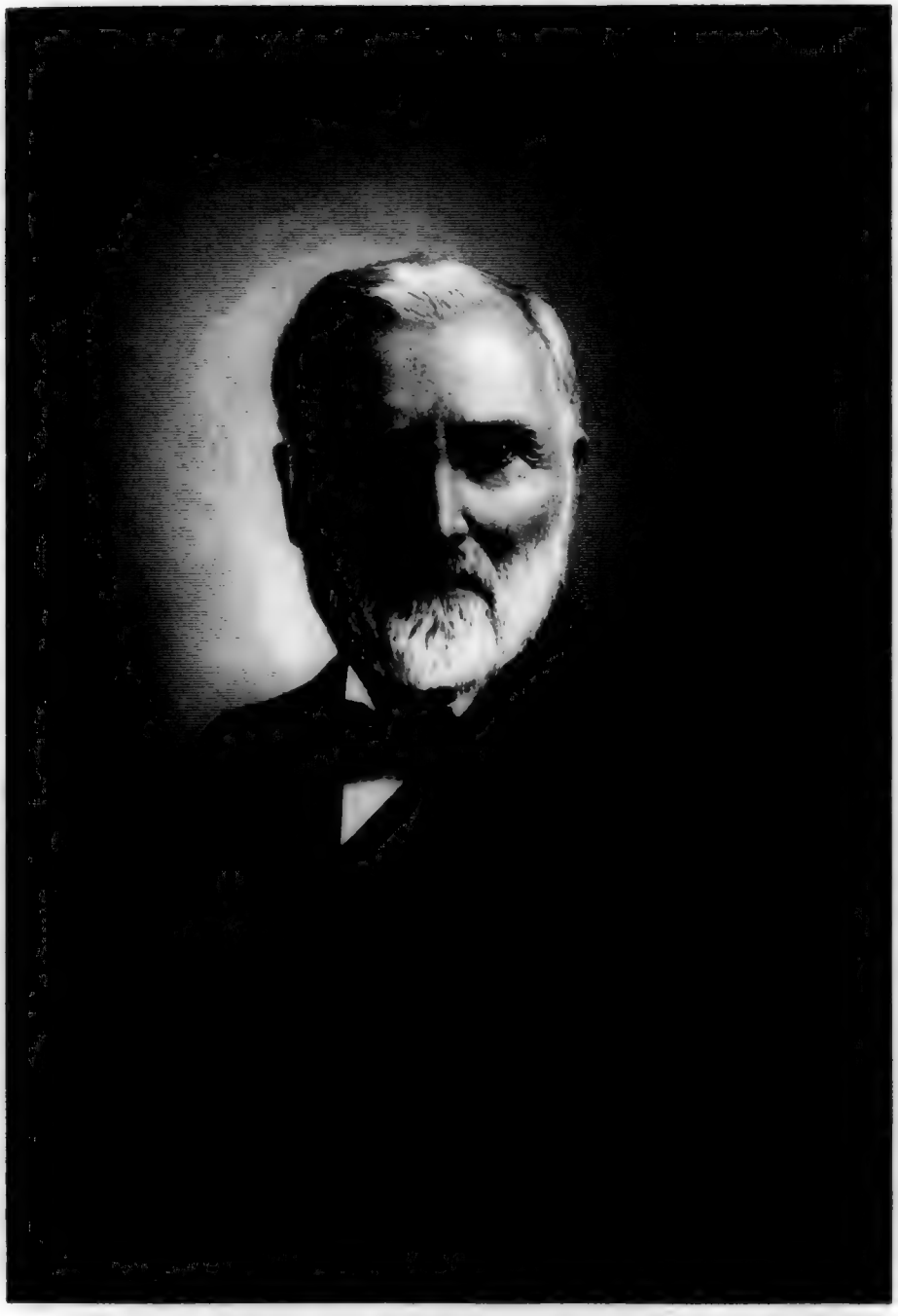
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E. Williams

"Mr. Williams' early life was spent on a farm, and, excepting portions of a few years which were spent in the district school and in Knox College, he did the hard and exacting work of the farm until he had passed his twenty-fifth year. An injury which he then received disabled him from continuing in that calling, and he took up with indomitable purpose his preparation for the practice of the law. After two years of study, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois on an examination conducted in person by the late Judge Corydon Beckwith. From the very beginning of his practice, he took rank as a lawyer who knew the law and could present it clearly, who prepared his cases with thoroughness and who tried them both skillfully and honorably; who gave the same high service to the small cause and to the poor client that the largest interests could command; and it was soon known to all that he would neither take a retainer because the professional rewards were to be large if the cause did not commend itself to his judgment and conscience, nor refuse a cause that seemed to him meritorious though no reward were promised and its advocacy was unpopular.

"His name will be found as counsel in nearly every volume of the reports of the supreme court of Illinois from the forty-eighth to the present time. Upon important or intricate questions of law, no better briefs than his have been filed in that court. They have furnished the basis for the opinions of the supreme court in many leading cases; notably, in the celebrated county seat fight between Knoxville and Galesburg, settling the right of citizens by a bill in equity to purge poll books and election returns of the illegal votes cast, and to have the court determine the result of the legal votes at such election. Knox County versus Davis, Illinois Reports, volume 63, page 405. In Stowell versus Bair, Illinois Appellate Reports, volume 5, page 104, he filed a masterly brief on the question of the priority of lien upon growing crops between the landlord and the mortgagee. In Patterson versus McKinney, Illinois Reports, volume 97, page 41, his brief upon the proposition that conveyances to one's family made while heavily indebted and engaged in speculations can be set aside in equity as fraudulent, is preserved in the report. In Kiernan versus C., S. F. & C. Railway Company, Illinois Reports, volume 123, page 188, the court sustained his splendid set of instructions as to weight of evidence in condemnation cases.

"During his long career at the bar he has met in professional contests nearly every prominent lawyer of the Military Tract, and has won his full share of victories. In the early days his practice was not confined to Knox county, but extended to all the counties of the circuit. In Fulton county he practiced with Hon. William C. Goudy, who afterward became a well known lawyer in Chicago, and Hon. S. P. Shope, afterward justice of the supreme court and now in active practice in Chicago. He was often retained with or against Hon. Thomas G. Frost, afterward of Frost & Miller, of Chicago; Hon. A. M. Craig, now one of the justices of the supreme court; Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, afterward justice of the supreme court, and then one of the leaders of the Chicago bar, and many others. He was an early friend of John P. Wilson, Esq., and of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago. All who have met him in the courts or have in other ways come to know him, esteem him for his fidelity as a friend and his integrity as a citizen, and warmly admire the ability and conscience which have characterized every act of his professional life. But his best work and high-

est title to distinction does not lie in his purely professional work. His greatest influence has been wielded as a man of honor and moral bravery, and through the many men who have gained their professional ideals and inspiration while students in his office.

"From the day he entered a law office until now, he has placed the obligations of a lawyer before his rewards and has always cared more to settle strife and protect rights by fair compromise than to encourage litigation or imperil his clients' interests in the hope of professional reward or distinction.

"He has not drawn the line merely against dishonest claims or methods, but against causes and courses that while entirely honest might prove hardships to the party, though beneficial to the attorney. For example, a mortgage for over twenty thousand dollars was sent him with instructions to begin foreclosure proceedings. The mortgagor was in default and a foreclosure proceeding would have brought an attorney's fee of an unusual size and of which, on account of the large number of persons dependent upon him, he was in real need. Yet because the mortgagee was honest and would, in his judgment, be able to pay the larger portion of the defaulted interest within the next six months, he made the unasked recommendation of a postponement of the foreclosure proceedings. The result was that the mortgagor saved his land and the mortgagee secured his debt, and Mr. Williams received but a nominal fee. And examples of this sort might be multiplied. The golden rule controls him both as a lawyer and as a man.

"Students from his office are found in the upper ranks of the profession from New York to Seattle, Washington, and all hold him both as a lawyer and citizen in the highest regard and affection.

"He is a republican in politics, as was natural from his early experiences, but he has never sought public office. In the early days of his practice he was city attorney of Galesburg for one term, and master in chancery of the circuit court for a short time. His friends have long desired to place him upon the circuit bench, where his profound knowledge of the law, tempered by his fine sense of justice, would have been so valuable to litigants; but he has been unwilling to make any canvass for the place or to undergo the strife of a political campaign. He has neither the temperament nor the natural gifts of an advocate, though in cases appealing strongly to his feelings he has made some very notable and effective arguments to juries. His conspicuous preeminence, however, is as a wise counselor who always sought and rarely missed 'the right of the matter.' Though past three-score years, he is still in active practice in the full possession of his ripened powers, and has associated with him in the practice two sons—Messrs. Edwin N. and G. P. Williams—who are rendering him strong and efficient aid in conducting the litigation in which the firm is retained." The Bench and Bar of Illinois, pages 452 to 454.

Since this biography was published, Mr. Williams has continued in the successful practice of his profession at Galesburg, Illinois, with a constantly increasing reputation. His life has been filled with deepest sorrows. His wife, for fifty years his constant and loving companion, assistant and adviser, has passed away, and two of his sons who were associated with him in the practice of law have also passed to the beyond. Perhaps no better idea can be given of the estimate in which Mr. Williams is held by the bar of Knox county, than to

quote a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the bar association of Knox county, held for the purpose of adopting resolutions upon the life and services of the late Justice Alfred M. Craig, in January, 1912.

"The Bar Association of Knox county assembled for the purpose of paying its respects and tribute to the memory of a distinguished member, who has passed away, are reminded of the fact that we have still with us, in active practice, the Nestor of this bar, whose seventy-ninth birthday will soon be here. While paying our tribute to the deceased, it is fitting that we remember the living who is still with us to guide and to inspire, and to extend to him our felicitations upon his approaching anniversary. Edward Payson Williams, by a long and distinguished career at the bar, has brought distinction, not only to himself, but the bar of which he is the acknowledged leader. By his unselfish public service, he has well served his day and generation. His unfailing kindness has endeared him to us all and his integrity and moral worth is an example to us. May his sorrows be tempered to him and his remaining years be filled with joy."

We cannot close this brief sketch without mentioning one of the greatest honors that ever came to Mr. Williams, or in fact, to any other attorney of this state, and it must always stand as a most beautiful and substantial tribute to his memory and legal attainments.

In the year 1899 the legislature of the state of Illinois passed a resolution creating a "Practice Commission" for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the Practice Act and to suggest needed reforms and commission seem to be necessary and conducive to the improvement in court procedure. Two members were to be appointed from Cook county, one by the Cook County Bar Association, one by the appellate court of the First district, and of the remaining three, one by the State Bar Association, one by the governor of the state and one by the supreme court of the state of Illinois. Mr. Williams, of all the attorneys of this state, was selected by the supreme court to act upon that commission, thus signifying the full confidence of that august body in him as being qualified in every way to represent it in all the questions that might come before the commission. His appointment bears date September 15, 1899.

MAX J. MACK.

Max J. Mack, who for more than a third of a century has been actively identified with the business interests of Galesburg as a clothing merchant, has since 1895 been a member of the firm of Jacobi Brothers & Mack. His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th of August, 1854, his parents being Jacob L. and Amelia (Thurnauer) Mack, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. The paternal grandfather was also born there. Jacob L. Mack, the father of our subject, emigrated to America half a century ago and settled in Cincinnati, where he embarked in business as a wholesale clothier. His demise there occurred when he had attained the age of seventy years. His wife, surviving him, was seventy-two years old when called to her final rest. Their children were six in number, namely: Edward J., who is deceased; Leopold J.,

a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; Herman, who has also passed away; Carrie, living in Cincinnati; Max J., of this review; and Samuel J., who makes his home in Anderson, Indiana.

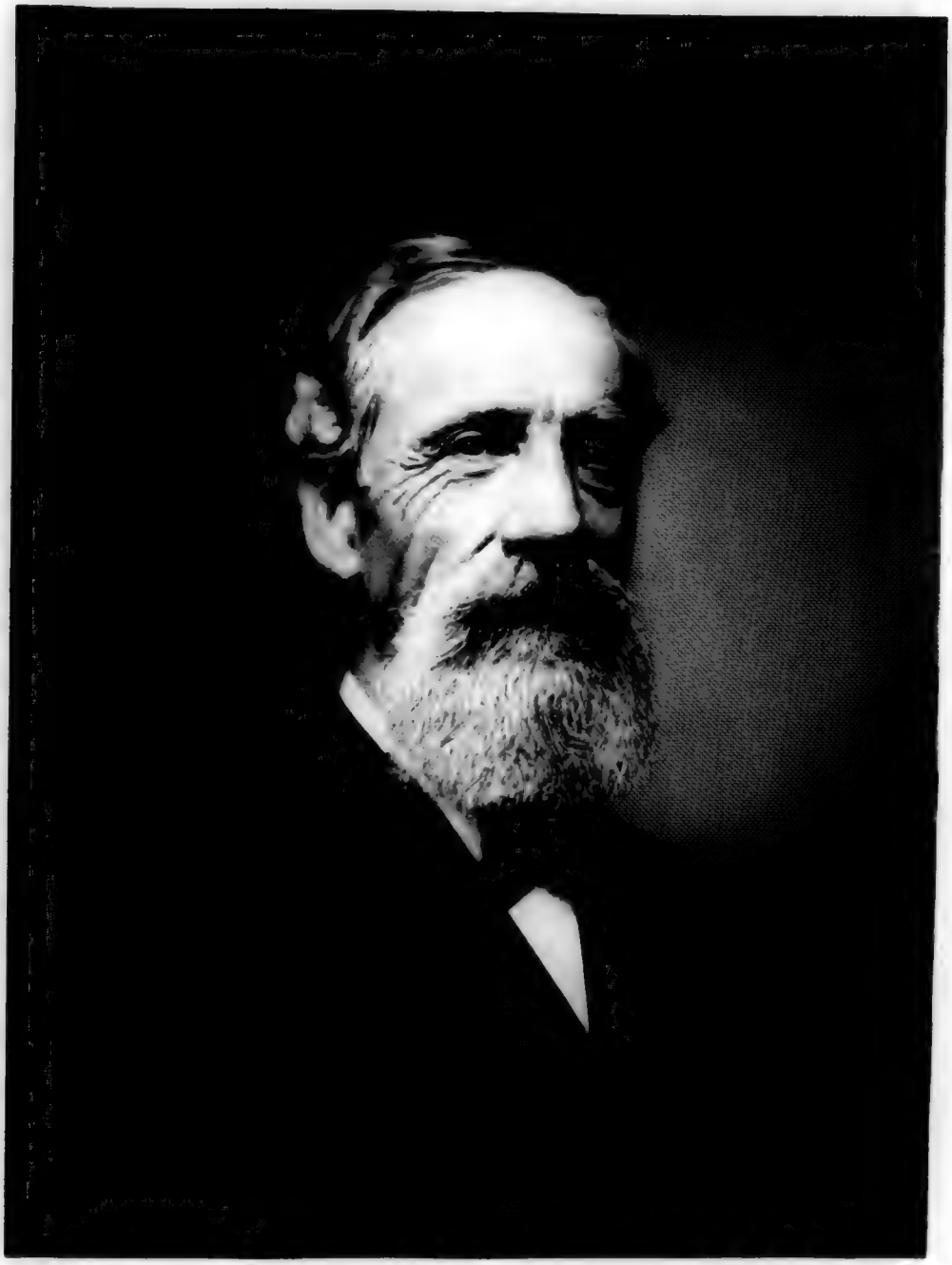
Max J. Mack was reared to manhood in his native city and attended the public schools in the acquirement of an education, being graduated from the high school in 1872. Subsequently he attended a night law school for a time. Later he secured employment as bookkeeper in a wholesale house, holding that position until he left Cincinnati and came to Galesburg in 1875. Here he embarked in the clothing business on his own account and at the end of a year became a partner of his father-in-law, Abraham Jacobi, the business being conducted under the firm style of Jacobi & Mack until 1895. For the past sixteen years the establishment has borne the name of Jacobi Brothers & Mack. The partners now enjoy an extensive business and are very successful in its conduct.

On the 3d of May, 1876, Mr. Mack was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Jacobi, a native of Knoxville, Illinois, and a daughter of Abraham and Clara (Schriesheimer) Jacobi, both of whom were born at Mannheim, Germany. They emigrated to the United States in 1848, first settling in Knoxville, Illinois, and later coming to Galesburg. Here Abraham Jacobi passed away in 1909, when eighty-five years of age. His widow, who still survives him, has now attained the age of eighty-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Mack were born two children, Hattie C. and Julian J., both at home. The wife and mother was called to her final rest in 1904, when forty-nine years of age, her death being the occasion of sincere regret in the county in which she had spent her entire life.

Mr. Mack, a stanch republican in politics, acted as alderman of the first ward for eighteen years. He is now a member of the library board and served as its president for two years. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a valued member of Vesper Lodge. His life has been one of well directed effort and enterprise, resulting in the attainment of a creditable and gratifying measure of success. In all his relations he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellowmen because he is honest, upright, persistent and determined.

HERBERT W. WOOD.

Herbert W. Wood is now living retired in Galesburg but in former years was identified with general merchandising, with the grain trade and financial enterprises. The success which he achieved while still an active factor in business circles brought him a handsome competence that now relieves him from the necessity of further labor, save for the supervision which he gives to his invested interests. He was born in Westford, Vermont, April 24, 1844, a son of William S. and Phylena (Smith) Wood. The father was also a native of Westford and the mother's birth occurred in Braintree, Orange county, Vermont. William S. Wood followed merchandising in his native town and also conducted a tannery, after which he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he filled the office of deputy sheriff. In the spring of 1859, he came to the middle west settling in Wataga, Knox county, Illinois, where he carried on general merchandising and also engaged in the grain trade for a number of years. He likewise con-



Herbert W. Wood



Mrs Herbert W. Wood

ducted a banking and loan business at a later date and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He was ever watchful of any opportunity and in its improvement steadily advanced toward success. In 1884 he went to Elgin, Illinois, where he resided for three or four years living retired during that period. In 1888, he came to Galesburg, where he also lived retired up to the time of his death, which occurred February 3, 1897. For more than three years he had survived his wife who died in this city, September 21, 1893. In his political views William S. Wood was a republican and served in some local offices, acting as justice of the peace and as treasurer of his town. His life was upright and honorable and both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church in which he served as a trustee. They were married in Braintree, Vermont, and unto them were born four children, of whom Herbert W., is the eldest, the others are: Ella J., the widow of George F. Niles of Hartford, Connecticut; Clarence E., who was born July 1, 1850, and died April 29, 1852, and Carrie M., the widow of Albert T. Lewis of Elgin, Illinois.

Herbert W. Wood was educated in the schools of Westford and in the Burlington high school, after which he attended Knox College in Galesburg during the year 1863-4. His education completed, he entered his father's store as a clerk and received thorough training in commercial methods as applied especially to general mercantile interests. In 1868 he became his father's successor in business and formed a partnership with his uncle, H. P. Wood, which connection continued until 1880. They carried on the same line of business and also engaged in general banking. Throughout that period they conducted a prosperous business carrying a large and well selected line of goods for which they found a ready sale. The growth of their trade brought them an excellent annual income which in time afforded Mr. Wood a competence sufficient to enable him to retire from active life. He came to Galesburg in 1888, and has since retired from further labor save for the supervision which he gives to his invested interests. He is now a stockholder in the First National Bank and has important realty holdings. He served as town clerk and in many other local offices, being corporation clerk at Wataga for a time.

On the 21st of January, 1904, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Mrs. Emma Walton, a daughter of Joseph and Orlena A. (Kirk) Woods of Plymouth, Illinois. Her father was born near Mt. Sterling, this state, May 10, 1829, of German parentage and died June 30, 1905. He was a soldier of the Mexican war, serving for a year and one-half after which he was honorably discharged. He followed the occupation of farming, owning and cultivating a tract of land until the time of his death. He was also an ordained minister of the Baptist church and his life was ever a helpful one, his time being largely spent in efforts to uplift and benefit humanity. In his political faith he was a democrat and he served as school director, but never sought political office. His wife died July 19, 1909, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wood, in Galesburg. There were seventeen children in their family, of whom Mrs. Wood was the seventh in order of birth. Her early education was acquired in the schools of Providence, Illinois, and later she spent three years in Eureka College. She was also an art and music pupil in Chicago, studying under Seabeck and Liebling for three years. She afterward engaged in teaching music in Macomb, Camp Point and Augusta—three towns of central Illinois.

She is a member of the First Christian Church, Galesburg, Ill., Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Woman's Relief Corps and the Round Table Club. A lady of broad intelligence and wide reading, she is prominent in the social circles of the city and shares with her husband a popularity that has brought him many friends.

REV. JOSEPH COSTA.

Rev. Joseph Costa, O. C., R. D. C., who for more than a third of a century has labored with untiring and consecrated zeal for the development of Catholicity in Galesburg, is the pastor of Corpus Christi church and also a dean of the Peoria diocese. He was born October 18, 1823, in Pettinengo, province of Biella, Italy, about thirty miles northeast of Turin, his parents being Antonio and Angela Maria (Facio) Costa. The father was occupied in land industries and also conducted a tailoring establishment. Joseph was the youngest of four brothers and the only one who entered the ministry. The records of the family, dating back for more than six hundred years, show members of it belonging to the priesthood.

Father Costa received his early instruction in letters and music in the schools of his native town. Subsequently he entered the college named Banchette and began the study of Latin under Rev. Professor W. Scaglia. Later he pursued his studies in classics in the city of Biella, and after an interval of two years of rest began his philosophical course in the College Melerio Rosmini in the city of Domodossola, remaining a student under Professor Parma for two years. Having passed his examination in philosophy and being a member of the Order of Charity, he applied himself, under able professors, to the study of divinity in the Rosminan Institute at Stresa on the borders of Lago Maggiore. In 1851, as a member of the order, he was sent by the General, the Rev. Antonio Rosmini, to the English missions belonging to the same order. In that country he reviewed his theology under Professor Caccia and prepared for the reception of holy orders. On February 18, 1853, he was examined and ordained priest in the church of Oscott College by the Rt. Rev. Bernard Ullathorne, bishop of Birmingham. As a priest he labored in Great Britain for eleven years, doing parish work, preaching at missions or teaching in college.

In 1864, at the request of Dr. Yunker, bishop at Alton, Illinois, Father Costa was sent by the general of his order to work in that bishop's diocese. In the United States the field of his labors was chiefly Illinois—Springfield, Jacksonville, El Paso and Lincoln. Finally, in 1877, he was sent to Galesburg by Dr. John L. Spalding, first bishop of Peoria, for the special purpose of establishing parochial schools. From that time to the present he has worked earnestly and faithfully for the upbuilding of the Catholic church. In the spring of 1878 was begun the erection of St. Joseph's Academy, which was opened for use in the autumn of 1879, with ten teachers and four hundred pupils. Stevens & Parry of Galesburg built the structure, which, including heating apparatus and excluding furniture, cost sixteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirteen cents. The convent adjoining the academy was partly erected by Jacob Westfall of Peoria, who failed to complete the contract and the building was finished under the direction of Father Costa. The work, which was commenced

in 1880 and finished in 1881, engendered an expenditure of eleven thousand, three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents. The ground upon which Corpus Christi church stands cost four thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five dollars. The contract for the building was given to Matthias Schnell, of Rock Island, and its cost, including heater, seats, bell, etc., was thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and eleven dollars and forty-three cents. Corpus Christi rectory, including heating apparatus, cost five thousand, five hundred dollars. The lot of St. Mary's primary, on the corner of Fourth and Seminary streets, cost twenty-five hundred dollars and the new building sixteen thousand dollars. The lot on which Corpus Christi lyceum stands was purchased for five thousand dollars, while the building and furniture cost about forty-two thousand dollars. Its erection was begun in 1891 and completed in 1894. This edifice is private property of the Order of Charity in the United States. Father Costa has done much in the erection of buildings in Galesburg, expending more than one hundred and forty thousand dollars for that purpose and the benefit of his church. He has now passed the eighty-ninth milestone on life's journey, and his long years of unselfish ministrations and activities have been a potent factor for good and his personal characteristics are such as have endeared him to his parishioners and fellowmen.

JOHN BECKETT.

The late John Beckett, a well known civil engineer, of Knoxville, was born in the vicinity of Oxford, Ohio, on the 1st of February, 1845, his parents being William and Sarah Beckett. His father was born and reared in Virginia, but in his early manhood he removed to Indiana, where he resided for some years, subsequently becoming a citizen of Ohio. There he engaged in farming, continuing to follow that occupation until his death, which occurred on his homestead near Oxford. The family of Mr. and Mrs. William Beckett consisted of five sons: Prestley, who died at the age of sixteen years; John, our subject; Arthur, who is living in Ohio; Zacharias, who is deceased; and Edward.

The education of John Beckett was obtained in the common schools, during that period much of his time being devoted to assisting with the work of the farm. Although he was only sixteen years of age when the war broke out he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and went to the front for three months. At the close of his term he reenlisted, remaining in the service until the close of hostilities. He participated in many battles during that period but the greater part of the time he was stationed at Cumberland Gap. Upon receiving his discharge he returned to his home and entered a tailor shop, where he learned the trade. This vocation did not prove entirely to his liking, however, and he did not follow it after leaving Ohio in 1871. In the latter year he came to Illinois, settling in Monmouth, where he took up civil engineering. He enjoyed the work very much and continued to follow it the remainder of his life, meeting with good success. His development was marked by rapid progress and he became connected with some of the important surveys of the state, having had the distinction of driving the first stake for the Iowa Central Rail-

road from Peoria to Keithsburg, Illinois. Mr. Beckett was a capable engineer and a good business man, but had hardly reached the zenith of his powers when death terminated his career on the 21st of August, 1889.

On the 6th of March, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Downard, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 14th of May, 1846, and is a daughter of Jesse and Sallie (Showalter) Downard. The birth of the father occurred near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, while the mother was a native of Westmoreland county, that state. In the early years of their domestic life they came to Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a shoemaker by trade and having been given the advantages of a good education he also taught school for a time, but his latter years were devoted to farming. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Downard numbered thirteen, seven sons and six daughters: William Wallace, who was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted from Indiana, now deceased; Edwin, also a veteran of the war, now a resident of Oklahoma; Mary, the deceased wife of Robert Harland; Benjamin, a veteran of the Civil war, now living at London Mills; and Lafayette and William, who were also in the Union service, now deceased; Stephen, who was killed during the war; Jennie, the wife of Scott Snedeker of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Beckett; Emma, the wife of William Tyner, of Elk City, Kansas; Amanda, who is the deceased wife of Nelson Kennedy; Alice, also deceased; and Phineas, who lives in Iowa. Mr. Downard was one of the prominent citizens of Logan county, Ohio, where for several years he held the office of county surveyor. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Beckett there were born three children: Jesse, who is deceased; Frank, who is living in Knoxville; and Lysle, the wife of Stephen Smith, formerly of Knoxville but now Palm Beach, Florida, by whom she has had three children, Thomas, Matthew and Stephena.

Mr. Beckett gave his political support to the Republican party. He was not identified with any religious denomination but always attended the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Beckett was a member. The early years of their domestic life they spent in Abingdon, but they subsequently removed to London Mills, where they resided until 1886 when they came to Knoxville, purchasing the residence, which has ever since been the family home. Mrs. Beckett is well known here and has many friends, whose esteem has been won through her many estimable qualities of both heart and mind.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SEATON.

Benjamin Franklin Seaton came to Galesburg in the evening of life, but while he was never connected with business affairs here he brought with him the record of active and honorable service in business in his earlier years, and during the period of his connection with Galesburg, he won the respect and good-will of all with whom he came in contact. He was born in Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, on the 11th of November, 1820, his parents being William and Mary (Adams) Seaton, the latter a cousin of John Quincy Adams, at one time president of the United States. The family is of Scotch descent, and in his life Benjamin F. Seaton displayed many of the sterling characteristics of his

Scotch ancestry. His education was acquired in the schools of his native town and in the state of New York, whither he accompanied his parents on their removal to the vicinity of Winchester. Later he went to Massillon, Ohio, and became closely associated with the commercial interests of that place as a wholesale dealer in furniture. His next change of residence took him to Marion, Iowa, where he engaged in the live-stock business for ten years, and on the expiration of that period established an agricultural implement business. He was not only prominent in the commercial circles of the city, but also as a factor in public life and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to a number of offices. For five years he served as sheriff of Linn county and was also mayor of Marion for several terms, giving to the city a business-like and progressive administration that resulted in bringing about many needed reforms and improvements. At one time he was superintendent of the waterworks there and his influence was always a potent element for the benefit of the town. In 1903 he came to Galesburg and here made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Norman E. Ives. He spent the last twenty years of his life in retirement and passed away April 27, 1911, at the advanced age of ninety years. For ten years he had survived his wife, who passed away at Marion, Iowa, March 2, 1901.

It was on the 14th of December, 1852, that Benjamin F. Seaton was united in marriage, in Ashtabula, Ohio, to Miss Ruth M. Hurlburt, who was born in Winchester, Connecticut, July 1, 1833. They were both loyal and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their well spent lives won for them the high regard and confidence of all who knew them. Mr. Seaton served as a trustee of the church for many years and did all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. He voted with the republican party and always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. While he came to Galesburg in his later years, he won many friends during the period of his residence here and received the respect and veneration which should always be given one who has traveled far on life's journey and whose record has ever been honorable and upright.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Seaton there were seven children: Carrie E., now deceased; May G., who became the wife of L. M. Lillis and has also passed away; Anna and Grace, both deceased; Fannie, the wife of Norman E. Ives, of Galesburg; Frank Hurlburt, deceased; and Grace Lillian, the wife of Leslie C. Bolton, of Missoula, Montana.

Of this family Mrs. Ives, to whom we are indebted for the history of her father, was born at Marion, Iowa, and supplemented her public-school education by a course in Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, that state. On the 9th of September, 1885, she gave her hand in marriage to Norman E. Ives, of Marion, who was born there on the 2d of April, 1853, and is a son of Norman and Hannah (Gray) Ives. His father was a native of Connecticut, born July 30, 1819, and his mother's birth occurred in Kentucky, October 1, 1823. They were married October 12, 1843, in Marion, Iowa, the father, who was a farmer by occupation, having come to the west from Connecticut in 1841, at which time he settled in Linn county, Iowa, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death on the 1st of March, 1890. His wife survived him for about twelve years, her death occurring March 23, 1902. Both were members

of the Baptist church, in the work of which they were actively and helpfully interested, Mr. Ives serving as a deacon for several years. He voted with the democratic party and kept well informed on the questions of the day. Unto him and his wife were born seven children: Lucy A., now the wife of Morgan Bunting, of Marion, Iowa; Rachel B., who is the wife of John Booth, of Marion; Mary L., the wife of Joseph Lake, of Marion; Norman E.; John J., also of Marion; and Isadore and Isabel, twins, both deceased.

Of this family, Norman E. Ives was educated in the public schools of Marion and after leaving the high school, entered Cornell College at Mt. Vernon. He studied law and after careful preparation was admitted to the bar. For several years while living in Linn county, he served as deputy sheriff and was also postmaster of Marion under President Cleveland during his first administration. After filling the office for two years, however, he resigned, and passing a civil service examination, was appointed special pension examiner, filling that office at Cleveland, Ohio, for a time, and later at Fort Wayne, Indiana; St. Joseph, Missouri; Springfield, Missouri; and Chicago, Illinois, where he continued for eight years. He also spent three years in the pension department at Washington, D. C., and in September, 1902, came to Galesburg, where he has since been located.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ives have been born two children: Haroldine C., who is a graduate of Knox College of the class of 1911, married December 14, 1911, to Lewis C. Hazen, of Galesburg, Illinois; and Norman Seaton, who is now attending high school. Mr. Ives has always been an advocate of democratic principles and is a member of the Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon. Mrs. Ives and her children are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Ives have been cordially received into the best social circles of the city and wherever known are highly esteemed. Mr. Ives has made a most creditable record as an official of the pension office, his capability being evenly balanced by his loyalty and trustworthiness.

JUDGE ALFRED M. CRAIG.

The life history of Judge Alfred M. Craig forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and with the advancing years he ever remained a potent force in the progress that has brought the state to its present position in the galaxy of the nation. Fame came to him and honors were multiplied unto him yet he bore all with becoming modesty. However, he left the impress of his individuality in large measure upon the judicial history of Illinois and his activity in business fields as well constituted a factor in the progress and prosperity of Knox county and surrounding districts. His last illness was of short duration and therefore he remained an active factor in the world's work almost to the end, preserving the precious prize of keen mentality to the last. No history of Knox county would be complete without extended reference to Judge Craig who entered actively upon the work of development here when this was still a pioneer region and ever thereafter gave impetus to the labors that made this in time one of the richest sections of the Mississippi valley.

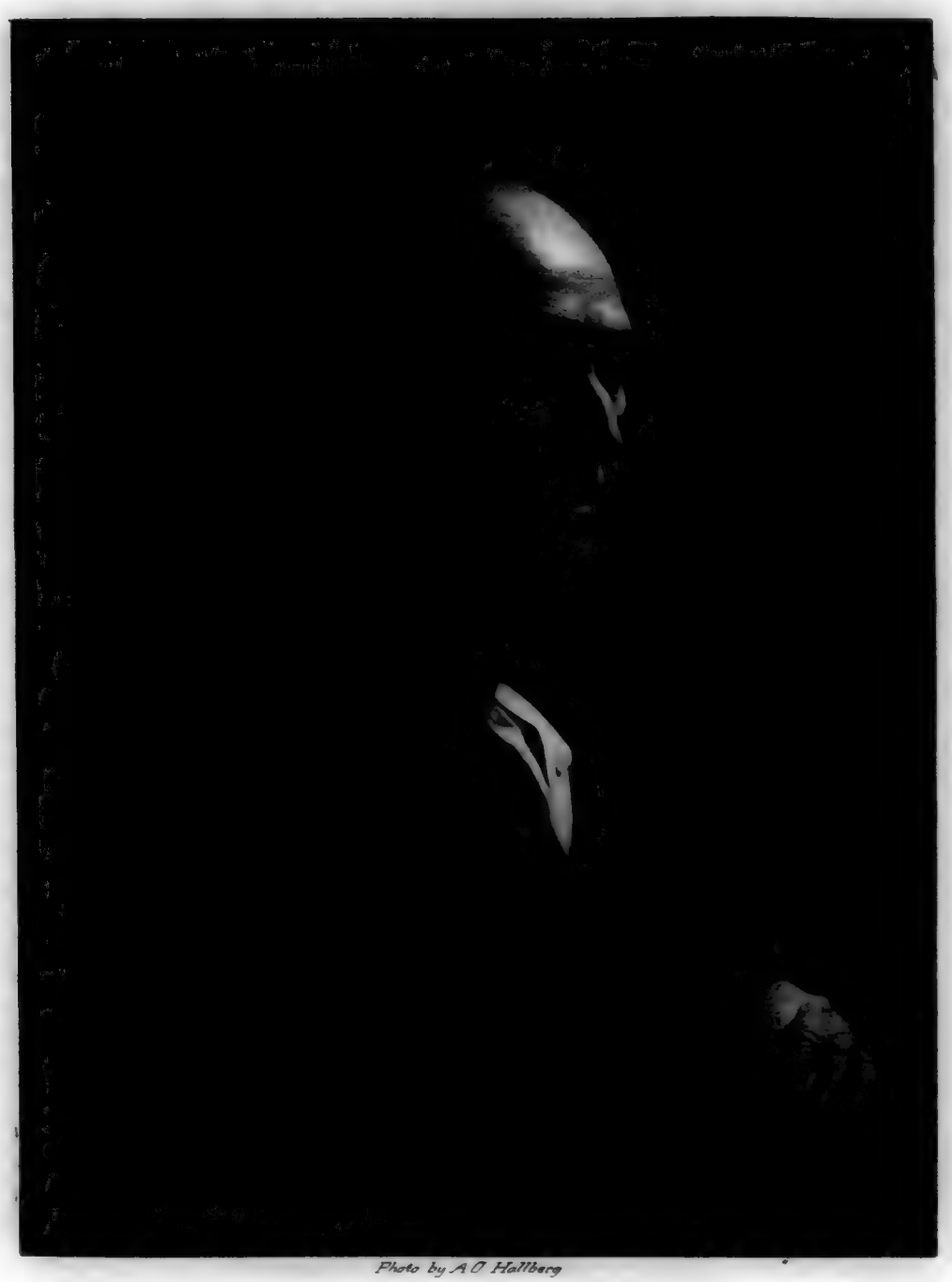
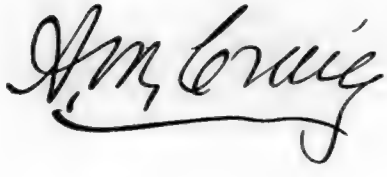


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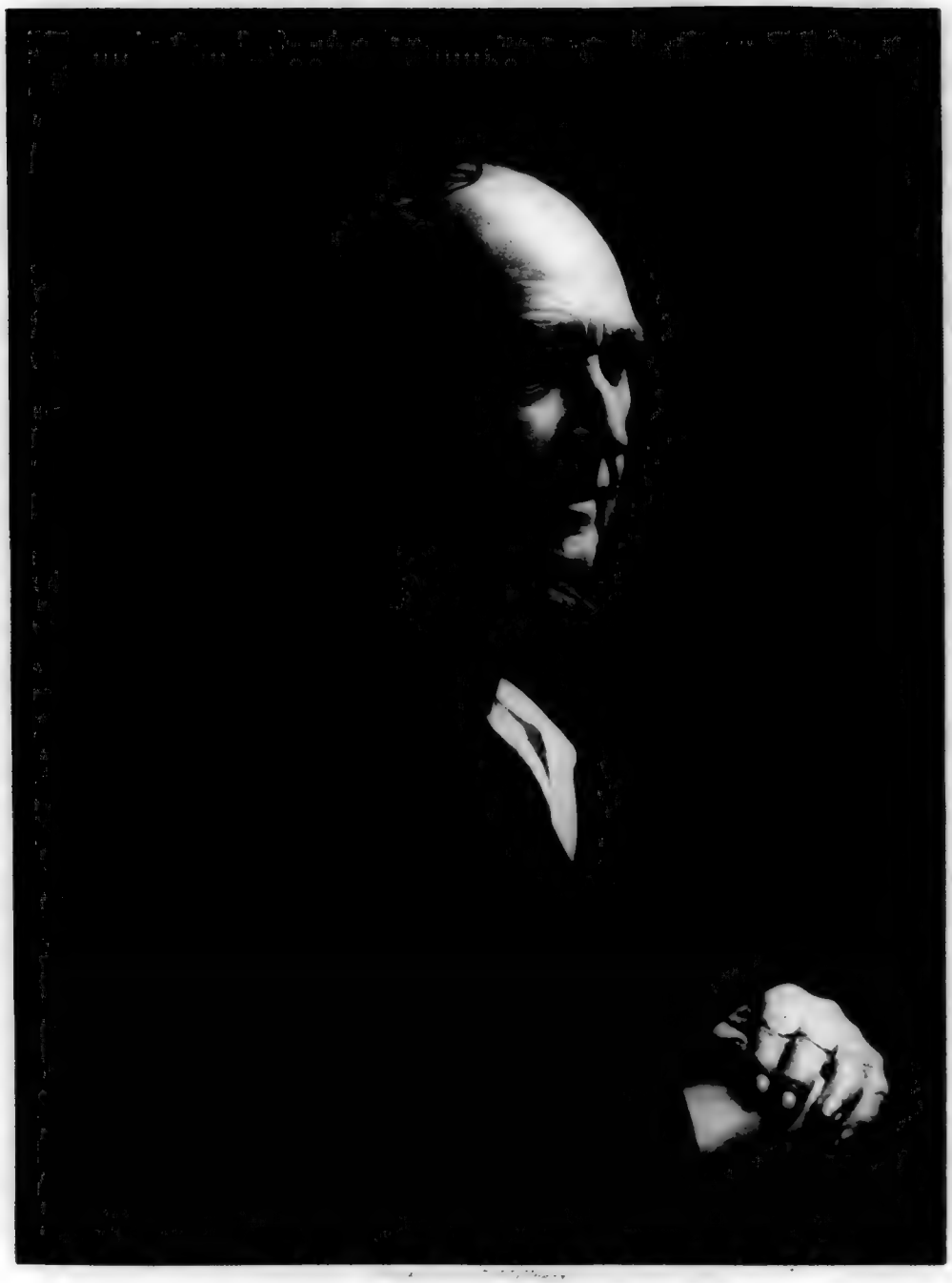
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A. M. Ormié

Mr. Craig was born in Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, January 15, 1831. The family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry and the grandfather of the Judge was Thomas Craig, who came from the north of Ireland to America, settling in Pennsylvania where David Craig, the father of the Judge, was born. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Minta Ramey, who was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Sinnet Ramey, who was born in Virginia and became one of the pioneer residents of Kentucky, associated to some extent with Daniel Boone in the work of exploration in what became known as the dark and bloody ground. Sinnet Ramey devoted his energies to farming in the Blue Grass state for a period and afterward became one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois, taking up his abode in Fulton county where he again carried on general agricultural pursuits until he passed away when well advanced in years. His daughter Minta was his only child. David Craig, however, was one of several children including two brothers, James and Joseph Craig. When a young man David Craig removed to Kentucky and it was in that state that he was married. He was a millwright and that trade in connection with farming fully occupied his attention throughout his life. Like hundreds of other Kentucky citizens who did not depend upon the institution of slavery as a source of revenue he removed from Kentucky to Illinois and for a brief period was a resident of Edgar county, during which time his son, Judge Craig, was born. From that district they removed to the Military tract, settling in Fulton county, near Canton, and David Craig became a prosperous farmer as prosperity was rated at that day. As a millwright he erected many of the old mills along the Spoon river to provide the flour and feed for the early settlers. It was in 1832, the year of their arrival in Fulton county, that the Black Hawk war broke out and the women and children sought refuge and protection in a blockhouse pending the settlement of the war while the men of the neighborhood aided in fighting the Indians. The history of David Craig's family was like that of many other pioneer families living on the Illinois frontier. He there died when about sixty-five years of age, having for a few years survived his wife, who was also sixty-five years of age at the time of her demise. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church and Mr. Craig attended its services with her. His political allegiance in an early day was given to the whig party and he was a warm admirer of Henry Clay. In his family were ten children but only one is now living.; Mrs. Harriet Barnwell, of Los Angeles, California. The others were: Nancy, who became the wife of Perry Crosthwait; Madison; Margaret, the wife of Enoch Crosthwait; Sinnet; Thomas, who died when twelve or fourteen years of age; Alfred M.; Mrs. J. L. Miller; Mrs. Sarah Ash; and Mrs. Marilda Randolph.

Judge Craig was reared upon his father's farm in Fulton county, meeting every experience and hardship which fell to the lot of the early settler. His educational privileges were very limited in early youth but later he had the opportunity of pursuing a course in Knox College, becoming a member of the preparatory class in the fall of 1848, while in June, 1849, he was admitted to the freshman class and in June, 1853, won his degree. Thinking to find the practice of law a congenial profession he began studying with that end in view, his preceptor being William C. Goudy, of Lewiston. A year later he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois and opened a law office in Knoxville which was then the county seat.

By close application and determination he built up a large practice in a few years' time, riding the circuit as was customary in those days in company with the judge, who held court in various places in the circuit. Lincoln, Douglas and scores of other pioneer lawyers of Illinois visited Knox county in this manner and were acquaintances and colleagues of Judge Craig, who frequently related most interesting experiences of those early days. It was not unusual for him to make the trip on horseback and on reaching Spoon river he would have to swim that stream astride his mount. In 1856 he was appointed state's attorney by Governor Mattison, the circuit then comprising the counties of Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox and Fulton. This appointment was for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of W. C. Goudy and in November, 1861, he was elected to the office of county judge, serving on the bench for four years. In 1869 he was elected to represent Knox county in the constitutional convention of 1870 which formulated the present organic law of the state. It was he who devised the present township organization plan whereby counties are governed by a combination of the old Virginia system and the New England town-meeting system, providing for a board of supervisors as the legislative body. Throughout the years of his private practice his clientage was large and of a very important character. He was employed to assist the late J. J. Tunnicliff, then state's attorney, in the prosecution of Osborn who was tried for the murder of Mrs. Mathews near Yates City, the trial resulting in conviction leading to the only reported legal execution in Knox county. He was also one of the lawyers for the defendant in the case of DeHague in a political murder case which was brought to Knox county on a change of venue and secured the acquittal of his client. He was likewise counsel in the county seat trials and such was his recognized ability that his practice not only covered Knox but also many adjoining counties. Many judicial honors were also conferred upon him—in fact he filled every judicial office in the state with the exception of circuit judge, nor was his fame confined to Illinois for he was favorably mentioned in connection with the position of chief justice of the United States in 1888, President Cleveland considering him as a candidate for the honor which was finally conferred upon Melville W. Fuller. At different times he was also mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for the vice presidency. However, he continued in the strict path of his profession and the record which he made as one of the supreme court judges of Illinois made him the peer of the ablest members who have sat upon the bench of this court of last resort.

Judge Craig was first elected to the office in 1873 and was again elected in 1882 and 1891, his reelections coming to him as the expression of popular approval of his previous course as supreme court judge. From the time that he took his seat on the bench until he left it he was known for his fidelity to the interests of the people. In several of his decisions he rendered not only the people of Illinois but the nation as well a conspicuous service. His decision in the case of the people of the state of Illinois against the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company was particularly notable. At that time the Granger element was a strong one in the state and the farmers were complaining of the discrimination in railroad rates. The case in question came in 1882 from Ford county, resulting from a railroad charge of sixty-five dollars for the shipment of a carload of grain from Gilman to New York, whereas the charge on a carload from Peoria to New

York, a longer distance, was but thirty-nine dollars. In the trial the railroad company demurred on the ground that the law did not apply to it as it was incorporated in another state and Illinois had no jurisdiction over the rates. The question came before the supreme court on a writ of error and it fell to Justice Craig to write the clear and forceful opinion that gave him national fame. In this opinion, in which all but one of the judges concurred, it was set forth that the law did apply to rate fixed by companies incorporated outside the state but doing business over their lines in that state. The law was held not to be limited to home companies but to all with whom the people had relations inside Illinois. Judge Craig laid down the principle that a state has the right to regulate that part of interstate commerce directly affecting its citizens. The case was taken by the railroad company to the United States supreme court where Judge Craig's decision was upheld and the rule was firmly established that a state has power over the traffic inside of its borders even though carried on by an outside corporation. This important principle has since then been expanded to cover other than railroad companies. In the discussions in congress over the amendments to the interstate commerce bill much was said of this decision and its bearing on commerce inside states and on the decision of the United States supreme court the right of congress in the premises found substantial footing. Another noted case was that of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1898 against the city of Chicago. At that time Chicago was trying to prevent the railroad company from using the submerged land of the lake for railroad purposes. The company sought to enjoin the city from interfering, claiming its right to the submerged land under the provisions of its charter. The lower court overruled the application for an injunction and the company appealed to the supreme court. Justice Craig wrote the opinion, holding that the submerged land belonged to the state and that the state could not part with it for the purpose named but must conserve the interests of the public. Justice Craig maintained that the sole purpose of the company was to take the land for railroad purposes and that it had no right even as a riparian owner to fill up the lake. This great decision saved the lake for Chicago and kept it from being filled with roundhouses and other railroad structures and its announcement was hailed in Chicago with great pleasure. On this decision also rests the investigation now in progress with the view of restoring to the state filled-in lands taken by private persons without the knowledge or consent of the state. Judge Craig made a special study of land titles about which in those days there was much ambiguity, and his decisions along this line removed these doubts and established ownership, much to the relief of thousands of property owners in this state. Moreover, in one of his decisions he upset the contention of companies that employes were responsible for defects in equipment and machinery and that it was their business to ascertain whether these defects existed. Judge Craig held that it was the business of the companies to know about the condition of their equipment and keep the same in good repair. This decision has been the means of protecting multitudes of lives and has made companies responsible for damages in such cases. Judge Craig held railroad companies responsible for obstruction along the right-of-way that were a menace to the public; forced them to give viaducts a proper height and to provide necessary precautions to protect life; and in other ways while not hostile to the companies made them shoulder their responsibility in these matters. Another thing that is remembered here kindly is

his attitude toward the case in which was involved the rights of colored pupils to attend the public schools. In this case he upheld this right.

The last public work in which Judge Craig engaged was in connection with the state tax commission appointed by the governor. His business career was as notable in this way as its connection with the supreme court of the state which covered twenty-seven years. At the outset of his carer he was a poor man but as opportunity offered he made investments in farm land, predicting that the prairies of this section would one day be worth two hundred dollars per acre—a prediction which he lived to see realized. He was also the owner of large realty in Galesburg and erected a number of its leading business blocks. The present Bank of Galesburg building was purchased by him for the bank and for a considerable period he figured prominently in financial circles in this state, being at the time of his death president of the Bank of Galesburg, the Bank of Altona, the Farmers State Bank of Alpha, the Bank of North Henderson and the Bank of Prairie City, the two last named being private banking institutions. He has also been a director and heavily interested in the Farmers National Bank of Knoxville and the State Bank of Victoria. Those who have been associated with him in the local banks speak highly of his sound judgment in matters of a financial nature.

Judge Craig was twice married. He first wedded Elizabeth P. Harvey, a daughter of Curtis K. and Hannah K. (King) Harvey. They became parents of four children: Carrie, who married William Bradford but both are now deceased; Harvey A., now a physician of Galesburg, who was engaged in the drug business here for a number of years; Charles C., a well known attorney of this city; and George H., deceased. He was a graduate of Notre Dame University of South Bend, Indiana, and then entered the banking business and became teller in the Bank of Galesburg. The death of Mrs. Craig occurred in 1901 and therein the Presbyterian church lost a faithful member, her family a devoted wife and mother, and her acquaintances a loyal friend. She was born in Knoxville, while her parents were natives of Vermont who became pioneer residents of Knox county, Illinois, where their remaining days were passed, her father there practicing law. Their children were: Curtis K.; Mrs. Sanborn; and Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Craig. Judge Craig was again married in 1908 when he wedded Miss Mary Davis, a native of Galesburg where her parents, who were natives of Ireland, settled at an early period in the development of this city. Her father passed away but her mother is still living. Their children were Mary, Kate and Ellen. Mrs. Craig is a member of the Episcopal church and is widely known in Galesburg, where her entire life has been passed.

Judge Craig was a charter member of Pacific Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Knoxville, but cared little for attractions other than his home offered. For ten or twelve years he served as a trustee of Knox College and at the time of his death was also serving on the executive committee of the board. From that college he had received the degree of Doctor of Laws. It was after a brief illness with pneumonia that Judge Craig passed away at his home in Galesburg, September 6, 1911. Throughout the period of his long service on the supreme bench he had continued to make this city his place of residence and there was none perhaps in all Galesburg who was better known or more highly respected. The public service of few men has continued over a more extended period and none has been more faultless in manner, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation. Colonel

Clark E. Carr, himself a veteran member of the Galesburg bar and long a colleague of Judge Craig said: "I knew him when he was a boy in Knox College. He was an earnest student and it was understood then that he intended to become a lawyer. He was, as every good lawyer is, rooted and grounded in the statutes. He was not what would be called a brilliant lawyer but was thorough and safe and no other Galesburg attorney was so successful in practice. As a member of the constitutional convention he proposed and carried into effect some of its best provisions. While there were other more scholarly men on the supreme bench scarcely any other jurist has left a greater impress upon their jurisprudence, and the opinions of scarcely any other judge are more often quoted and followed. Three times, although a democrat, he was elected in a republican district. When an enterprise commended itself to his judgment few men were more public-spirited, a fact indicated by his liberal donation of ten thousand dollars to Knox College when that institution needed money more than ever before in all her history."

Judge J. D. Welsh said: "Judge Craig was noted for applying common sense to the legal problems that came before the court and was a great judge." Said Congressman Prince: "Judge Craig as a lawyer of the bar in Knox county was one of the most successful men that ever practiced here. As a judge on the supreme bench he took rank among the ablest judges in the United States. His decisions on real estate ranked unusually high and were commented on in the law schools like Harvard and Columbia. When there was a vacancy on the supreme bench of the United States his name was given careful and long consideration by President Cleveland before Chief Justice Fuller was appointed. The mere fact that the name of a judge or lawyer is considered by the executive of the nation for the exalted position of chief justice puts for all time such a judge or lawyer in the front rank of jurists." Others bore testimony of his fairness in business transaction, naming him as the soul of honor, and still others attested to his kindness to the younger members of the bar. In fact in all the relations of life Judge Craig measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship in the wise and able use which he made of his time and talents, in his recognition of his obligations to his fellowmen and of his duties as a citizen in his relations to the state and nation.

REV. GEORGE PRESTON DOUBLEDAY.

Rev. George Preston Doubleday, whose labors have been a potent factor in the moral and educational development of Knox county, is now serving as president of Corpus Christi College at Galesburg. His birth occurred in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, on the 23d of June, 1869, his parents being George and Mary (Curry) Doubleday, who were natives of England and Ireland respectively. The father passed away in London, in 1902, when sixty-two years of age. His wife also lived to attain the age of sixty-two, being called to her final rest in 1897. Both were faithful communicants of the Catholic church. Their children were five in number, as follows: Rev. Arthur Doubleday, rector of the seminary in Guildford, England; Rev. George Preston, of this review;

Charles Edward, living in London, England; Mary, a nun in Streatham, London; and one who died in infancy.

Rev. George P. Doubleday was two years of age when taken to England by his parents, who settled in Canterbury, where he received his common and classical education. In 1889 he entered the Order of Charity at Wadhurst, England, where he studied for three years, later spending five and a half years at Domodossola, Italy, in preparation for the priesthood. In November, 1898, he was ordained at Novara, Italy, and on the 24th of December of the same year arrived in America, making his way direct to Galesburg, Illinois. Here he acted as assistant to Rev. Father Costa for two years and then became pastor of St. Patrick's church, thus officiating for seven years. On the expiration of that period he became president of Corpus Christi College and has remained in that capacity to the present time. The institution has an attendance of one hundred and three boys, who are under the instruction of four professors, namely: Rev. Doubleday, Rev. John Phelan, Rev. James Lyons and Rev. Francis Baines.

CHARLES F. HURBURGH.

Charles F. Hurburgh, state senator from Knox county and recognized as one of those who is close to the present administration, in an effort to secure the passage of meritorious measures and prevent the corruption and graft which have been entirely too prominent in the political history of the state, was born January 10, 1872, in Smaland, Sweden, a son of Gustav and Susanna (Johnson) Hurburgh, the latter a daughter of Yngakarin Johnson. The father died in Sweden in 1885, at the age of fifty-five years, and the mother passed away in 1909, when nearly seventy years of age. There were two children in the family but the elder, a sister, died in infancy. Charles F. Hurburgh was a little lad of four years when, owing to the illness of his mother, he went to live with his uncle, A. J. Johnson, who was born in Sweden, November 18, 1842, and came to America in 1868. He first located in Plymouth, Indiana, and in 1873 he married Mrs. Louisa Christina Anderson, the widow of Swan Anderson. She also bore the maiden name of Anderson and was born in Sweden, May 18, 1830, a daughter of Samuel and Analine (Hansen) Anderson. She came to the new world when twenty-four years of age, making her way to Laporte, Indiana, where she lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson established their home in Knox county and his energies were devoted to farming up to the time of his death, which occurred about 1907. His widow still resides upon the home farm. Her only child was David Anderson, who was born February 8, 1875, and is now a farmer of Walnut Grove township. He married Hannah Linderholm, a daughter of John and Hedda Linderholm, her father a merchant of Galesburg.

Spending his youthful days in the home of his uncle, Mr. Johnson, Charles F. Hurburgh, whose Swedish name was Frederick Carl Hurburgh but who adopted the simpler American name of Charles F. pursued his education in the district schools and afterward in the Swedish Lutheran school. He also at-



Chas. F. Hirshfeld

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tended the high school of Altona, from which he was graduated, and for a time was a student in the Abingdon normal school, in which he completed a course in 1892. He afterward entered Knox College and is numbered among its alumni of 1895. Taking up the profession of teaching, he was principal of the Maquon school from 1895 until 1900. During that period he took up the study of law in Galesburg, devoting his leisure hours to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. All through his boyhood days he had worked when opportunity offered and had thus largely supplied the means for meeting the expenses of his education. At different times he worked at farm labor in the home neighborhood and assisted in threshing until an accident finally prevented his further work in that direction. His entire life has been one of unfaltering activity and his intelligently directed labors have constituted forceful factors in the accomplishment of what he has undertaken. In 1900 he withdrew from educational work to accept the position of deputy sheriff under R. G. Mathews and after two years' service in that capacity was elected sheriff of Knox county, which position he filled until 1906, when he was elected to the state senate.

Charles F. Hurburgh has made an excellent record as one of the Illinois legislators. He found the senate in the grip of a powerful combine and united with other men of high principles holding to high ideals of government to break the force of this combine and wrest the state from machine rule. History records the success of their efforts and indorsement of his course was given him in his reelection. When he entered upon his second term he was recognized as one of the senate leaders and all through the regular and special session was in close association with the governor in urging the passage of meritorious measures. His efforts were an effective force in promoting the passage of the two-cent-passenger-fare bill and he was made chairman of the committee on appropriations, one of the most important of the senate, doing much to keep the demands made upon the state treasury within the limit. His work on that committee disclosed his large grasp of details and his broad understanding of a multitude of situations which came up for discussion. When the facts developed regarding the scandal attached to the election of a United States senator Mr. Hurburgh, who had respected the vote of his district on the senatorship, was one of the foremost in the senate to urge an investigation and as the result of his position and that of a number of his colleagues a committee was named that brought out many facts relating to the case and helped purge the legislature. In all this he disclosed himself a foe to graft.

In his home town of Galesburg and throughout the county, where he is very widely known, Mr. Hurburgh is popular. He is a member of the Trinity Lutheran church and his influence is always on the side of progress, reform and improvement. As a republican leader in Illinois he is today prominently before the state and his fellow citizens are strongly urging his candidacy for governor. In a recent meeting held in Galesburg the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

We, citizens and residents of Galesburg and of Knox county, friends and neighbors of Charles F. Hurburgh, one of our leading citizens, distinguished member of the state senate of Illinois, having noted with a great deal of pride the favorable comment upon the announcement of his candidacy for the republican nomination for the governorship at the April primaries, Resolve that,

Whereas, Charles F. Hurburgh has grown up among us and in all his life has walked on the high plane of good citizenship, never swerving from right conduct, actuated by lofty motives, and has been untiring in his efforts to promote the material and moral welfare of this city and county in all its enterprises, and has been a public-spirited citizen whose aid has always been freely given to worthy undertakings; and,

Whereas, both as county officer and state senator he has by his wisdom and courageous course reflected honor upon himself and credit upon the city and county and district; and,

Whereas, while a member of the senate, Charles F. Hurburgh has been one of the chief supporters and advocates on the people's side of legislative questions, always a foe to the spoils and to corrupt practices of all kinds, and in general always identified with all that is best in legislation; and,

Whereas, he has shown himself in all his official acts a true believer in progressivism in the sense that progressivism means the doing away with special privilege, the defeat and extinction of spoils politics, the conservation and development of natural resources and the restoration to the people of the essential powers of government;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that as citizens vitally interested in the future welfare of this city and community and of this state, we hereby express the utmost confidence in Charles F. Hurburgh as a candidate for governor of Illinois and recommend his candidacy to the people of the state; that we aid his candidacy in every possible way and tender him our heartiest support in his efforts to secure the nomination at the primaries and to this end we pledge our loyal and active support and resolve that we will individually exhaust every honorable means to bring about the nomination and election of Charles F. Hurburgh as governor of Illinois.

Whether elected to office or not, there is no question in the minds of his friends that Charles F. Hurburgh will ever stand, as he does today, for clean government and for the exercise of party strength in behalf of the entire people and not for the benefit of a coterie of politicians.

JOSHUA R. CROUCH.

The late Joshua R. Crouch, who for sixteen years prior to his death had followed the brick-mason's trade in Knox county, was born in Rising Sun, Indiana, on the 7th of April, 1828. His parents were Nehemiah and Mary (Clark) Crouch, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Rising Sun. The former passed away when our subject was a child of two years, but the mother lived to attain the venerable age of eighty-three years, spending her entire life in her native town. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Crouch there were born two sons, both of whom are now deceased. The younger was Nathaniel C., who fought in the Indian wars with General Custer.

Joshua R. Crouch attended the common schools of his native town until he had mastered the common branches and then began working at the mason's trade, first in Rising Sun and later in Covington, Kentucky. He continued to

follow this occupation until the Civil war broke out, when he offered his services to his country. He enlisted at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in Company C, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and spent the three succeeding years on the battlefields of the south. He took part in many of the notable battles and was present at the siege of Vicksburg and was with Sherman when he made his famous march. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., and returning to Rising Sun he joined a party of gold seekers, who were going to California. In 1892 Mr. Crouch with his wife and family came to Rio, this county, where for nine years he followed his trade and also did general contracting. At the expiration of that time they became residents of Knoxville, purchasing the property still owned and occupied by Mrs. Crouch. Here he continued to engage in brick masonry until the week before his death, which occurred on the 16th of August, 1908.

Mr. Crouch was married in Switzerland county, Indiana, on the 27th of August, 1873, to Miss Mary J. Wilson, a native of that county, her birth having occurred on the 8th of July, 1843. She is a daughter of Alfred and Jane (Monroe) Wilson, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Indiana. Mr. Wilson was an agriculturist and for many years engaged in farming in Switzerland county, and he also ran a flatboat from Lawrenceburg to New Orleans, conveying produce to the various markets along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Later he and his family, consisting of his wife and two daughters, removed to Kansas, where the parents both died, their last days being spent in Hutchinson, that state. They had each reached the age of seventy-four years at the time of their demise. Their other daughter, Mrs. Maggie Geary, has for many years been a resident of Hutchinson, Kansas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crouch there were born three daughters and one son. Maggie, who is the eldest, married James S. Hemphill, of Rising Sun, and they have two children, Joseph and Mills. Clara is the wife of LaVerne Bloomfield, of Galesburg, and they have two children, Verna and Leona. Bessie married Clifton Weedin, a blacksmith of Burns, Missouri, and they have five children, Lyman, Nina, Flora, Joshua and Marion. Nathaniel W., who is the youngest of the family, resides in Knoxville and makes his home with his mother.

Mr. Crouch was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having joined the post at Rising Sun after leaving the army, while at the time of his death he belonged to the one at Knoxville. His political allegiance he accorded to the republican party and in matters of faith he was a Methodist, holding membership in the church at Knoxville, with which his widow is still identified.

LUCIEN F. SENNETT.

Lucien F. Sennett, superintendent and headmaster of St. Alban's School at Knoxville, was born in Syracuse, New York, August 6, 1868, a son of Lucien and Elizabeth (Frank) Sennett. The father's birth occurred near Syracuse, while the mother was born in Schenectady, New York. The Sennett family comes of Irish lineage, the first American ancestors leaving Dublin preparatory to

emigrating to the new world, and at a very early period the family was founded at Syracuse, New York, where the death of Lucien Sennett occurred in 1869. His widow still survives and now makes her home in Knoxville with her son Lucien.

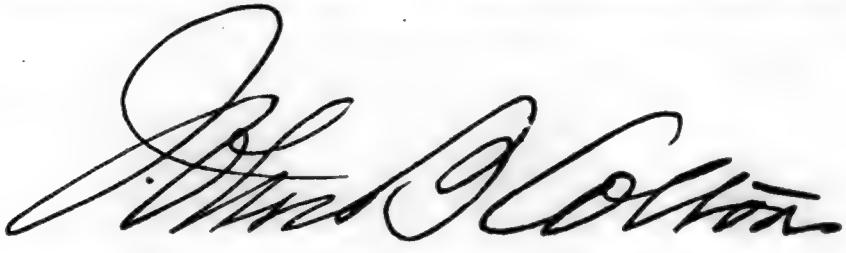
Professor Sennett of this review was only about a year old at the time of his father's demise. He spent his youthful days with his mother, who carefully reared him and stimulated in him that love of learning which has been the foundation for the successful work he has done as an educator. His youthful days were spent in Auburn, New York, where he pursued his education until graduated from the high school of that city. He afterward attended Trinity College of Hartford, Connecticut, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1889, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while three years later the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Determining to devote his life to educational work, he became master of St. Mark's School near Boston, Massachusetts, where he did excellent work for nine years. He then accepted a position at the head of the Pomfret School in Pomfret, Connecticut, where the succeeding four years were passed, after which he went to Lake Forest, Illinois, and was connected with the academy at that place for two years. On coming to Knoxville he accepted the position of superintendent and headmaster of St. Alban's School and under his guidance the institution has made continuous and substantial progress, promoting its standards of teaching and of scholarship. Professor Sennett holds to high ideals in his work and is never content until he has accomplished the task to which he has set himself. He belongs to two college fraternities, the Phi Beta Kappa and the Alpha Delta Phi, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

JOHN B. COLTON.

When the history of Galesburg and her prominent men shall have been written its pages will bear no name better known than that of Colton, which has long been a potent factor in the activities and resultant prosperity of the city. It is not only compatible, but absolutely imperative, that mention be made of the Colton family if a true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose records have been intimately connected with the growth of Galesburg is to be made. He whose name introduces this review is today the eldest descendant of the family which has left its impress upon the progress and civilization of two states.

He was born August 11, 1831, in the state of Maine. Quarter Master George Colton, who was the first of the family to settle in America, emigrated from Sutton, Coldfield, England, about 1640, settling at Long Meadow, Massachusetts. The family was especially prominent during the Revolutionary war, and Captain Thomas Colton, a son of George Colton, had previously been very active in the Indian wars. Since 1714 the name of Colton has frequently occurred in the civil list of representatives in the town of Long Meadow and in the Massachusetts legislature. The family traces its lineage from Quarter Master George Colton through the eldest sons down to the present time as follows: Quarter Master





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George, Captain Simon, Captain Gad, Justin, Chauncey Sill, and John Burt, who is the subject of this sketch.

On the prairies of Knox county, John B. Colton was reared to manhood under the parental roof. He acquired such education as the common schools and academy afforded, but his interest was always in the pioneer life, which was ever present before him. When a mere boy, he would lie in the high grass along the little creek which then ran through what is now the public square and always held his bow and arrow ready to shoot the deer or wolf that came across the prairie at sunset. At the age of eighteen years, after he had completed his education and while the spirit of adventure was still strong within him, he joined a train of '49ers, setting out for California. He spent five years in the camps in that state and on the trails in search for adventure and gold. His reminiscences of those days if they could be reproduced minutely would of themselves give a valuable account of the interesting experiences that the pioneers encountered in those early days on the frontier. He became personally acquainted with many of the most prominent western characters, such as Kit Carson, Jim Baker, and Jim Bridger, the latter of whom he was a personal friend. He assisted in building a monument to him at Kansas City and was one of his friends to exhume his body on December 4, 1904, when they removed the remains from the grave near Dallas, Missouri. At the present time, Mr. Colton has in his possession several small pieces of the old casket in which his friend was buried. Mr. J. B. Colton is one of the four surviving members of a party of thirty-six who undertook to shorten their journey to the mines by crossing the desert country between Little Salt Lake to the head of the San Joaquin valley. They were lost for three months, fifty-two days of which they were without provisions except their starved cattle and going at times five days without water, undergoing great suffering, four of the party died in the desert; they discovered Death Valley and arrived at a ranch on the Pacific coast, February 4, 1850. He returned to Galesburg in 1854 and was still residing here when the Civil war broke out. He assisted General Harding in raising the Eighty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry and was an officer in this regiment. Later he was on the staff of General Grant. Although later in life he resided in Kansas City for several years, he has always maintained his interest in Illinios politically and otherwise. He is an extensive property owner of the state of Nebraska and his ranch is one of the most highly cultivated in the state. He is at present residing on North Broad street, Galesburg, Illinois, where he is surrounded by the comforts and luxuries which are the fitting rewards of the useful and industrious life which he has led.

Mr. Colton has been twice married. His first union occurred in Chicago, where he was married on the 30th of March, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth McClure, whose birth occurred in Philadelphia on the 16th of September, 1835. To this union two children were born, both of whom are now deceased, Chauncey McClure and Elizabeth. The mother's death occurred in Galesburg on the 19th of January, 1861. "Col." Colton was again married on the 1st of December, 1868, at Galesburg, his second union being with Miss Mary A. Thomas, who was born May 8, 1849, at Homer, New York. To this union three children were born, John B., Jr., Chauncey S. and Edward T.

A resident of Galesburg through much of the time during a period of over

seventy-five years, his fellow townsmen have come to know him as a man of honor and worth and give him that tribute of respect and admiration which the world instinctively pays to him who uses his talents for the benefit of the community as well as for individual gain.

FRED L. REED.

Fred L. Reed, a member of the firm of E. S. Willard & Company, with which he has been connected since 1910, was born in Knoxville, this county, on 1876. He is the eldest son of William and Mary A. (Heagy) Reed, the father a native of Monmouth, Illinois, and the mother of this county. In his early manhood, William Reed came to Knoxville and opened a meat market, which he successfully conducted for some years. He was living at Monmouth at the time of his death, however, which occurred when he was forty-two years of age. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reed there were born three children, two sons and one daughter. The latter, Eva V., died at the age of four years, and the other son, William, is a resident of Boise City, Idaho.

Knox county has always been the home of Fred L. Reed, who received his education in the public schools of Knoxville, terminating his student days upon his graduation from the high school. He subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, taking a position on a farm in Copley township. When he had become familiar with the practical methods of plowing, sowing and caring for the crops, as well as the other tasks connected with general farming, he purchased some land, which he operated on his own behalf. He continued to follow this occupation until 1910, and being a man of practical ideas and progressive methods he prospered in his undertakings. In the latter year he disposed of his farm, deciding that he preferred commercial to agricultural pursuits and, coming to Williamsfield, he bought the interest of the late E. T. Merry in the firm of E. S. Willard & Company. Financially this has proven to be a very successful undertaking, as the business has increased in a most gratifying manner during the two years he has been connected with it, and is steadily developing. This is the only company of furniture dealers in the town, and they also have a very good assortment of crockery, hardware, wall paper, musical instruments and carpets. Besides their varied stock of house furnishings, they have an undertaking department, which is unquestionably equal or superior to any maintained by a town of similar size in the state. They are located on Main street and have a very attractive store, every department of which is flourishing. They have an unusually good assortment of merchandise for a town of this size, which they offer at reasonable prices, the quality of their wares in every instance being fully commensurate with the amount charged.

For his wife Mr. Reed chose Miss Doris A. Harmison and unto them has been born one child, Harold S.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed both hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and

the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political support he gives to the republican party. As he has spent his entire life in Knox county Mr. Reed is widely known in the vicinity of Williamsfield, where he has a large circle of friends who accord him the esteem and respect his honorable business methods well merit.

N. E. OLSON.

N. E. Olson is the owner of a valuable farm of eighty acres on section 22, Galesburg township, the rich prairie land of central Illinois returning to him a substantial income for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields. He has resided in this county continuously for more than a third of a century and during that period has become widely known as a representative of agricultural interests here. He was born in Broby, in the southern part of Sweden, November 7, 1857, his parents being Ola and Karna (Benson) Nelson, both of whom were natives of Sweden. The father was a farmer and brewer and built the first brewery in Sweden outside of the large cities. He devoted some time to general agricultural pursuits but brewing was his principal occupation and he continued in business at Broby up to the time of his death. He was well educated in music and was a man of liberal culture as well of good business ability. His widow still lives in Sweden and has now reached the advanced age of eighty-two years.

N. E. Olson was the eldest of a family of three children and in the acquirement of his education attended the common and high schools of his native town, after which he took up the profession of teaching but was also employed by an uncle in business there. At the age of nineteen years, however, he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world, making his way at once to Knox county. He arrived in Galesburg in 1877 and afterward went to Alexis, Illinois, but soon returned to Knox county where he has since lived. For five years he was connected with a second-hand store in Galesburg and then embarked in business on his own account, conducting a house-furnishing-goods establishment in which he continued until 1897. At length he withdrew from commercial pursuits to turn his attention to general agricultural pursuits and purchased his present farm of eighty acres, which is situated on section 22, Galesburg township. The land is unusually rich and productive, and the progressive methods which he follows in its cultivation enables him to annually gather substantial harvests. In addition to general farming he is engaged in feeding hogs and thus adds in considerable measure to his income.

In February, 1889, Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Helen Behringer, a daughter of Michael Behringer, and they have two children, Edna and Florence, the former a pupil of Knox College. Mr. Olson is a republican in his political views and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought nor desired public office. He has served, however, as school clerk of his district and is a stalwart champion of a high standard of education. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity in Galesburg and finds pleas-

ant relations with his brethren of the craft. He has always lived a busy, active and useful life and his energy, determination and honorable dealing have been the basic elements of success which has crowned his efforts.

CHARLES A. WHITE.

Charles A. White, who has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at Galesburg since 1890, has built up an extensive clientage in these connections. His birth occurred in Greenville, Illinois, on the 26th of February, 1860, his parents being Richard and Nancy (McAdow) White, both of whom were natives of Bond county, Illinois. The paternal grandfather, Wesley White, was born in North Carolina and became an early settler of Bond county, Illinois. He was an agriculturist by occupation and lived to attain the age of about eighty-seven years. He was three times married and reared a large family of children. Judge Samuel McAdow, the maternal grandfather of our subject, served at one time as county judge of Bond county. He was a native of North Carolina, followed farming as a life work and lived to attain a ripe old age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Paisley, died when still a comparatively young woman. To them were born four daughters and two sons, namely: John, William, Emily, Elizabeth, Lucy and Nancy.

Richard White, the father of Charles A. White, was a contractor and builder on an extensive scale. He erected the courthouse at Greenville, where his demise occurred in 1886, when he had attained the age of fifty years and five months. His first wife died when our subject was but two years of age, and for his second wife he chose Miss America Moss, by whom he had four children, as follows: Anna, who married a Mr. Kelly; Frank; Sarah; and Elsie.

Charles A. White was reared on a farm at Elm Point, Bond county, Illinois, and obtained his early education in the country schools. Subsequently he attended the public schools at Newton, Kansas, and later pursued a course of study in a business college at Keokuk, Iowa. After putting aside his text-books he started out as an agriculturist on his own account, following farming near Greenville, Bond county, until 1882, when he removed to Newton, Kansas. In 1890 he came to Galesburg and embarked in the real-estate and insurance business, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time, enjoying a large clientage. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning realty values and its appreciation or diminution in price and is thus enabled to assist his clients in making judicious investments and profitable sales. He owns farm lands in Morgan county, Missouri.

On the 20th of October, 1886, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Keziah McCulla, a native of Cincinnati and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Abernathy) McCulla. The father passed away at Birmingham, Missouri, when about seventy-five years of age, but the mother is still living at the age of eighty-six and makes her home in Greenville, Illinois. They were the parents of four daughters and one son, as follows: Lillian, Harriet, Addie, Keziah and Thomas A. Mr. and Mrs. White had four children, namely: Edna B., Ruby

M., Frances and one who died in infancy. The family residence is at No. 752 North Cherry street.

In politics Mr. White is a republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, to which his wife and daughters all belong. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Vesper Lodge, No. 584, A. F. & A. M.; also Council No. 1, at Knoxville; and Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M. He is likewise a member of the Court of Honor and the Illinois Commercial Men's Association. He is alert and enterprising, possessing the progressive spirit of the times and accomplishing in business circles what he undertakes, while his geniality and deference for the opinions of others have made his circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

DANIEL JUDSON GRISWOLD, D. D. S.

Dentistry may be said to be almost unique among occupations, as it is at once a profession, a trade and a business. Such being the case, it follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly conversant with the theory of the art, must be expert with the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry and must possess business qualifications adequate to dealing with the financial side of the profession. In all of these particulars Dr. Griswold is well qualified and therefore has attained prestige among the able representatives of dentistry in Galesburg, where he has practiced for the past seventeen years. His birth occurred in Jasper county, Indiana, on the 29th of September, 1865, his parents being Ames A. and Elizabeth (Adams) Griswold, who are natives of Vermont and Indiana respectively. The paternal grandfather was also born in the Green Mountain state and was a gentleman of English descent. He died when past middle life, while his wife lived to attain the age of about seventy years. Their children were four in number, namely: Ames A.; Abner; Mrs. Letitia Hall; and Abbie, the wife of Charles Long. The maternal grandfather of our subject was an agriculturist by occupation and both he and his wife passed away in Jasper county, Indiana, at an old age. Their children were as follows: William, Joseph, Marion, Henry, Mrs. Ann Hoover, Mrs. Milton Beal and Mrs. Elizabeth Griswold.

Ames A. Griswold, the father of Daniel J. Griswold, was successfully identified with farming interests throughout practically his entire business career. He became an early settler of Marshall county, Illinois, and there resided for many years or until the time of his retirement, when he removed to Washburn, Illinois, where he now makes his home. In 1852 he made an overland trip to California and engaged in mining for a short time. Both he and his wife are Baptists in religious faith. Unto them were born twelve children, eight of whom still survive, namely: Ida, who is the widow of Thomas Lee Goodell and resides in Washburn, Illinois; Marcia, the wife of J. W. Rains, of Minnesota; Lillie, the wife of A. L. Kuhn, of Chicago; Daniel Judson, of this review; Florence, who gave her hand in marriage to L. L. Hester and now lives near Minonk, Illinois; Della, who is the wife of Basil Tustin and lives near Washburn, Illinois;

Nora Bell, who is the wife of Byron Stitt, of El Paso, Illinois; and Cora Bell, twin sister of Nora Bell, who is the wife of George Stauter and lives near Washburn, Illinois.

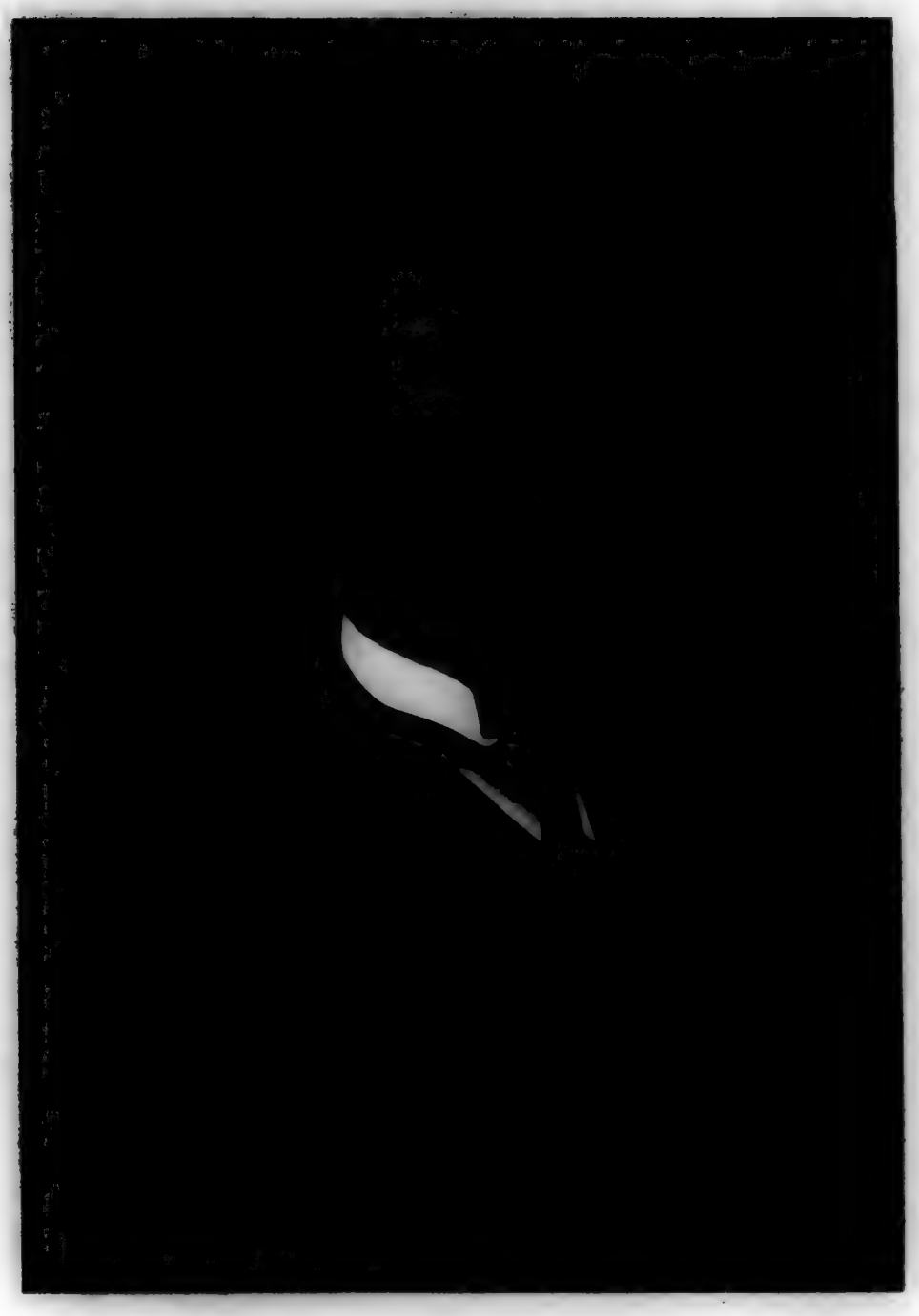
Dr. Daniel J. Griswold was reared on his father's farm in Marshall county, Illinois, and obtained his early education in the district schools. He was graduated from the Washburn high school in 1885 and subsequently spent almost four years in Knox College, while later he prepared for the practice of his chosen profession by a three-years' course in the Philadelphia Dental College, being graduated from that institution in 1894. On the 19th of March of that year he opened an office at Galesburg, which city has since remained the scene of his professional labors and where he has been accorded an extensive and remunerative practice. Dr. Griswold has extensive property holdings, owning one thousand acres of land in the province of Alberta, Canada; farm lands in Finney county, Kansas; and also property in Lee and Van Buren counties, Iowa; Meade county, South Dakota; Otsego county, Michigan; and Iola, Kansas, as well as a house and lot in Galesburg. He likewise owns fruit land in Colorado and has mining interests in Gilpin county, that state.

On the 12th of September, 1899, Dr. Griswold was united in marriage to Miss Grace Agnes Ballard, a native of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Dr. J. A. and Henrietta (Sutor) Ballard, who were born in Maine and Canada respectively. They became early settlers of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and are now residents of Galesburg. Dr. J. A. Ballard served as a soldier of the Civil war. Dr. and Mrs. Griswold had three children: John Ballard, who died in infancy; Frederick Anthony, who passed away at the age of two years; and William Ballard.

In his political views Dr. Griswold is a republican, while fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Veritas Lodge, No. 478; he also holds membership in the Galesburg Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. Both he and his wife are devoted and consistent members of the Central Congregational church. His personal characteristics render him popular with many friends and he is much esteemed in social and professional circles of Galesburg.

AUGUST WERNER BERGGREN.

The name of August Werner Berggren is closely interwoven with the history of the industrial, commercial and financial enterprise in Galesburg and also with the political history of county and state, for he has been called to various positions of public honor and trust. At the present time, however, (1912) he is living retired, having with the incoming of the twentieth century given up all active business associations save for the supervision of his interests in property and investments. He was born August 17, 1840, in Amots Bruk, Ockelbo Socken, Sweden, his parents being Johan and Karin (Hanson) Berggren. The father was the third in a family of six children whose parents were Jan and Stina (Person) Larson, who were married in 1787. The latter was a daughter of Anders and Maria (Hanson) Person and they were married in 1759. Johan Berggren



A. W. Bergman

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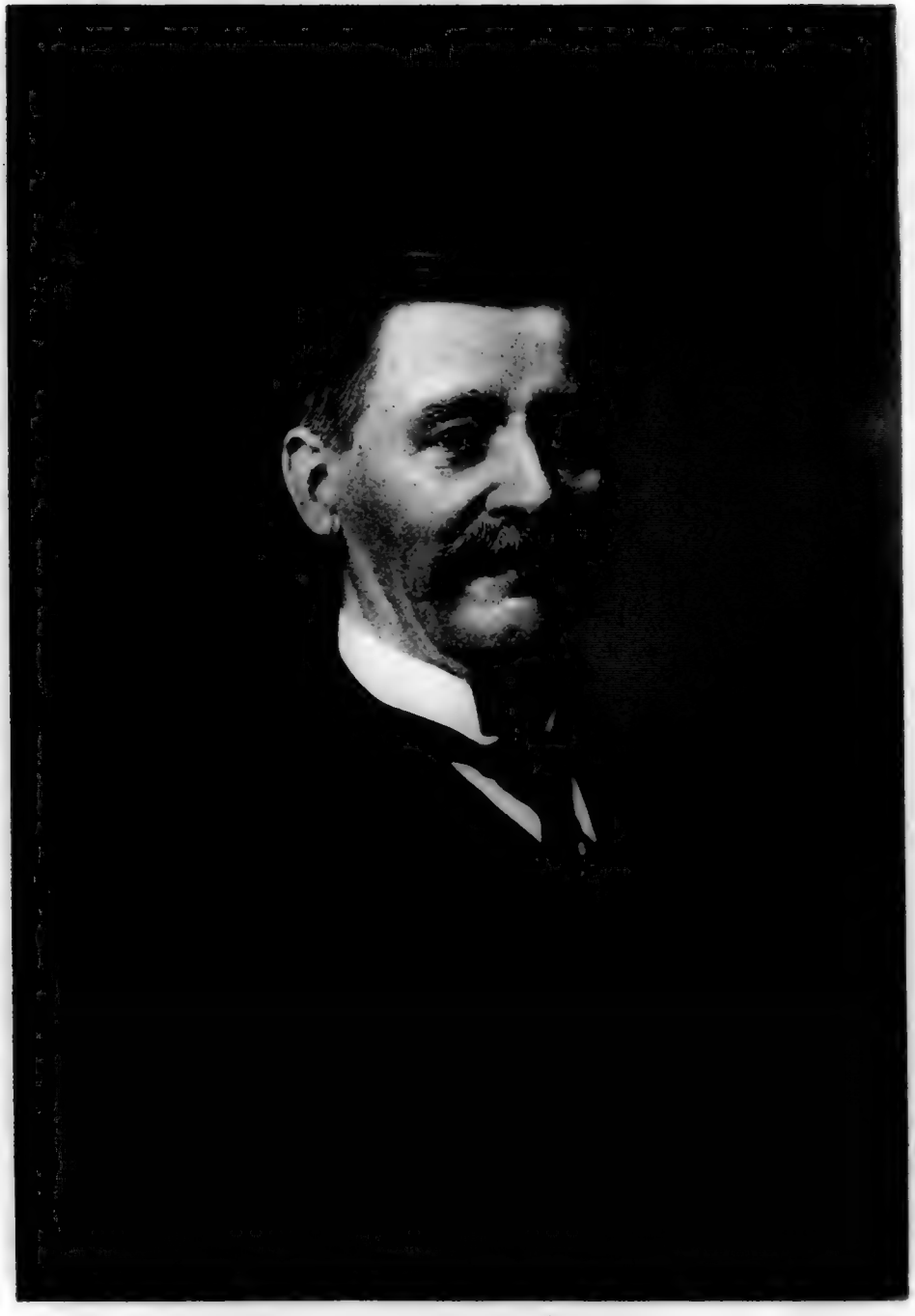
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A. W. Berggren

was born in 1793 and he and two of his brothers adopted the surname of Berggren, which he afterward bore. It was in 1828 that he wedded Karin Hanson, who was born in 1800. He was a self-educated man and won his way to success by his shrewdness and native ability. He read broadly but learned his most valuable lessons in the school of experience. At different times he held minor offices and looked after cases in court, also administered estates and did other public service of similar character. For thirteen years he operated a flouring mill and afterward purchased a farm, on which he resided until he emigrated to America in 1856. His death occurred February 1, 1863, while his wife passed away in Sweden, February 24, 1845.

August W. Berggren was a pupil in the village schools of Sweden until fourteen years of age, during which time he lived on the home farm. He also later attended the public schools of Galesburg for a short time, when not employed at his trade. In his fourteenth year, he was apprenticed in his native land to learn the tailor's trade, the contract, drawn by his father, providing that for the first three years he should work for his master without remuneration and for the fourth year he was to receive thirty-five riksdaler and for the fifth forty riksdaler, each coin of that denomination being equal to about twenty-seven cents in American money. His father was also to furnish the cloth for the tailor to make the apprentice's clothing. In case of the death of the boy during the first year of his apprenticeship, the father should pay the tailor fifteen riksdaler, and when Johan Berggren decided to emigrate to this country he was obliged to pay the master tailor fifty riksdaler for the release of his son.

The family home was established in Knox county, and at Victoria August W. Berggren first found employment in the tailoring establishment of Jonas Hallstrom at eight dollars per month, in addition to which he was to receive his board and laundry for a year. In 1857 he came to Galesburg, where he followed his trade as opportunity offered and in 1860 he went to Monmouth, Warren county, where he was employed by Captain Denman, a merchant tailor of that place. Before the close of the war he returned to Galesburg and became a solicitor of life insurance. During that period he devoted considerable attention to music, playing the violin and acting as leader of string bands in both Galesburg and Monmouth and arranging the music for these bands. For many years after the war his time and energies were largely devoted to public service and eventually he became closely associated with the important business interests of Knox county as an investor in the Galesburg Stoneware Company, the National Perefoyd Company, the Galesburg Paving Brick Company, the Galesburg National Bank, the Bank of Galesburg and the firm of Berggren & Lundeen, which was succeeded by the J. A. Lundeen Company and still later by the Berggren Clothing Company. In 1884 he was one of the petitioners for the charter of the Galesburg National Bank and has since been a member of its directory, while for several years he has served as its vice president, in which connection he still continues.

Mr. Berggren's military experience had its beginning at the first call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion, at which time he went to Knoxville and joined the Swedish company commanded by Captain Holmberg. Two companies were there—one composed of Americans, the other Swedes—and the former was mustered into the service, while the latter was disbanded. He then went back to

Monmouth, where he remained until returning to Galesburg in 1864. It was five years later that he was elected justice of the peace and while serving in that office he was appointed one of the supervisors for the city. His efficiency and fidelity in each position which he filled recommended him for other official service. In 1872 he received the republican nomination and was elected sheriff of the county, to which office he was reelected in 1874, 1876 and 1878. In 1880, while still the incumbent in that position, he was nominated and elected senator from the twenty-second district, composed of Knox and Mercer counties. Four years later he was reelected from the new district composed of Knox and Fulton counties, and when the senate was organized in 1887 he was chosen president pro tempore of that body. On the 1st of May, 1889, there came to him the appointment of warden of the Illinois state penitentiary at Joliet, which position he resigned in March, 1891, to take active supervision of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois, with principal offices in Galesburg. He had been president of the company from its organization and during the last three years prior to its consolidation with the Northwestern Masonic Association of Chicago, W. H. Smollinger served as its president, with Mr. Berggren as treasurer of the association.

On the 8th of March, 1866, at Knoxville, Illinois, Mr. Berggren was married to Miss Christina Anderson, a daughter of Olof and Brita Anderson, who with six of their seven children emigrated to this country in 1854, joining the Bishop Hill colony. Mr. and Mrs. Berggren became the parents of six children: Capitola Maud, the wife of the Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery; Guy Werner, who married Minnie Flanders of New York; Ralph Augustus, who was run over by a train of cars and killed in 1887; and Claus Eugene, a bachelor, Jay Valentine, who married Bessie Sears, and Earl Hugo, who married Margaret Newton, all of Chicago.

In politics Mr. Berggren has always been a republican and was for a long period a recognized leader in the ranks of his party in this county. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, having joined the former order in 1868 and the latter in 1869. He is now affiliated with the several Masonic bodies in Galesburg and in the Odd Fellows society has taken a very active interest, filling every office in the subordinate bodies and the principal offices of the grand lodge. He was grand master and presided over the deliberations of the grand lodge at Danville, Illinois, in 1880, and represented the grand lodge in the sovereign grand lodge at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1885. Through his influence the First Scandinavian Lodge, No. 446, of Galesburg, was organized in 1871. It was the first Odd Fellows lodge in the world composed exclusively of Scandinavians, as its name indicates. Mr. Berggren has also been a member of the Galesburg Club from an early period in its existence. He was confirmed in the Lutheran church in Sweden the year in which he emigrated to America and since coming to this country has affiliated with the Swedish Methodist church, in the work of which he has taken an active and helpful interest. He served as a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880.

Mr. Berggren has also been interested in educational matters and has on different occasions contributed liberally to Knox College when calls for aid have been urgent.

Thus his interests and activities have been broad and varied, his influence being always found on the side of progress, reform, improvement and advance-

ment. In business his well formulated plans have brought him success, and his energy and determination have carried him into important relations, enabling him at length to put aside all business cares and enter upon a well earned rest. His official record, too, is most commendable, for over the record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. All through his life he has been actuated by high and honorable purposes and his labors, whether for the benefit of himself or for the community, have been fruitful of good results.

MARCUS T. PERRIN.

Marcus T. Perrin is a self-made man who as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. His record is another proof of the fact that it is only under the stimulus of necessity and of opposition that the best and strongest in men is brought out and developed. From the age of sixteen years he has been dependent upon his own resources and his advancement marks the wise use of his time, talents and opportunities. He was born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 29, 1832, a son of Horace and Theresa (Richardson) Perrin, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, the father engaging in business in Lee, that state, as a woolen manufacturer. He continued in that connection with the business circles of Lee until his death and his wife passed away in the same city, in August, 1890. Horace Perrin had given his early political allegiance to the democratic party but when Lincoln and Douglas became candidates for the presidency he supported the former and was ever afterward a stanch republican. He held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church. They had but two children, the younger being a daughter, Lucinda Josephine, who is now the widow of Manson P. Shaler and resides in Lee, Massachusetts.

Marcus T. Perrin pursued his education in the district schools and in the Lee Academy, which he attended for one term. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to a woolen manufacturer for a term of three years and followed that business until twenty-two years of age, when he came west to Illinois, traveling by rail to Rock Island, which was the terminus of the line and thence walking to Mercer county. He made his way to the home of an aunt about twelve miles east of Keithsburg, Illinois, but after a brief time left there and entered the employ of George W. Brown as a traveling salesman, spending five years upon the road. He next began farming in Warren county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for six years, after which he sold his land and in the winter of 1871 engaged in dealing in corn. He was for a time connected with a corn-planter works and for a period of six years was identified with a bank in Creston, Iowa. On the expiration of that period he returned to Galesburg, where he was superintendent of the corn-planter works for several years, after which he was elected to the presidency of the company and continued as its chief executive head until his retirement from active business in 1904.

On the 27th of June, 1858, Mr. Perrin wedded Miss Elizabeth A. Brown, a daughter of George W. and Maria (Terpening) Brown, of Galesburg, who

were natives of Saratoga county, New York, where they were reared and married. The father was a carpenter by trade and in 1833 made his way westward, settling in Warren county, Illinois, about seven miles from Galesburg, when the entire district was largely a wild and undeveloped region. He at once began the occupation of farming and later followed carpentering. Realizing the necessity of improved farm machinery, he called his inventive genius into play with the result that his skill and ingenuity brought forth a corn planter which he began to manufacture in Galesburg. The new machine filled a much felt want and he continued in its manufacture until five or six years prior to his death, when he retired. His life work was of value to the community as well as a source of profit to himself. It greatly facilitated the work of the farmer and his manufactory in Galesburg furnished employment to many workmen. He also figured prominently in many public connections, serving for one term as mayor of Galesburg. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was ever loyal and unfaltering in his devotion to its principles. Both he and his wife were lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he served on the official board of stewards for about half a century. He died on the 5th of June, 1895, a man honored and respected wherever known and most of all where he was best known. His life was indeed of worth to the community in which he lived, as a factor in its material, political, social and moral progress. He made wise use of his time and opportunities and of his native talents and his well directed energies brought to him the material reward of his labor and the respect of his fellowmen as well. His daughter, Mrs. Perrin, was born March 21, 1839, in Warren county, and by her marriage became the mother of four children: George, who died April 1, 1901, at the age of forty years; Arthur E., of Chicago; Myra Theresa, the wife of Clarence A. Hurlburt, of Galesburg; and Genevieve Josephine, the wife of Herbert A. Smith, of this city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perrin hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he has taken an active and helpful part, serving for many years on the board of stewards and cooperating in all of the projects to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church. His political indorsement is given to the republican party. A well spent life has brought him the merited reward of labor and the respect and good-will of his fellowmen.

HERBERT ARNOLD SMITH.

Herbert Arnold Smith, who has remained a resident of Galesburg from his birth to the present time, is well known as an extensive dealer in lands and also devotes considerable attention to the insurance business. His natal day was August 12, 1871, his parents being Hiram C. and Harriet (Arnold) Smith, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The paternal grandfather was likewise born in the Empire state and both he and his wife lived to a ripe old age. They reared a large family of children, including John, William and Hiram C.

The last named, who became the father of our subject, was reared in New York and took up his abode among the early settlers of Galesburg, Illinois. Here he was successfully engaged in the nursery business for a number of years or until his health failed. Subsequently he served as constable for about twenty years. His demise occurred at Galesburg in 1905, when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years. His widow still survives and is now seventy-five years old. In religious faith she is a Methodist. Her children were three in number, namely: Minnie L., a Latin teacher in the Galesburg high school; Herbert A., of this review; and Lillian, who died in infancy.

Herbert Arnold Smith was reared in the city of his nativity and completed the high-school course by graduation in 1889. He then worked in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and subsequently secured a position as stenographer in the law offices of Williams, Lawrence & Bancroft. In 1893 he embarked in the real-estate business in partnership with his uncle, Seymour Arnold, the relationship being maintained for two years. For the past sixteen years, however, he has been in business alone, handling large land deals in the Saskatchewan country of Canada, where he also owns several farms. He is a stockholder and director in the Hope Abbey Mausoleum and likewise a director in the Fidelity Savings & Loan Association. In all of his business affairs his judgment is sound, his sagacity keen and his enterprise unfaltering.

On the 8th of December, 1903, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Genevieve Perrin, a native of Galesburg and a daughter of Marcus T. and Elizabeth (Brown) Perrin, who were born in Connecticut and Illinois respectively. They have remained residents of Galesburg since their marriage, which was here celebrated fifty-three years ago. Mr. Perrin was connected with the corn-planter works conducted by G. W. Brown until the business was closed out. To him and his wife were born six children, four of whom reached mature years, namely: George, who passed away in 1902; Arthur; Myra; and Genevieve. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Smith were George W. and Maria (Turpening) Brown. Our subject and his wife have one daughter, Harriet Elizabeth. The family residence is at No. 474 North Academy street.

Mr. Smith gives his political allegiance to the republican party, believing that its principles are most conducive to good government. Both he and his wife are devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He likewise belongs to the Country Club and is a director in the Galesburg Club. In the city where they have spent their entire lives both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well and favorably known, the circle of their friends being coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

JOSEPH GROSS.

During the thirteen years of his residence in Galesburg, Joseph Gross has won recognition as a resourceful and enterprising business man and his manufacturing interests have constituted an important element in the commercial activity of the city. As a member of the firm of Gross Brothers he is now conducting a successful overall manufactory which was established in 1901.

He has wisely used his time and opportunities and the splendid business concern which he has built up is a monument to his labors, his enterprise and his ability. He was born in Russia, March 16, 1866, a son of Isaac and Rachel Gross. As a boy he came to the United States, first settling in Omaha, Nebraska. He started in business by making a house to house canvass as a peddler in the sale of merchandise at Creston, Iowa, and in 1892 he opened a second-hand store in Creston. Four years later, in 1896, he established a branch business at Burlington and in 1898 sold out in Creston. In that year he removed from Burlington to Galesburg, disposing of his business in the former city to his brother, and in this city he established a retail general merchandise store, which he conducted successfully for about three years. In February, 1901, he began the manufacture of overalls on the second floor of the building on East Main street, where he continued for a year. Then in order to secure more commodious quarters he removed to the third floor of a building, where he continued for five years or until the 1st of June, 1906, when he came to his present location at the corner of Mulberry and Seminary streets. He erected the building here—a four-story structure, sixty-six by one hundred and twenty feet, having thirty-one thousand, six hundred and eighty square feet of floor space. Something of the rapid and gratifying growth of the business is indicated in the fact that while he at first employed only ten people, he now has one hundred and seventy-five names on the pay roll. The plant is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery and independent motors and the business is represented on the road by seven traveling salesmen who cover the territory of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Oklahoma and Kansas. The output is now very extensive, being shipped to nearly all of the middle west states, and the business has assumed proportions which make it one of the most important productive industries of the city.

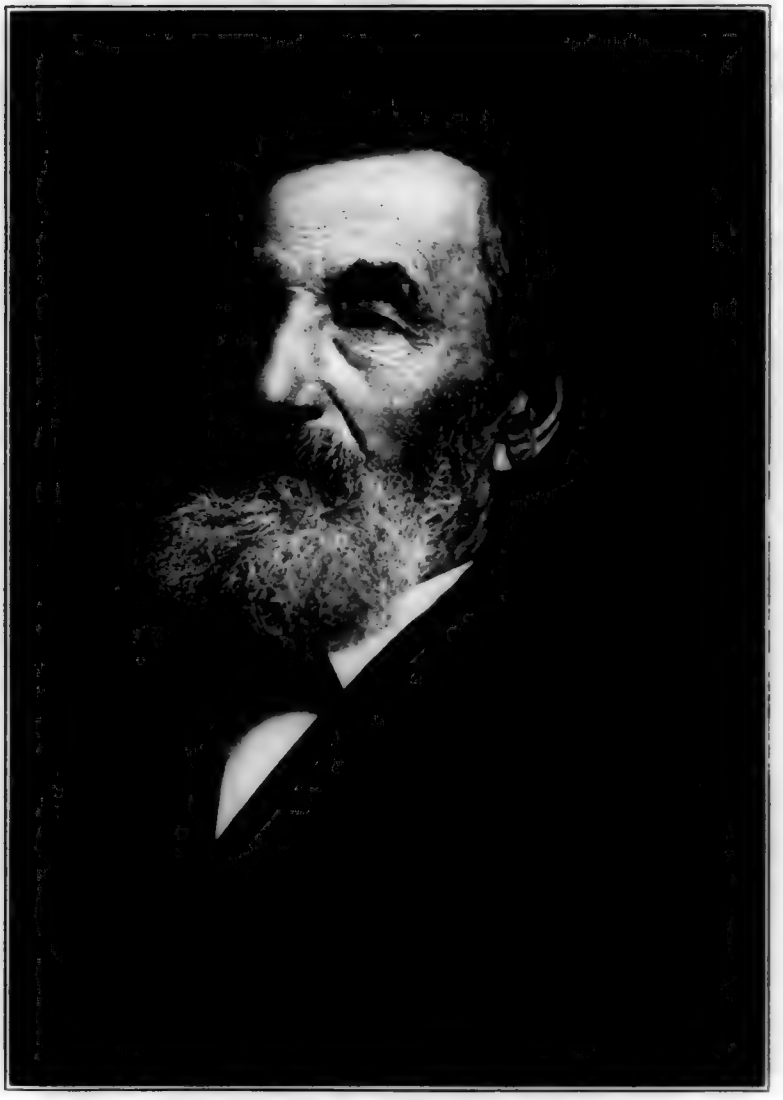
On the 20th of October, 1901, Mr. Gross was united in marriage to Miss Libby Oppenheim, a daughter of Max and Yetta Oppenheim, of Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Gross holds to the religious faith of the Jewish church and in politics is an independent voter. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Galesburg Club and is well known in the city socially as well as in business circles, where he is regarded as a most enterprising, progressive man, who with resolute spirit carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

S. W. MAY.

S. W. May, who is living retired on his farm of five hundred and thirty acres in Rio township, has been actively connected with this district for many years both as an agriculturist and as a manufacturer. He was born March 20, 1836, in Genesee county, New York, his parents being Harvey H. and Delia Duwayne (Ray) May. The family comes of English and Dutch ancestry on the paternal side and is of German and French lineage on the maternal side. Harvey H. May was born in Washington county, New York, and his wife's birth occurred in the Empire state in 1806. The former was a son of Nathaniel May, a very prominent



MRS. S. W. MAY



S. W. MAY

church worker of New York and a farmer by occupation. He owned four hundred acres of rich and valuable land and always continued his residence in New York.

In that state Harvey H. May was reared and educated and in 1837 came to Illinois, accompanied by Dr. Gorham, to look over the country. They made horseback trips throughout this district, viewing the land with the idea of locating here in the near future. A year later H. H. May brought his family and household goods to Knox county, traveling by raft from the state of New York by way of Lake Erie and the Ohio river and bringing with him the lumber from which he built the first pine building in Log City. This he placed on skids and hauled it to Galesburg with ten yoke of cattle. He possessed marked mechanical skill and ingenuity and was proprietor of the first factory in Galesburg. For some time he prospered in business but during the financial crash in the '50s he lost nearly all that he had made. He is most entitled to honor and remembrance by reason of the fact that he was the inventor of the first steel plow which he made from two old mill saws, molding them to the shape desired. He applied for a patent for the use of steel in manufacturing plows so they would scour, in 1842 but it was not granted at that time. He had considerable difficulty in getting a plow that would scour bright but after much discouragement and many trials he finally succeeded in securing material that could be highly polished and would remain that way. Through political reasons he was never able to obtain a good patent but between the years 1867 and 1871 the case was decided by Judge Sidney N. Breese in the United States supreme court. In his decision Judge Breese said: "The history of the plow goes back to 1841." Later he said that "May of Galesburg manufactured a plow in shape nearly the form of that manufactured now." This is S. W. May's earliest recollection of seeing a steel mold board as referred to by Robert N. Tate in the testimony. The share and mold board were combined at that time and May was the first man that laid any claim to the improved steel plow. Later the judge referred to seven working models of plows "copied strictly after the May plow." and added: "I essentially consider May the sole constructor in the form of the western steel plow." By this decision Harvey H. May had the honor and credit of giving to the world this most useful implement. By this invention he demonstrated that a man could do two days' work in one day. In 1842 H. H. May began the manufacture of his plow and continued until about 1859. During the early '40s he had begun the purchase of land in this country and at one time had several thousand acres but through speculation and widespread financial panic in which the country became involved he lost nearly everything that he had. The little that remained was turned over to his son, Samuel W. May, who although a young man took up the work laid down by his father and assumed the task of regaining the fortune his father had lost. H. H. May continued to reside in Galesburg until the time of his death, which occurred in 1886, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. In politics he was independent, voting as his judgment dictated. In early life he attended the Presbyterian church but was afterward a member of the Congregational church for many years.

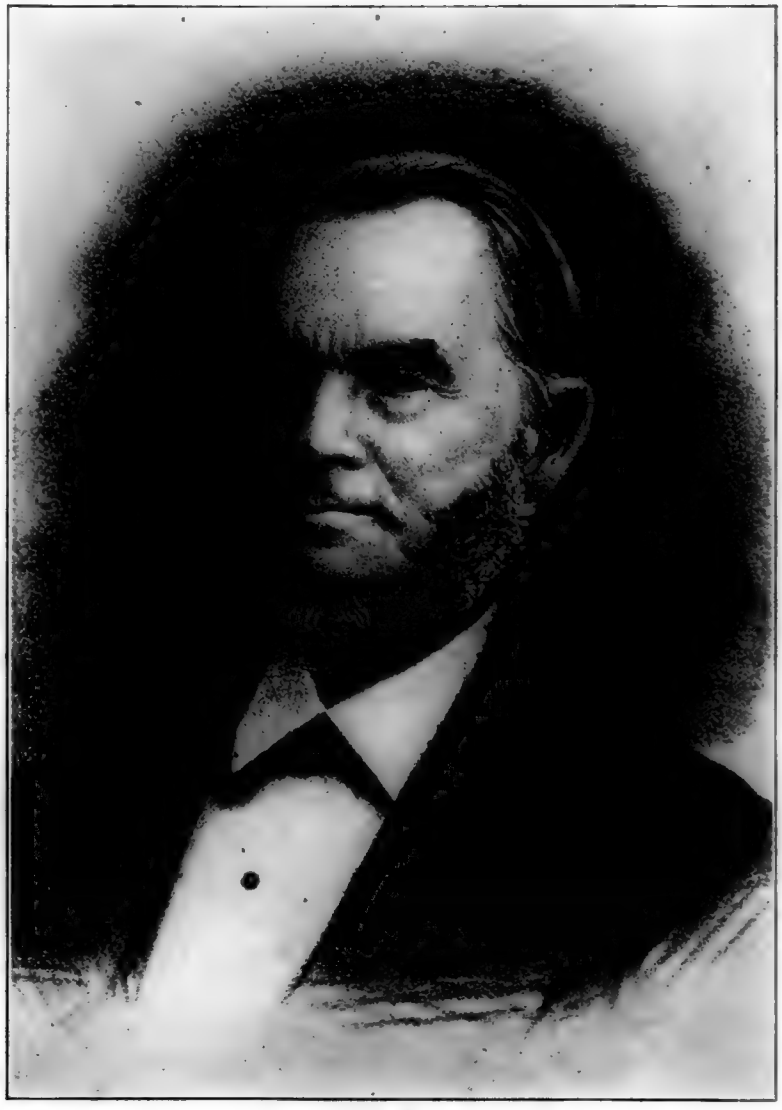
In his youthful days Samuel W. May attended the public schools and at the age of thirteen assisted his father, going upon the road as a traveling salesman and selling the plows which the father manufactured. He continued successfully

in this work for some time but afterward engaged in teaming between Galesburg and Peoria. Realizing his need and also the value of education, Mr. May when twenty-two years of age entered Knox Academy and diligently applied himself to the mastery of a course of study which prepared him to enter Knox College, where he remained as a student for two years. He next rented a farm in Henderson township which he cultivated for two years prior to his removal to Rio township in 1861. There he purchased farm land which was the nucleus of his present extensive possessions, now comprising five hundred and thirty acres. He has brought his farm under a high state of cultivation and as the reward of his fifty years of labor now has one of the finest properties in Rio township. He has always followed progressive and scientific methods, carrying out his plans with persistency and energy, his labors proving effective in developing the farm for general agricultural purposes. In former years in addition to the cultivation of the soil he also engaged in raising cattle and hogs which proved a profitable branch of his business, nor were his efforts confined to agriculture alone for he engaged in the manufacture of the May windmill which he invented. This has been very successful and has been commonly used in this county for more than thirty years. The first two hundred mills were manufactured on his farm in Rio township but afterward, in order to meet the increasing demands, he made arrangements for their construction with Candee & Company, at Oneida, with Nelson Latueratt & Company, at Bushnell, and with H. L. May, at Galesburg, there operating under the firm name of May Brothers, the business proving very profitable. Although Mr. May now rents his land, he still resides at the old home and is one of the prosperous agriculturists of the county.

On the 27th of November, 1870, occurred the marriage of Mr. May and Miss Elizabeth Hanan, a daughter of William and Eleanor (Handlen) Hanan. On the paternal side the family is of Scotch origin and was founded in America in colonial days, her great-grandfather serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Her paternal grandfather, George Hanan, died in the war of 1812. In politics Mr. May has always maintained an independent attitude, voting for men and measures rather than for party principles. His fellow townsmen frequently called him to office and for ten years, beginning in 1880, he served as township supervisor. He is one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Rio township. His life has been spent in persistent and diligent labor for the improvement of his own interests and for the development of the community. In all his business and social relations he has never been neglectful of any duty whether of a public or private nature, and his conduct has always been in accordance with his high sense of citizenship.

SMILEY S. RICKORDS.

Smiley S. Rickords, who for the past fourteen years has been on one of the rural mail routes of Knoxville, was born in Pike county, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1842, his parents being Benjamin and Sabrina (Kilpatrick) Rickords. His father was born and reared in Maryland, of which state the family had been residents for several generations. He received a common-school education



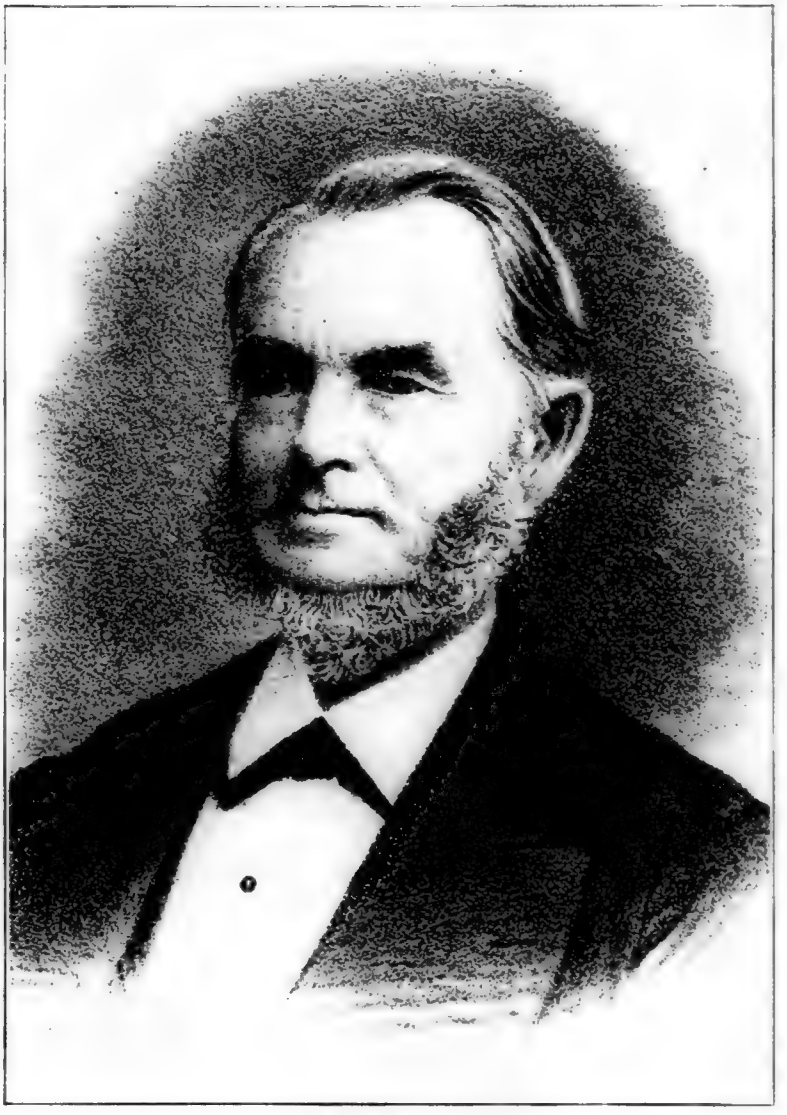
H. H. MAY

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and subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, but in common with many young men he decided to pursue his business career amid new environments. With this purpose in mind he came to Ohio, at that time termed the west, locating in Pike county, and there he met the lady who was destined to become his wife. She was a native of that county, of Irish extraction, her father, Brice Kilpatrick, having been born and reared in Dublin, Ireland. Benjamin Rickords established a shop and engaged in blacksmithing and horseshoeing and also manufactured wagons in Pike county until May, 1857. The lure of the west once more proving irresistible, he disposed of his interests and with his wife and family of eleven children started for Illinois, with Logan county as his destination. He settled in the vicinity of Lincoln and there resumed his trade, which he followed until 1874, when he and the mother made their home with their son John in Arkansas. There she passed away on the 27th of September, that year, and was survived only a few weeks by the father, his death occurring on the 14th of October. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Rickords consisted of six sons and five daughters, as follows: Richard E., who is a resident of Belle Plaine, Kansas; William, who is living in Lincoln, Illinois; Sarah E., who is deceased and was the wife of Samuel Watts; Mary J., also deceased, who married Andrew Lawson; Eliza Ann, the deceased wife of John Lawson; Smiley S., our subject; John W., who was a member of Company H, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, being discharged with the rank of corporal, now living in Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Joseph A., who is deceased; Samuel B., a resident of Seymour, Iowa; Druzilla, the deceased wife of Andrew Laswell; and Rebecca, the wife of Mahlon Lawson, of Williamsville, Illinois.

Smiley S. Rickords was a lad of fifteen years when he removed with his parents to Logan county, in which public schools he completed his education. After leaving school he entered his father's shop and learned the blacksmith trade, following this occupation for many years in Logan county. From there he went to Hancock county, settling at Carthage where he spent several months before coming to Knoxville. In the late '90s Mr. Rickords withdrew from his trade in order to assume the duties of his present position. He is one of the soldier boys whom Illinois sent to the battlefields of the south during the Civil war, and first enlisted for three months in Company H, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and at the expiration of that period reenlisted in Company F, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining at the front until the close of hostilities, receiving his discharge at Springfield, Illinois.

On the 7th of June, 1864, Mr. Rickords married Miss Eliza J. Porter, who was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, on the 3d of August, 1849. She is a daughter of John Thomas and Mary (Hickey) Porter, natives of Maryland, whence they removed in early life to Ohio. Farming always engaged the energies of the father, who with his wife and family again started westward. He crossed the prairies of Ohio and Indiana to Illinois, settling on a farm in Logan county and there both he and the mother passed away. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Porter and beside Mrs. Rickords they are as follows: James H., who enlisted from Bloomington in Company H, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer In-

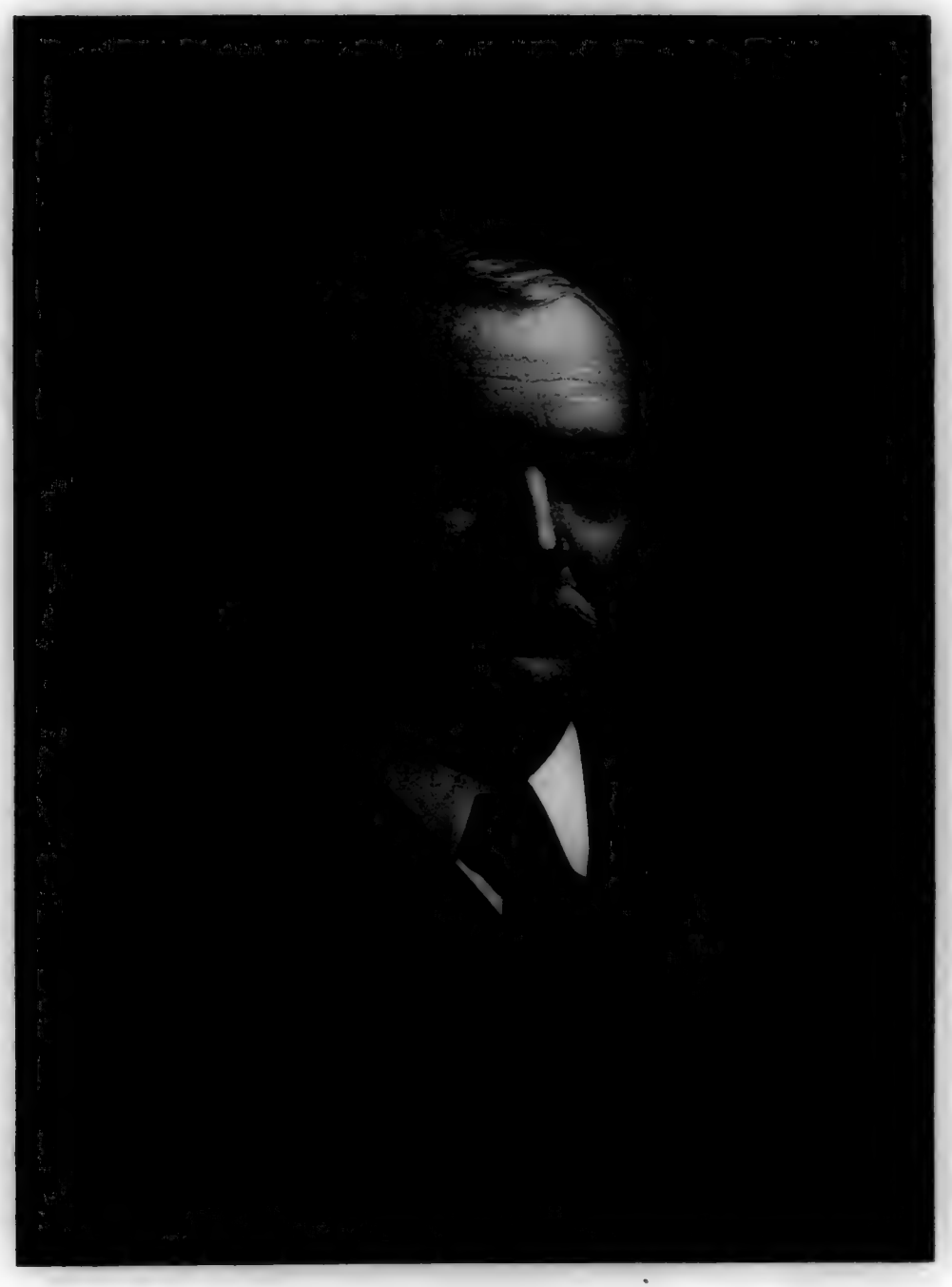
fantry and was wounded at the battle of Richmond, when last heard from residing at Edinburg, Illinois; John, who was killed at the battle of Hilton Head, South Carolina, during the Civil war; Rebecca Jane and Josephine, who are deceased; and George, who is living at Galesburg. The children of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Rickords are named below: Mary, married Louis Faass, a farmer at Billings, Oklahoma, and they have five children: Clarence, Raymond, Mabel, Donald and Walter. George T., who is living at Knoxville, married Zona B. Miller and they are also the parents of five children: Elma, Spencer, Wesley, Edith and Mabel. Fred, who is a resident of Knoxville, chose for his wife Nora B. Way, and to them have been born three sons: Stanley, Charles and Harry. Gertrude is the wife of Jesse Ward of Oregon and the mother of seven sons: James, William, Roy, Harvey, Charles W., Owen, and Howard. Garfield B. married Lottie Foster, of Knoxville, where they continue to reside, and has two sons, Cecil B. and William Dean. The two next in order of birth are William B. and Lincoln Grant, both of whom are still at home. Bessie, who is the youngest member of the family, married Clyde Brown, a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and they live at Galesburg.

His political allegiance Mr. Rickords has always given to the republican party, considering its policy best qualified to serve the highest interests of the nation. In matters of faith the family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church of which the mother is a member. Mr. Rickords is identified with the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, through the medium of which he maintains relations with his comrades of the war. The life of Mr. Rickords has been similar to that of hundreds of American citizens, who do their duty steadfastly to the best of their ability, discharging their obligations to their families and society, while at the same time they establish the nation's standard of citizenship.

HENRY ALONZO ALLEN.

Henry Alonzo Allen is a native son of Galesburg and has spent much of his life in this city, although at intervals he has resided elsewhere. In 1908 he erected a comfortable residence here and now divides his time between Galesburg and Tennessee, where he has important lumber manufacturing interests. His birth occurred December 10, 1842, his parents being Sheldon William and Fidelia (Leach) Allen.

Sheldon W. Allen was born September 28, 1808, in Oneida county, New York, and was a son of Chester Ephraim Allen, who was born at or near New Haven, Connecticut. The latter married Eunice Baldwin, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, and removed to Augusta, Oneida county, New York, where they reared their family of nine children, namely, Sophia, Juliette, Sheldon, Algenia, Amanda, Adaline, Mary, Homer and Asahel. In the county of his nativity, Sheldon W. Allen was reared and after arriving at years of maturity he was married in January 1834, to Miss Fidelia Leach, who was born in the Empire state in 1812. Three years after their marriage they removed westward, settling in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1837. They were the parents of eight children, James Sherman, Shel-



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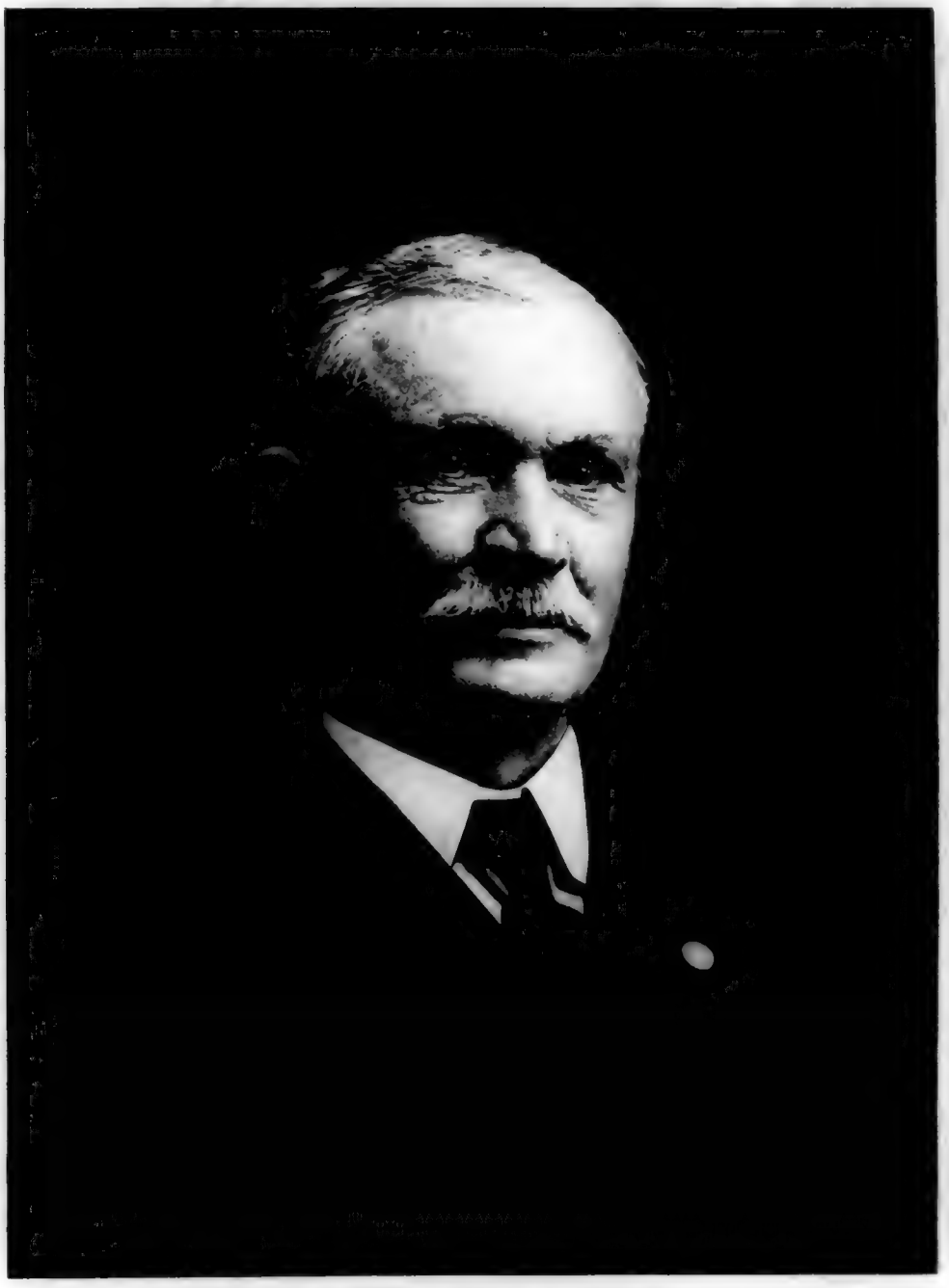
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don Oberlin, Albert Herman, Henry Alonzo, Norman Taylor, Chester Ephraim, Mary Fidelia and John Stebbins. The wife and mother passed away November 23, 1855, and Sheldon W. Allen afterward married Nancy Shaver, by whom he had seven children, George, Frank, Alida, Fred, Ida, Minnie and Willie. Of these Frank, Alida and Fred are still living. Of the children of the first marriage all are yet living with the exception of Sheldon and Mary.

Galesburg was but a tiny western town when the Allen family was established there and had not advanced far toward its present prosperous and progressive condition when Henry A. Allen was pursuing his education in its public schools. He afterward entered Knox College, wherein he continued his studies until the 15th of October, 1861, when he left the junior class to enlist as a soldier in the Civil war. Later he continued his education in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated on the 22d of March, 1866. In the meantime he had seen four years military service, having on the 15th of October, 1861, joined Company C, of the Eleventh Regiment of Illinois Cavalry. He was injured in action near Boliver, Tennessee, August 30, 1862, sustaining a gunshot wound through the left hand and left leg. On the 1st of June, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of commissary sergeant and was mustered out with his regiment October 18, 1865. He had participated in a number of important engagements and for four years had given tangible proof of his valor, his loyalty and his patriotism.

After completing his education in Eastman's Business College of New York Mr. Allen became connected with the butchering business at Galesburg, where he remained until the spring of 1869. He then removed to Viola, Illinois, where he conducted a lumberyard until the spring of 1871. At that date he became a resident of Pettis county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming, but in December, 1873, returned to Galesburg, where he followed farming and butchering until the spring of 1877. He was then elected justice of the peace and served for four years, his decisions being strict and impartial so that his course won the approval of the public. On the 1st of August, 1881, he was appointed United States storekeeper and while discharging the duties of that position resided in Peoria until the 1st of February, 1886, when he removed to Russell county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming. In September, 1896, he returned with his family to Galesburg but in the spring of 1899 removed to Fayette county, Tennessee, where he again took up the occupation of farming. In 1904 he purchased a sawmill, which he operated in connection with his agricultural pursuits. In 1908 he returned with his family to Galesburg, erecting an attractive home here, and has since divided his time between this city and Tennessee, giving supervision to his agricultural and industrial interests in that state. In addition to his other interests Mr. Allen was a director and president of the Farmers Alliance Exchange Company of Russell, Kansas, for several years and was also a director and secretary of the Farmers Union Warehouse Company, of Somerville, Tennessee.

On the 16th of September, 1867, at Denison, Iowa, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Sue McIlhenny Cobean, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (McIlhenny) Cobean. Her father was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Cobean. The latter was a daughter of Robert and Martha (Watt) Cunningham, whose parents were John and Elizabeth Cunningham and David and Mary Watt

respectively. John Cunningham, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Allen, came to this country from the north of Ireland about the year 1748. His son Robert settled in Adams county, Pennsylvania, about 1770, and served in the Revolutionary war, being commissioned a lieutenant. David and Mary Watt, great-great-grandparents of Mrs. Allen, came to the new world from the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland, in the decade between 1740 and 1750, settling near Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The tall monument to John Watt in the burial ground of Trinity church on Broadway, opposite Wall street, New York, and the Watt monument in Glasgow, Scotland, both indicate where ancestors of Mrs. Allen lie buried. Mrs. Nancy Cobean, the mother of Mrs. Allen, was a daughter of Victor and Agnes E. W. (Orr) McIlhenny, the latter a daughter of George Orr and the former a son of Robert and Martha (King) McIlhenny. This Robert McIlhenny was a son of Robert McIlhenny, Sr., and his wife, Martha King, was a daughter of Victor King. Both of these were great-great-grandfathers of Mrs. Allen and both came from the north of Ireland, settling in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1767. Her great-great-grandfather Victor King and her great-grandfather Robert McIlhenny both served in the Revolutionary war and both were commissioned lieutenants.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born seven children. Sue Fidelia, the eldest, born August 25, 1869, was married February 14, 1889, to George W. Chew, and they had three children: Anna Grace; Mary Allen; and William Henry, who died in childhood. Harry Myrtle Allen, born October 4, 1874, wedded on April 15, 1896, Anna Melissa Bunner, and they have three children, Thomas Henry, Donald Ray and Harry Bunner. Nettie Cobean Allen was born April 15, 1877, and is at home with her parents. Bessie Leach, born December 7, 1879, is a missionary at Teheran, Persia. Ralph Chester, born April 15, 1882, was married January 3, 1904, to Pearl Lavinia Kolla, and they have three children, Chester Robinson, James Everett and Robert Cobean. Sheldon Robert, born April 18, 1884, was married July 12, 1906, to Edna Josephine Parnell. Willis Ray, born July 23, 1889, died February 17, 1893.

Mr. Allen has always been regarded as a man of prominence and influence in the different localities in which he has lived and has done not a little toward molding public opinion. In politics he is a republican, always stanch in support of the party. While living at Viola, Illinois, he was elected village trustee in the spring of 1869. In April, 1877, he was elected justice of the peace in Galesburg and filled the position for four years. This was followed by his appointment to the position of United States storekeeper at Peoria, in which capacity he served from August 1, 1881, until February 1, 1886. In November, 1888, he was elected county commissioner of Russell county, Kansas, for a term of three years, and was reelected in November, 1891. During five of the six years of his service he was chairman of the board and he also served for several years as school director in the same county. As president of the Russell County Farmers Alliance he attended the meeting of county presidents at Topeka, Kansas, and voted against the formation of the populist party. He was a delegate to the sixth district republican congressional convention at Colby, Kansas, in 1892. There several ballots were taken yet no candidate received a sufficient number of votes to become the party nominee. Then his name was presented and he received so many votes on the first ballot as to alarm the regular candidates, who secured

an adjournment and fixed up their differences, which resulted in the nomination of Webb McNall. He was urged by his friends in Russell county to allow his name to be presented as a candidate before the populist convention but declined.

He has been elected to various offices outside the pale of politics, serving as president of the Farmers Alliance at Russell, Kansas, and also as president of the County Alliance of Russell county, Kansas. He has likewise been secretary of the Fayette County Farmers Union at Somerville, Tennessee, and was president of the Farmers Institute at Russell, Kansas. In fact, he has been a very prominent worker in behalf of organized effort for the benefit of the agricultural class and his labors have been productive of much good. He is well known, too, in fraternal relations and has the highest regard of many of his brethren in the different lodges to which he belongs. In 1879 he joined the Masonic order and has since taken the degrees of the chapter and commandery. He has served as high priest of Russell Chapter in Russell, Kansas, and also as high priest of the chapter at Somerville, Tennessee. He was a charter member of the Grand Army post at Galesburg, served as its first officer of the day and its third commander, and he was also commander of the post at Russell, Kansas.

His has been an extremely active, busy and useful life. His labors have been attended by substantial and gratifying results for the benefit of the different organizations with which he is identified, while in business affairs his well directed efforts have brought him a substantial and gratifying measure of success.

EDWIN NASH, M. D.

Dr. Edwin Nash, a physician and surgeon of Galesburg, has there practiced his profession since 1904 and has won an enviable reputation as a skilled representative of the medical fraternity. His birth occurred in Chicago, on the 21st of November, 1876, his parents being Orrin and Martha (Heald) Nash, who are natives of Massachusetts and Illinois respectively. The paternal grandfather, Hervey Nash, was born in the state of New York and became a railroad contractor. He and his wife, Mrs. Anna (Swift) Nash, settled in Chicago about 1856 and spent the remainder of their lives in Illinois, passing away in Gibson City at an old age. They had quite a number of children, including: Nicholas; Milton; James; Hervey; Orrin; Loraine, who gave her hand in marriage to John Carver; Marilla; and Marietta. Alexander Heald, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of New York and a contractor by trade. He and his wife, Mrs. Naomi (Pope) Heald, took up their abode among the early settlers of Lake county, Illinois, and passed away in Chicago when well advanced in years. Their children were four in number, namely: Martha, Mary, James and Nelson.

Orrin Nash, the father of Dr. Nash, accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois when a youth of thirteen, the family home being established in Chicago, where he grew to manhood and completed his education. In April, 1862, he joined the Union army as a private, serving until the cessation of hostilities with the Chicago Mercantile Battery, Artillery. After the close of the war he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and followed bridge building in part-

nership with his brother for a number of years. After returning to Chicago he was elected to various county offices and acted as committee clerk of the board of commissioners for about thirty years. At the present time he makes his home in Boston. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are Universalists in religious faith. They have two sons: Wilmar, living in Boston; and Edwin, of this review.

The latter was reared in the city of his nativity and is a graduate of the Oak Park high school. After leaving that institution he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and was graduated therefrom in 1900. Subsequently he spent eighteen months as interne in the Cook County Hospital and then devoted another year to study in Rush Medical College, of which institution he is likewise a graduate. He first located for practice in Chicago but in 1904 came to Galesburg and has here since remained, his patronage steadily increasing as he has demonstrated his skill and ability in coping with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life. Through his membership in the Knox County Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society he keeps in close touch with the progress which is constantly being made by the profession.

On the 2d of October, 1902, Dr. Nash was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Scofield, a native of Rock county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of George and Sarah (Hurd) Scofield, who were also born in that state. The father passed away in Janesville, Wisconsin, but the mother still survives and makes her home at that place. They had seven children, namely: Mitta, Clara, Willis, Elma, Jessie, Bertha and Floy. Silas Hurd, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Nash, was a native of New York, became a farmer and miller by occupation and took up his abode among the early settlers of Rock county, Wisconsin. Dr. and Mrs. Nash have two children, Edwin and Lois.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Dr. Nash has supported the men and measures of the republican party, believing that its principles are most conducive to good government. In religious faith both he and his wife are Universalists. Though yet a young man, he has already attained a creditable position in professional circles, while the salient characteristics of his manhood are such as have brought him the warm regard of those with whom he has been otherwise associated.

EDISON P. METCALF.

Edison P. Metcalf, deceased, who during his active business life was associated with farming interests in Knox county, was born in the state of New York on the 8th of July, 1838, his parents being Jonathan G. and Phoebe (Fountain) Metcalf, who were likewise natives of New York. There the father followed the occupation of farming until he removed westward with his family, settling in Knox county at an early period in its development and improvement. He took up his abode upon a tract of land east of Knoxville and continued to engage in the cultivation of the fields until his life's labors were ended in death. His diligence and reliability in business made him a valued citizen and one

worthy the regard uniformly given him. In the family were the following children, but the only one now living is Mrs. Mary Ferry, of Knoxville. Sarah, Edison P., Rufus and Mrs. Harriet Vermillion are deceased.

Edison P. Metcalf was a young lad when he accompanied his parents on their removal westward to Knox county. He pursued his early education in the district schools and afterward continued his studies in the schools of Knoxville. He was trained to the work of the farm and took up farming on his own account when a young man. He continued to engage in agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and became the owner of a well developed property, the fields being brought under a high state of cultivation, while substantial improvements were made upon the farm in the shape of substantial buildings and well kept fences.

On the 18th of December, 1862, Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage to Miss Marion Gould, who was born in Adams county, Illinois, February 16, 1840, a daughter of William and Sallie Ann (Mapes) Gould, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont respectively. This section of Illinois was still largely undeveloped when they came to the state, taking up their abode in Adams county, where the father devoted his attention to farming. He was also a carpenter by trade and his skill with tools enabled him to keep everything about his farm in excellent condition. He remained in Adams county for some time and then removed to Knox county when Mrs. Metcalf was a small child but during the fall before she was thirteen the family went to Morgan county, Missouri, where the mother died and was buried. The family afterward returned to Knox county, Illinois, and here the father lived until called to his final rest. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five died in infancy, while four reached years of maturity, namely: John, now deceased; Mrs. Metcalf; William, who is living in this county; and Mrs. Samantha Metcalf, who resides northeast of Knoxville.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf there were born seven children. Marietta, the eldest, became the wife of Stephen M. Turner but is now deceased. In their family were eight children: Geneva; Oran; Eva; Gertrude; Lee; Maude; and Merle and Pearl, twins. Melissa Ann, the second of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edison Metcalf, is the deceased wife of Charles A. Ramp, of this county, and of their five children two died in infancy, the others being Alice G., Inez L. and Lavon. Emma Metcalf is the wife of Charles M. Hawley, a resident farmer of this county, and they had seven children, of whom Robert C. and Lessie are deceased, the others being Sylva S., Selma M., Ray, Roy and Allie. Ellen Mae became the wife of William Armstrong but both have passed away. They are survived by three living children: Bessie R., Minnie J. and Aileen M. Charles W. Metcalf makes his home near London Mills, Fulton county. Alma A., the next of the family, died in infancy. Alice G. is the wife of Franklin Sargent and they reside in Knoxville, Illinois. They have four living children: Charles E.; Celia Mae and Cecil Merle, twins; and Vivian. They have lost their first daughter, Catherine M. Geneva Turner married Frank Howalter, of Knox county; and Eva Turner became the wife of Thomas Davidson.

The death of Mr. Metcalf occurred in 1906 when he had reached the age of sixty-eight years. He was a member of the United Brethren church and his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His political allegi-

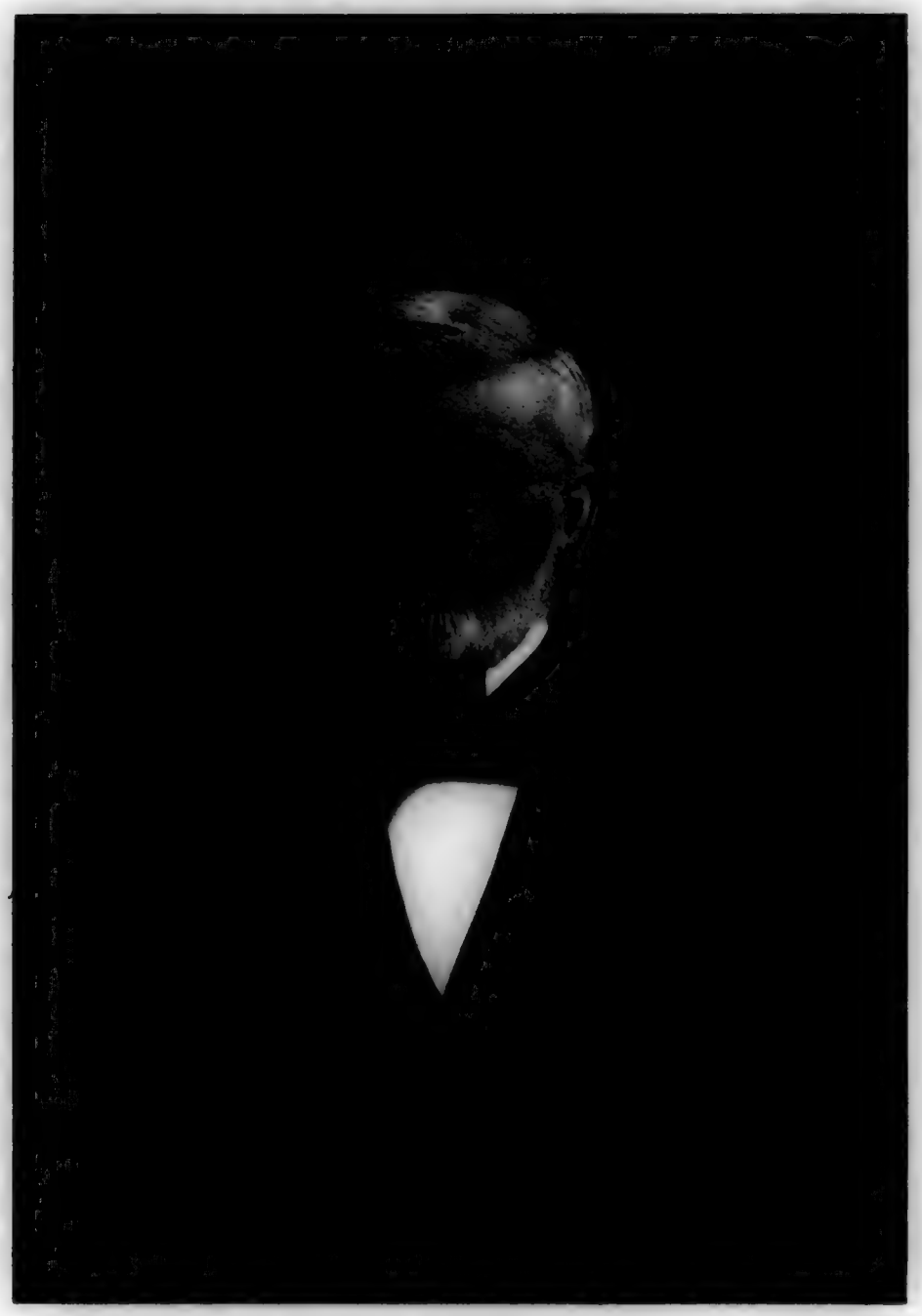
ance was given the republican party and he was always loyal to his honest belief. Those who knew him, and he had a wide acquaintance, entertained for him warm regard. He was devoted to the welfare and happiness of his family, was progressive and public-spirited in citizenship and loyal in friendship, and because of his many sterling traits of character he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

EDWARD RICHMOND ADAMS.

Almost three decades have passed since Edward Richmond Adams was called to his final rest, and yet his memory is enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him and who entertain for him the warmest regard because of his individual traits of character and the important part which he played in the public life of Galesburg. He figured prominently here for many years as a merchant and in matters of citizenship his influence was always given on the side of progress, reform and improvement. He was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, February 5, 1809, and traced his ancestry back to Henry Adams who, on coming from England in 1632, settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, where the family home was maintained until the Rev. Jedediah Adams was called to a pastorate in Stoughton after 1733. Dr. Peter Adams, the father of Edward R. Adams, was born in Stoughton, June 3, 1756, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1778. He studied medicine and was the first regularly settled physician in Stoughton. In 1805 he wedded Sarah Johnson, a daughter of Lewis and Mary (May) Johnson of that place. The father died in 1832 and the mother passed away the following year.

Edward R. Adams pursued his education in the common schools, but remained throughout life a broad reader of the best literature and kept well informed upon all topics of general and vital interest. After leaving his native town he engaged in business in Boston until 1836 when he removed westward to Illinois, settling first in Henderson county where he engaged in buying all kinds of produce which he shipped to New Orleans. In 1854 he came to Galesburg and about 1855 he established a business that constituted the nucleus of the present saddlery and hardware establishment of Adams & Johnson Company. About 1855 he built the stores at Nos. 1 and 3 Main street, and throughout the period of his residence in Galesburg, covering almost three decades, was prominently, closely and honorably associated with its business activities and its upbuilding. He always followed constructive methods, never taking advantage of the necessities of another, and his enterprise, diligence and honorable dealing brought him well merited success. He was one of the original incorporators of the Farmers' & Merchanics' Bank, and served as a member of its board of directors until he resigned in September, 1882.

Mr. Adams was married twice. He first wedded Miss Mahala Choate, of Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1842. Her death occurred the following year and on the 12th of August, 1846, he wedded Miss Nancy Gilbert Thomas of New Haven, Connecticut, a daughter of Lewis and Mary (Gilbert) Thomas. There were seven children of this marriage, of whom four died in infancy or in childhood, while three survived their parents. They are: Edward Quincy, who was mar-



C. R. Adams

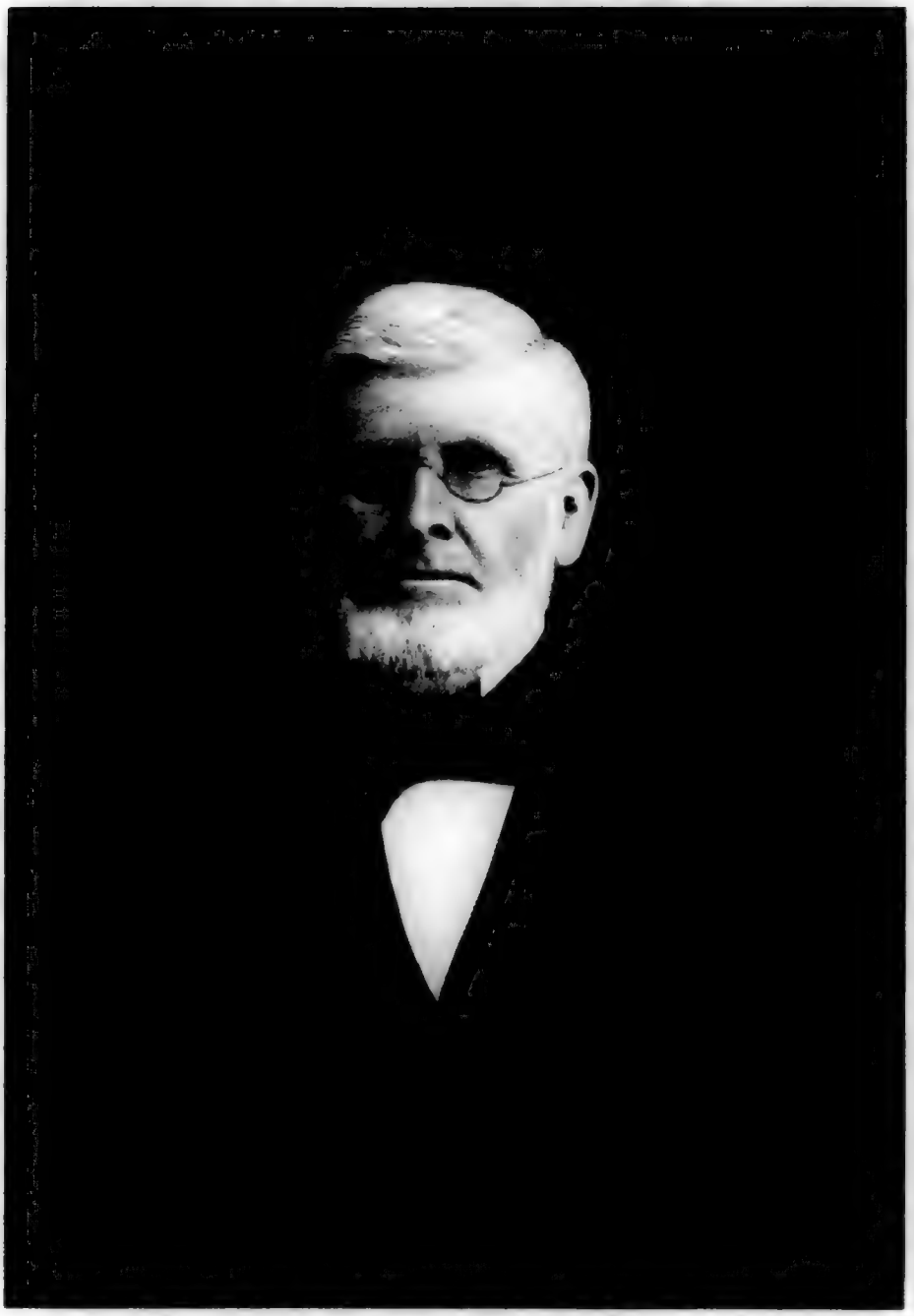
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ried in 1885 to Miss Helen L. Gay, of Easton, Massachusetts, and has two children; Katherine Amelia, the wife of Wallace S. Johnson, whom she married in 1884 and by whom she has two children; and Harriett Marsh, living at Galesburg. The death of Mr. Adams took place on October 2, 1883.

Mr. Adams was the possessor of an unusually fine tenor voice and was a member of the two oldest musical societies in the country, the Stoughton Musical Society, which was formed in 1756 and of which his father, Dr. Peter Adams was a charter member, and the Handel & Hayden Society of Boston which was founded in 1815. While not a member, Mr. Adams was a generous contributor to and constant attendant of the services of the Congregational (brick) church and the Universalist church in which he had been reared, his grandfather, the Rev. Jedediah Adams having been the first regularly settled minister of that faith in Stoughton. Mr. Adams was recognized as a man of high moral character whose devotion to his duty was unquestioned, and who ever sought those influences and aids which are of the most value in promoting individual and community progress. He was devoted to his home and family, was always a generous friend and gave freely of his means to those who needed assistance. Many testify as to his generosity and his kindly spirit, and the name of Edward Richmond Adams is yet an honored one in Galesburg where he so directed his labors as to make his work of lasting benefit to the city.

GEORGE FREEMAN CONLEY.

George Freeman Conley, who for the past fourteen years has been representing the fourth ward in the city council, is one of the well known residents of Galesburg. He was born on a farm in the vicinity of Wataga, Knox county, on the 22d of July, 1853, the only child of Linzley and Catherine (Anderson) Conley. The father was born in Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, on June 16, 1827, while the mother's birth occurred in Hancock county, Indiana, May 6, 1830. When he was a lad of three years Linzley Conley came to Illinois with his father, Levey P. Conley, who had been given a grant for one hundred and sixty acres of land in Knox county, eighty for services rendered in the Black Hawk war and eighty on account of the war of 1812. For many years Levey P. Conley devoted his entire time and attention to the further development and improvement of his farm, and there he passed away on January 4, 1870, at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife died November 10, 1864. His son, Linzley Conley, was reared and educated on the old homestead, where he also received his agricultural training. When he had attained his majority he left the parental home and began working for himself, continuing to follow farming. At the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private and went to the front where he remained for nearly three years. The hardships and privations incident to army life completely undermined his health, and he returned to the old farm practically an invalid. He again turned his attention to the cultivation of the fields, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits until 1868. In the latter year he gave up farming and came to Galesburg, and from that period until his

death on the 13th of February, 1899, engaged in sinking artesian wells. The mother had passed away many years before on the farm, her demise occurring on April 27, 1854. They were married, June 22, 1851. They were members of the Baptist church, and the father also belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. In his political views he was a republican and while residing at Galesburg served as constable.

The early years in the life of George Freeman Conley were spent on the old farm, in the work of which he assisted while pursuing his studies in the common schools of Wataga. On the 10th of June, 1870, at the age of seventeen years, he began work as a section hand on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He had higher aspirations, however, and on October 13, 1872, began braking on a freight train. In the discharge of his services he was both efficient and satisfactory and on the 20th of June, 1876, he was promoted to the position of conductor. He continued in this capacity for twenty years, at the expiration of which period he was given a passenger train. He is now and has been for some time on the Peoria and Galesburg division of the road. In years of continuous service he is one of the oldest men in the employ of the company, having been with them for over forty-one years.

On the 20th of March, 1875, Mr. Conley was married to Miss Mary Matthews, a native of Scott county, Iowa, who passed away on February 25, 1885. One daughter was born unto them, Grace W., who is at home with her father. On October 19, 1889, Mr. Conley married Mrs. H. H. McSkinnens, whose death occurred on June 12, 1908.

Mr. Conley has ever been loyal to the principles of the republican party and for fourteen years has been alderman from the fourth ward. That he has discharged his duties in a highly satisfactory manner is evidenced by the length of his period of service. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, council and commandery, and he is also a member of the Fraternal Reserve, Court of Honor, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Elks Club. He is a member of the legislative committee for the state of Illinois, of the Order of Railway Conductors and has held all of the chairs. Mr. Conley possesses a high sense of honor, and always discharges any duty assigned him with a conscientious appreciation of his responsibility.

S. A. WAGONER.

Persistence of purpose and unfaltering energy have been strong forces in winning success for S. A. Wagoner and thorough training in his especial line has also constituted a feature in the establishment of his present prosperous business which is conducted under the name of the Wagoner Printing Company at Galesburg. The business was established in 1897, and since that time Mr. Wagoner has been active in its control and management. He is one of Wisconsin's native sons, his birth having occurred near Viroqua, March 25, 1863, his parents being Alexander and Hannah (Bahr) Wagoner. The father was born near Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, and when a young man came to Wisconsin. He was a farmer by occupation and at one time engaged

in the conduct of a meat market in Laporte City, Iowa. He afterwards spent six years as a minister in connection with the Evangelical Association and then returning to commercial life became manager for a lumber company in Duluth, Minnesota, and now resides at Tower, Minnesota.

It was in 1861 that he married Hannah Bahr, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and they became parents of two children, Simon Alvey and William E., both residents of Galesburg. The father is a republican in his political views and in his fraternal relations is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Simon A. Wagoner was educated in the public schools in his native state and also in the high school at Red Oak, Iowa. He was only fourteen years of age when he began learning the printing business at Anita, Iowa, where he remained for two years. He then returned to Laporte City, Iowa, where he followed his trade for nine years, and during his residence in that place established the Laporte City Review in connection with a partner with whom he remained for nine years. While there he made the acquaintance of A. D. Thurston, night telegraph operator, and they formed a partnership for the publication of the monthly paper called the Railroad Telegrapher. These two men called a meeting of the telegraph operators of the United States at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in July, 1886, and one hundred delegates from a number of different states assembled in convention there and established the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Mr. Thurston becoming the first grand chief telegrapher of the order. Mr. Wagoner remained the editor and manager of the paper which was printed at Laporte City, Iowa, until 1888, when he removed to Vinton, Iowa, where he remained for three years and in November, 1891, he came to Galesburg as superintendent of the printing plant of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of which he was in charge until it was removed from Galesburg five years later. At the same time he conducted a small fruit farm near the city, and in 1897 he established his present business in which he was joined by W. E. Wagoner and G. H. Mehler. They began business in a small way on the third floor of the Bank of Galesburg building on Main street where they continued until 1901 when they consolidated their interests with the job-printing department of the Evening Mail, called the Mail Printing Company. The business was incorporated for thirteen thousand dollars with S. A. Wagoner, as president, F. H. Sisson, vice president, E. S. Tobey, secretary and C. H. May, treasurer. They removed to the Mail building on Cherry street, and there continued until 1909 when the business was reincorporated under the style of the Wagoner Printing Company and capitalized for twenty thousand dollars, with S. A. Wagoner as president and manager, H. W. Lass, vice president and E. S. Tobey secretary and treasurer. They employ thirty-five people and conduct a general printing business, a complete system of direct-connected individual motors to all machines forming a part of the equipment of the plant. The business has steadily grown until it amounts to seventy-five thousand dollars annually, two thirds of which comes from outside the city. They make a specialty of college and fraternity printing and keep in touch with the most modern and advanced styles of the printing art.

On the 25th of November, 1885, Mr. Wagoner was married to Miss Emma R. Fischer, a daughter of Henry Erhardt and Catherine (Freiberger) Fischer, of Laporte City, Iowa. Her parents were natives of Darmstadt, Germany,

and came to the United States in the '50s, settling in Ondaga county, New York, where the father followed the occupation of farming and also as a representative of the ministry of the Evangelical Association engaged in preaching in Utica and in Troy, New York. He died in Manlius, New York, in 1868, after which his widow came to the west, settling in Cedar Falls, Iowa, while later she became a resident of Laporte City, Iowa, where she married the Rev. George Eckhard. He died November 28, 1910. Mrs. Eckhard still survives and now makes her home in Cedar Falls. Her daughter, Mrs. Wagoner, was born in Utica, Ondaga county, New York, March 28, 1865, and by her marriage has become the mother of two daughters but the younger, Helen R., who was born in Galesburg, died when but eighteen months old. The elder daughter, Nora M., was born in Laporte City, Iowa.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they take active and helpful part. Mr. Wagoner is now serving on the board of stewards, is secretary of the building committee, is one of the trustees of the church and is teacher of the men's bible class in the Sunday school. He is greatly interested in Sunday-school work and is serving on the executive committee and finance committee of the Knox County Sunday School Association. He is also an exemplary member of Vesper Lodge, No. 584, F. & A. M.; Camp No. 667, M. W. A. He is also a member of the Galesburg Club and is president of the Retail Merchants' Association. He has made an excellent record in business, wisely used his time and opportunities, and as the years go by, has steadily progressed, winning success along the legitimate business lines. He has ever recognized the fact that satisfied customers are the best advertisement, and the excellent work which he has done has been the chief factor in his enviable and well merited success.

FRANK SEARS BARTLETT.

Frank Sears Bartlett, a representative of an old and prominent family of Knox county, is successfully engaged in business as a member of the real-estate and insurance firm of Bartlett & Robbins and is likewise the secretary of the Mutual Loan & Building Association of Galesburg. His birth occurred in this county, on the 4th of December, 1855, his parents being Erasmus Almon and Helen J. (Sears) Bartlett, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The paternal grandfather, John D. Bartlett, was born in Vermont and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Genesee county, New York, where he grew to manhood and conducted a hotel in Alexander. In 1842 he visited Illinois on horseback and two years later brought his family here, purchasing land in Rio township. He passed away at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Pryor, was about eighty-two years when called to her final rest. Their children were five in number, namely: Livona, who gave her hand in marriage to E. C. Field; Loamma M.; Erasmus A.; Sarah, who became the wife of E. R. Rhoades; and John D., Jr. William Sears, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Cortland county, New York. He and his wife, Mrs. Caroline (Vaile) Sears, became pioneer settlers

of Knox county, Illinois, locating at Henderson, where Mr. Sears conducted a hotel, a flouring mill and a sawmill and also engaged in farming. In 1869 he removed to Iowa, settling in Harrison county, where his demise occurred when he was past eighty years of age. His wife was also past that age when called to her final rest. They had thirteen children, including the following named: Helen J.; Frank W.; Crandall; Lottie, who married a Mr. Baird; Charles; and LeGrand.

Erasmus A. Bartlett, the father of Frank S. Bartlett, followed general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. In 1844 he was brought to Knox county, Illinois, by his parents, the family home being established in Rio township, where he grew to manhood and began farming. At the time of his demise he owned one hundred and thirty acres of rich and productive land in Rio township. He died in 1908, when seventy-eight years of age, passing away in the faith of the Universalist church. The period of his residence in this county covered more than six decades and he was well known and highly esteemed within its borders. He served as a school director and held various township offices. His first wife, the mother of our subject, passed away in 1869 at the comparatively early age of thirty-six. She was the mother of eight children, of whom Frank Sears is the only one now living. For his second wife Erasmus A. Bartlett chose Mrs. Elizabeth A. Edwards, by whom he had two children: Charles E., of Rio township; and Sarah A., who died at the age of thirty-two years.

Frank S. Bartlett remained on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, first attending the district schools and later continuing his education in Knox College. After putting aside his text-books he began clerking in the storehouse of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He remained in the service of that corporation for eighteen years and three months and was steadily promoted as he demonstrated his capability and trustworthiness, holding the position of division storekeeper when he resigned. Subsequently he embarked in the real-estate and insurance business, which has claimed his time and energies continuously since. In 1906 he admitted William A. Robbins to a partnership in the business, which has since been conducted under the firm style of Bartlett & Robbins. Their efforts have been attended with gratifying success and their clientage is of a most extensive and important character.

On the 10th of January, 1877, Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Fleharty, a native of Rio township, Knox county, Illinois, and a daughter of William L. and Elizabeth (Terrell) Fleharty, who became pioneer settlers of this county, taking up their abode in Rio township. The father served as a soldier of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Fleharty passed away at Galesburg in middle life. They had six children, namely: Stephen T., Sarah A., William H., Elizabeth, Belle M. and Vinnie May.

William and Amelia (Kirkpatrick) Fleharty, the paternal grandparents of Mrs. Bartlett, were early settlers of Knox county and passed away here, the former when about eighty-four years of age and the latter when about fifty years old. Unto them were born five children: Jesse J.; William L.; John and Henry, twins; and Stephen F. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett were also born five children, as follows: Alice Helen, living in Aurora, Illinois, who is the wife of M. T. Bruner, by whom she has two daughters, Lois and Helen; John D., a physician and surgeon by profession, who wedded Miss Ethel Booker and has one son,

John D.; William A., who married Miss Maude Shussler and is engaged in the real-estate business at Galesburg; Walter L., who died when a youth of thirteen years; and Winfield Franklin, who is attending school.

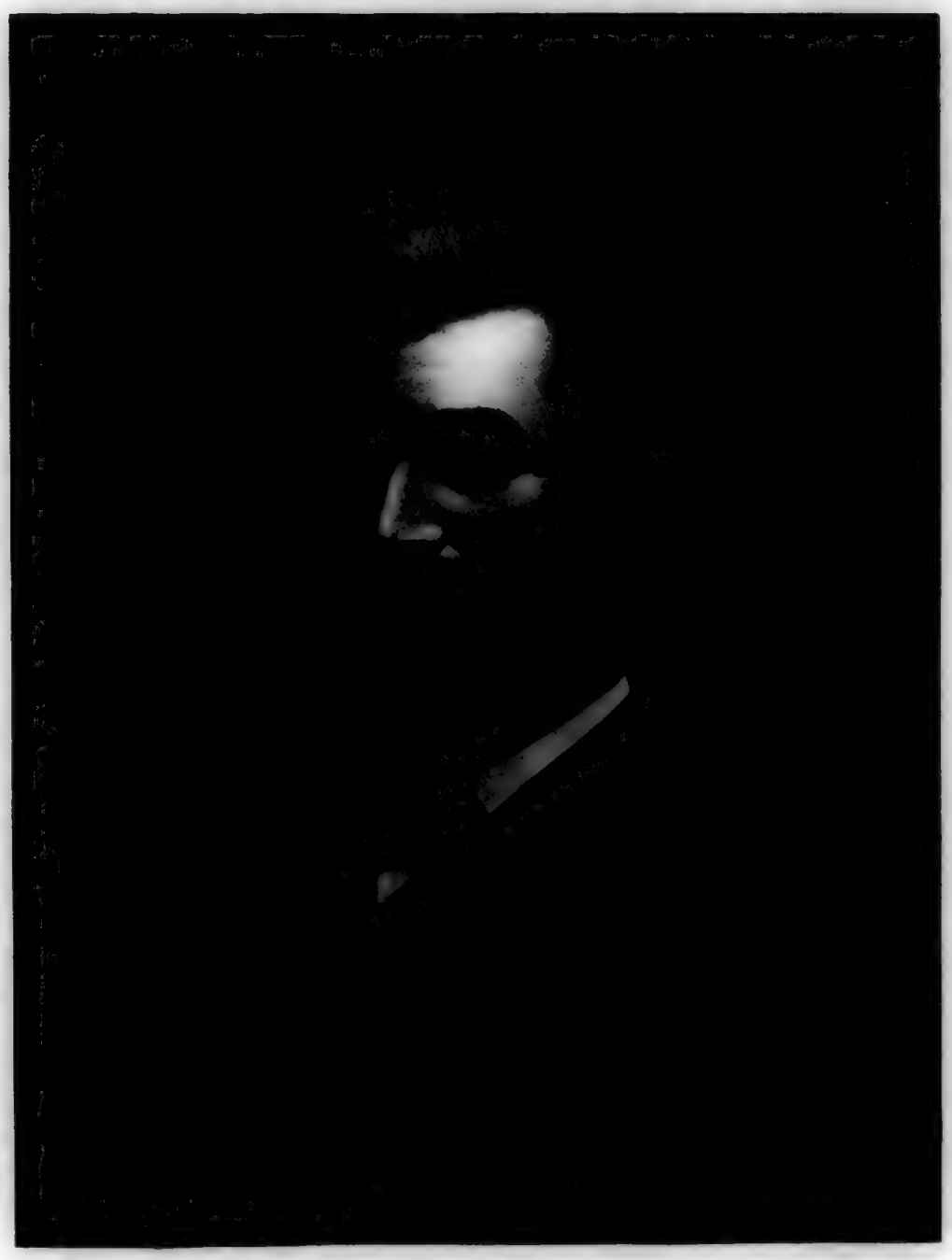
In politics Mr. Bartlett is a republican and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to several positions of public trust. He served as a member of the board of education for twelve years, was alderman of the fourth ward for one term and acted as a member of the board of supervisors for two terms. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Vesper Lodge, F. & A. M.; Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M.; and Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He serves as trustee and treasurer of the Universalist church, to which his wife also belongs. They have spent their entire lives in Knox county and enjoy an extensive and favorable acquaintance within its borders.

GEORGE CHURCHILL.

An enumeration of the residents of Galesburg who have won honor and distinction and at the same time whose records have been an honor to the city, would be incomplete and unsatisfactory were there failure to make prominent reference to George Churchill. His work in behalf of public education would alone entitle him to distinction and yet in other relations of life his labors were equally commendable and were crowned with far-reaching and beneficial effects. Progress and patriotism might well be termed the keynote of his character, prompting his active cooperation in every movement for the public good and his loyal support of the salient features of good citizenship.

Dr. Churchill was born in Herkimer county, New York, April 2, 1829, a son of Norman and Ann (Eggleston) Churchill. The father first visited Illinois early in the fall of 1836, at which time he purchased ten acres of land on West Main street in Galesburg which is still known as the Churchill home. To this he removed in 1839 and remained thereafter an active and honored resident of this city where he passed away on the 20th of September, 1886, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was born in Hubbardton, Vermont, November 5, 1799, the son of the Rev. Jesse Churchill.

George Churchill was a lad of only ten years when the family home was established in Galesburg and from that time until his death he was an interested witness of the changes which here occurred and the growth that wrought the present prosperity of the city. He entered Knox College as a student in the preparatory department in the first year of its history and when other preparations had qualified him for advanced study, he entered the college class and was graduated in 1851. He then crossed the threshold of the business world, spending a year as civil engineer in connection with the construction of the Central Military Tract Railroad, which later became a part of the main line of the Burlington. However, his interest in the cause of education had been aroused and he was giving much time and thought to the study of the public-school system. He recognized the fact that the schools in Galesburg and vicinity were inadequate to the needs of a community that was growing rapidly and he



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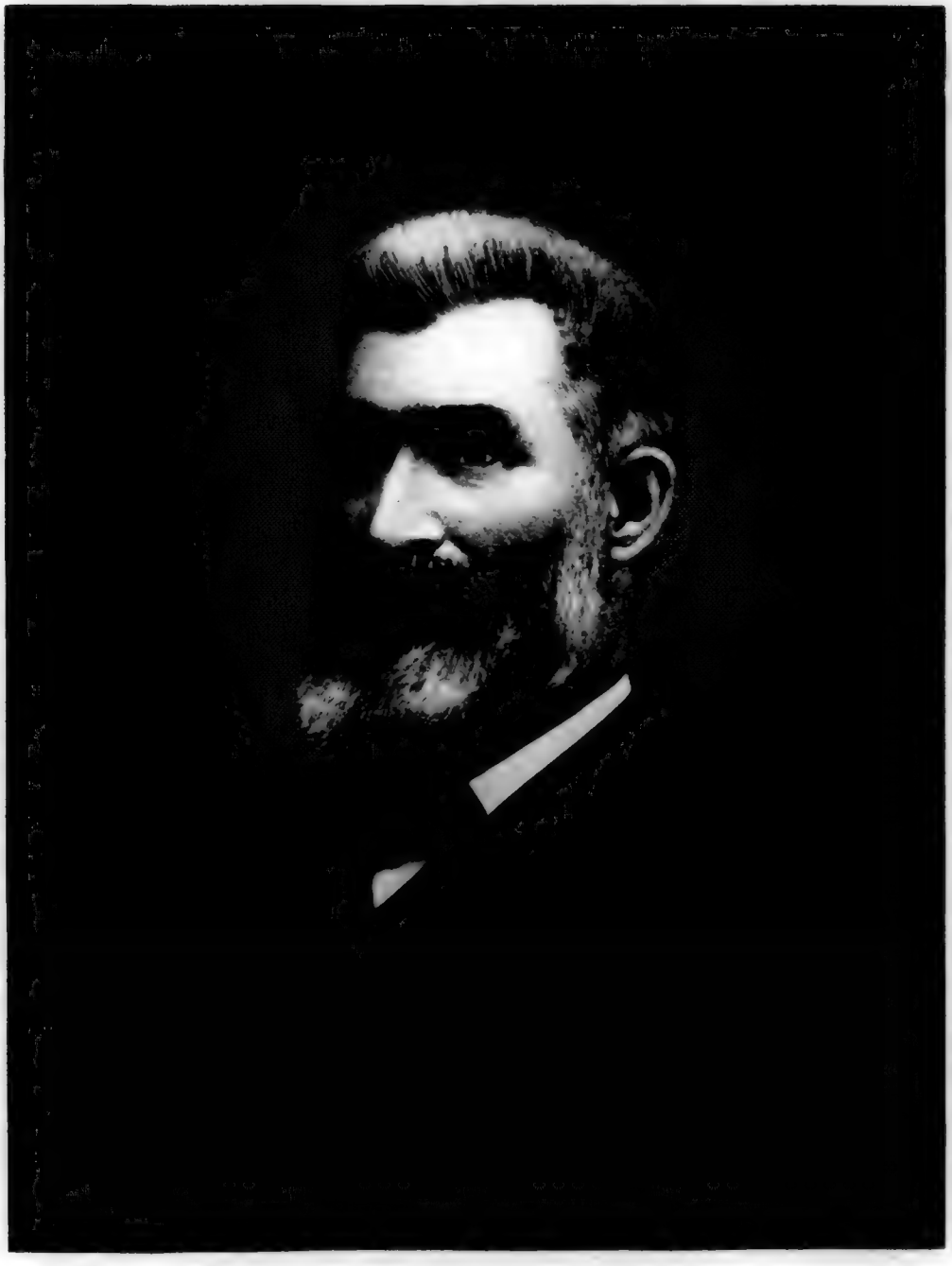
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George Churchill was a lad of only ten years when the family home was established in Galesburg and from that time until his death he was an interested witness of the changes which here occurred and the growth that wrought the present prosperity of the city. He entered Knox College as a student in the preparatory department in the first year of its history and when other preparations had qualified him for advanced study, he entered the college class and was graduated in 1851. He then crossed the threshold of the business world, spending a year as civil engineer in connection with the construction of the Central Military Tract Railroad, which later became a part of the main line of the Burlington. However, his interest in the cause of education had been aroused and he was giving much time and thought to the study of the public-school system. He recognized the fact that the schools in Galesburg and vicinity were inadequate to the needs of a community that was growing rapidly and he



Geo. Churchill

desired to supplant that system by an improved one. This desire took him to Europe in order that he might make a most thorough inspection of the schools of Prussia. He carried with him letters from the United States secretary of state which enabled him to gain an accurate knowledge of the system of instruction of the country which he visited. He gained many valuable ideas which his practical ability enabled him to adapt to the needs of the Galesburg schools and upon returning to this city he at once undertook the task of arousing public sentiment in favor of an improved school system. He not only gave generously of his time and energies but his work also made large inroads upon the small salary that he received as a teacher. He did not hesitate, however, in the accomplishment of his purpose and called to his assistance the Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, who afterward received the first appointment as commissioner of education for the United States. His determined perseverance finally resulted in procuring a special charter by which the former district schools were consolidated and the foundation of the present system was laid. The board of education has shown a just appreciation of Dr. Churchill's services by naming one of the grammar schools in his honor and by adopting, on the 14th of January, 1896, special resolutions commending him for his work. He may well be termed the father of the public-school system of Galesburg, for it received its impetus toward improvement from his untiring labors and practical, far-reaching methods. For thirteen years he was a member of the board of education and labored untiringly to arouse the standard of the schools.

This by no means comprised the extent of Dr. Churchill's public service or indicates the limit of his usefulness. For twenty-two years he served as city engineer and in other public offices labored for the welfare and upbuilding of the city. For two terms he was alderman, for eight years was a member of the board of park commissioners and for twenty-three years or until the time of his death held a position on the library board. For forty-four years he was one of the professors of Knox College, and that institution, ever regarded as one of the strong and stable educational forces of the state, owes to him a debt of gratitude which can never be paid. Far beyond any pecuniary recompense that could be made him were his labors in behalf of the college. He never lowered the high standard which he set up but sought ever to work toward it and his own enthusiasm and zeal constituted an inspiration to fellow teachers and pupils. Of him it was written: "He was born to be useful; he was born to be good; he was born especially as an educator of the youth." While he always strove to attain high ideals his methods were ever practical and he proved his worth and force in business circles as well as along professional lines. He became one of the directors and the just president of the Mechanics Homestead & Loan Association, occupying this position from its organization in 1882. Its assets and disbursements in 1899 amounted to two and a half million dollars.

Dr. Churchill was married three times. He first wedded Clara A. Hurd and to them was born a son, Milton E., who is now professor of Pomona College at Claremont, California. His second wife was Ada H. Hayes and they had one daughter and two sons: Mary H., now deceased; Charles E., an attorney of Montclair, New Jersey; and George B., of Galesburg. For his third wife Dr. Churchill chose Ellen Sanborn Watkins, who died five years ago, and they had one son, William David. By a former marriage Mrs. Churchill also had

a daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sanborn (Watkins) Wetherbee. It was in 1851 that Mrs. Churchill came with her parents from Bronfield, Illinois, to Knox county. Previously they had been residents of Vermont. Her father, David Sanborn, after coming to Galesburg, was engaged in the dry-goods business and later became president of the Second National Bank. He was also prominently connected with public affairs, at one time serving as postmaster of Galesburg, and was active in the establishment of the Burlington railroad. He married Sophie A. Ramsey and continued his residence in Galesburg until his death, which occurred April 9, 1883. Their daughter, Mrs. Churchill, was first married to Albert T. Watkins, who removed from New York to Illinois when twenty years of age and died at the age of thirty years. He was engaged in the grocery business in Galesburg and also owned and operated one of the first presses for baling hay, selling his product to the army during the Civil war. He afterward aided in organizing the Second National Bank and was a very prominent and influential business man and citizen here, but death terminated his career at an early age.

The death of Dr. Churchill occurred in September, 1899. As a man and citizen he was very popular, readily winning the friendship of those with whom he came in contact while his sterling traits of manhood enabled him to retain their high regard. Added to his keen intelligence and strong manhood was a most amiable and cordial disposition. He was reported as a man of strong character and marked individuality and it was known that his position was never an equivocal one. He was always a friend to the poor and gave generously of his means where assistance was needed. At the age of sixteen years he became a member of the First Congregational church and later placed his membership with its successor, the Central Congregational church. He was a member of the building committee of the new church. From the time that he identified himself with a religious organization he took an active part in church work, serving for fourteen years as deacon, for twenty-five years as superintendent of the Sunday school and for more than a half century as leader of the choir. One of the local papers said: "There is scarcely a department inaugurated for the improvement of the city or for the betterment of the conditions of its people without a trace of his handiwork. He has been part and parcel of the city of Galesburg and of Knox College almost from their inception and his life record is inseparably interwoven with their history." A review of his life indicates that he was ever faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

WILLIAM ALLEN ROBBINS.

William Allen Robbins, who has maintained his residence in Knox county for forty-five consecutive years, is one of the prominent and esteemed citizens of Galesburg and since 1906 has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance business as a member of the firm of Bartlett & Robbins. His birth occurred in the old town of Oxford, Henry county, Illinois, on the 10th of April, 1851, his parents being Edward S. and Temperance (Allen) Robbins, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The paternal grandfather, Levi Rob-

bins, was a native of Massachusetts. Both he and his wife, Mrs. Dinah (Goodenough) Robbins, passed away in Copenhagen, Lewis county, New York. He was an agriculturist by occupation and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a prominent, popular and highly esteemed citizen of his community. At the time of his demise he was one hundred years and five months old. His first wife, the grandmother of our subject, was more than seventy years of age when called to her final rest. Their children were as follows: Austin, Edward, Levi, Orrin and Chloe. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject was Ebenezer A. Denison, son of Daniel, and was born on the 26th of January, 1760. In 1784 he wedded Mrs. Elizabeth (Spencer) Jones, with whom he resided in Berne, Albany county, New York. The founder of the Denison family in the United States was William Denison, who came to America in 1631, settling at Roxbury, Massachusetts. The maternal grandparents of William A. Robbins were William and Catharine (Denison) Allen, the former born at Groton, Connecticut, on the 31st of October, 1782, and the latter in 1786. Both died in Lewis county, New York, William Allen passing away in the '70s and his wife at the age of eighty-seven years. Unto them were born eleven children who lived to maturity and had families; Avery, Eliza, Temperance, Ebenezer, Ephraim, Elizabeth, Ira, Hannah, Orpha, Paulina and Lydia.

Edward S. Robbins, the father of Mr. Robbins of this review, was reared on a farm in Lewis county, New York, and in 1836 located among the earliest settlers of Knox county, taking up government land near Log City, where he began farming. Subsequently he spent a number of years in Sparta township and later removed to a farm in Henry county. Disposing of the property, he took up his abode in Galesburg, on the 8th of March, 1866, and here passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. The death of his wife occurred when she was eighty-two years old. They were originally Baptists in religious faith but at the time of their demise and for many years prior were identified with the Second Adventists. Edward S. Robbins successfully practiced medicine for a number of years. Unto him and his wife were born five children, as follows: Edward C. D., who died while serving as a captain in the Civil war and was buried in the Vicksburg National Cemetery; Mildred E., who first wedded Albert T. Boyd and is now the wife of George H. Hotaling, of Grant City, Missouri; Orpha C., who is the widow of Joseph Pine and resides in Galesburg; William A., of this review; and Levi, who died in infancy.

William Allen Robbins, whose name introduces this review, remained on his father's farm in Henry county until fifteen years of age and then came to Knox county, within the borders of which he has since resided. He began his education in the country schools and later spent two years in the public schools of Galesburg. When a youth of seventeen years he put aside his textbooks and entered the grocery store of Dunn & Kingsbury, serving as a clerk for three years. He then spent about a year, in 1871, with the Frost Manufacturing Company and next became an employe of George D. Crocker, whom he served in the capacity of clerk for about seven years. On the expiration of that period he became a partner of his employer and the relation was maintained with mutual pleasure and profit for twenty-six years. In 1893-4 Messrs. Crocker and Robbins erected the Arlington Hotel. Mr. Robbins was the pioneer in the pure-food movement in this section. In 1906, one year after severing his

business connection with Mr. Crocker, he became a partner of Mr. Bartlett in the real-estate and insurance business and has since enjoyed a gratifying clientage as a member of the firm of Bartlett & Robbins. He owns farm lands in Cass and Steele counties, North Dakota, and has followed general agricultural pursuits there for six years, maintaining his residence, however, in Galesburg.

On the 13th of October, 1874, Mr. Robbins was united in marriage to Miss Nettie E. Carr, a daughter of Dr. M. S. and Susan M. (Espy) Carr. They had two children, namely: Elizabeth, who gave her hand in marriage to E. L. Tilden and resides in Buffalo, New York; and Elmer A., who died at the age of ten years.

In politics Mr. Robbins is a stanch republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. He was a deacon of the First Baptist church for twenty-seven years and acted as chairman of the board for seventeen years. His wife is likewise a devoted and faithful member of that church. His career has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor and today he is numbered among the substantial and representative citizens of his county.

CHARLES A. MALCOLM.

Charles A. Malcolm, an agriculturist now residing in Ontario township, was born on the 22d of April, 1866, in Safsjo, in the central part of Sweden, his parents being John and Johanna (Charlotta) Malcolm, both of whom are natives of Sweden, the former having been born there on the 29th of January, 1837. In his native land John Malcolm was engaged in farming until he set out for America, in 1868, with his family, locating first near Andover, Henry county, Illinois. The trip across the country from Genoa to Andover was made with teams in a heavy hail and rain storm, this being but one of the many hardships which the travelers in those early days encountered. Because of his lack of experience Mr. Malcolm was forced at first to accept inferior employment, his first work being plowing corn at fifty cents per day. But earnest and persistent labor always leads to better fortunes and Mr. Malcolm was soon ready to undertake the cultivation of a small tract of land and later purchased a small piece of property for himself. After fourteen years he added twenty acres and subsequently purchased forty acres of timber land, which he cleared and started to farm. Disposing of the various holdings, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, upon which he resided for twenty-seven years before removing to his present farm. At one time he held three hundred and twenty acres of land in the county and eighty acres in Henry county, but he is now living retired, having sold all of his property to his children. His home is now called Malcolmville and the other farm which he at one time owned was called Malcolm Dandy. Mrs. Malcolm passed away on the 23d of February, 1909, in Knox county, at the age of seventy-two years.

Charles A. Malcolm received his education in the common schools and spent much of his youth in assisting his father on the home farm, here having his first experience in the occupation he was to make his life work. Desiring to start out



C. A. MALCOLM AND FAMILY

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C. A. MALCOLM AND FAMILY

independently, he farmed for six years in Henry county and then for seven years just south of his present location. In January, 1909, he removed to his present farm and has since been engaged in general farming and raising hogs. His property is known as "Fairview farm."

On the 25th of December, 1895, Mr. Malcolm was married to Miss Delphia C. Walgreen, a daughter of John P. and Anna (Fredericks) Walgreen, who have been connected with the agricultural interests of Knox county for many years. At present Mr. Walgreen is residing in Altona, where he is living retired. He is one of the oldest settlers of the county, having come here over fifty years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm seven children have been born, Violet E. J., Germaine I. W., Weslye W., Ludella V. G., Curtis C., Myrna A. C., and Pauline I. M.

In politics Mr. Malcolm gives his support to the republican party, taking an active interest in all the measures proposed for political welfare. He also holds membership in the Swedish Lutheran church and is interested in the incorporated bank of Galva and in the elevators at Oneida and Nekoma. In connection with the development of his property he has exercised good judgment and under his management it is yielding profitable crops in return for the labor expended upon it, and as a citizen he is highly estemed in the community where he has always resided.

WILLIAM LORENZO BELDEN.

William Lorenzo Belden is a retired farmer of Galesburg, who for many years was associated with general agricultural pursuits in Orange township and also engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery. The success which crowned his labors enables him at the present time to enjoy the comforts of life without further recourse to business activity. He was born at Cayuga Lake, New York, in 1836, a son of Alonzo and Hannah (Swartz) Belden, who were also natives of the Empire state. They removed to Ohio when their son William was a lad of seven years and in 1850 came to Knox county, Illinois. The father was a plasterer by trade and spent his last years in this county, while his wife died in Nebraska, where she had gone after the death of her husband. In their family were seven children, of whom William L. and a brother, George C., are the only ones now living. Two of the brothers served as soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war, George C. and Charles, who was killed by the notorious Rand at Gilson.

After spending the first seven years of his life in the state of New York, William L. Belden accompanied his parents to Ohio and for about seven years was a resident of Marion county, that state. He came to Knox county, Illinois, when a lad of fourteen years and for more than six decades has resided within its borders, witnessing the many changes which have occurred as the work of development and improvement has been carried forward. Settling in Orange township, near Knoxville, he began farming and from a timber tract developed a richly improved farm of eighty-eight and three-fourths acres. He made all of the improvements upon the place, set out an orchard, erected substantial buildings and built good fences. Year after year the work was carried steadily

forward and, as the result of early spring plowing and planting, good crops were gathered in the autumn. The methods which he pursued in the development of his land were both practical and progressive and his crops found a ready sale on the market. He continued to make his home upon his farm until 1911, when he left the care of the property to others and took up his abode in Galesburg, where he is now living. He still owns the old home place and while residing thereon he engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery.

In 1865 Mr. Belden was united in marriage to Miss Emily Hawley, who was born in Orange township, this county, and is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Westerfield) Hawley. Her father came to Illinois from New York and established his home in Orange township, where he carried on farming throughout his remaining days. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom two sons and two daughters yet survive, all being residents of Knox county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Belden are: Henry A., who follows farming in Kansas; Nellie, the wife of Charles Miller, of Iowa; Loretta, the wife of Milo Brown, also of Kansas; Mrs. Mattie Bowhay, who likewise makes her home in the Sunflower state; and Zenana, yet at home.

On attaining his majority William L. Belden proudly cast his first vote for republican candidates and has since stanchly supported the party. He has served as road commissioner and in other local offices but has not sought or desired political preferment. From the age of fourteen years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has guided his life by its teachings, ever endeavoring to follow the Golden Rule. Undoubtedly he has made mistakes—as who has not—but they have been of judgment rather than of intention, for at all times he has sought to do to others as he would have them do unto him. He has now reached the advanced age of seventy-five years and during sixty-one years of this time has been a resident of Knox county, so that he has witnessed much of its progress and improvement, aiding at different times in work that has contributed to its growth and development. He has personal knowledge of many things which are to others matters of history and his memory recalls many interesting events of the early days.

LOREN STEVENS.

Loren Stevens had for seven years occupied the responsible position of cashier in the First National Bank when he retired to private life to enjoy the fruits of his labor. He now gives his supervision only to his investments which include loans and real-estate interests. He was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, May 25, 1845, the younger of the two sons of Cassius P. and Clamentia (Smith) Stevens, both of whom were natives of Vermont. He comes of ancestry represented in the Revolutionary war, his great-grandfather having been Abram Stevens, who was born in Killingsworth, Connecticut, and at the age of sixteen years joined the Continental army under the valorous leader of the Vermont troops, General Seth Warner. He afterward became colonel under Montgomery and for many years lived to enjoy the fruits of liberty, his death occurring in 1830. He was a native of England and had come to the new world with

two brothers. His son, Alonzo Stevens, was born in Vermont and served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, while later he became colonel in the state militia. He devoted his life to farming and died at the age of seventy years, having long survived his wife. They were the parents of two sons and six daughters, Cassius P., Alonzo J., Lucia, Mary, Almira, Louisa, Cornelia and Rosamond. The maternal grandfather of Loren Stevens was Thomas Smith, who was born on November 10, 1765. He spent his entire life in the Green Mountain state, devoting his time and energies to farming. His death occurred May 17, 1837, and his wife, Mrs. Mollie Smith, who was born July 24, 1768, died on the 13th of January, 1834. Their family numbered ten sons and a daughter, Repline, Hiram, Philemon, Loren, Orrin, Roswell, Sidney, Ceylon, Loyal, Loudon and Clamentia.

Like others of the family Cassius P. Stevens devoted his life to farm work, owning and cultivating a tract of land in Chittenden county, Vermont, where his worth as a business man and citizen was widely acknowledged. Both he and his wife were consistent and faithful members of the Methodist church, closely following its teachings. His death occurred in 1892, when he was seventy-seven years of age and his wife passed away in 1876 when sixty-one years of age. Their eldest son, Byron A., died in 1895, leaving Loren Stevens the only surviving member of the family.

During the first twenty years of his life Loren Stevens remained a resident of Vermont, residing on his father's farm until seventeen years of age. During that period he attended the district school and for a short time pursued an academical course. After leaving home he engaged in driving a team for one summer and during the following fall entered the employ of the Central Vermont Railroad Company but gave up that position to attend business coliege when eighteen years of age, recognizing how necessary is educational training for success in life. After completing his course he was offered and accepted the position of teacher in the same institution, there remaining for a year and a half, but thinking that the west offered better and broader opportunities he made his way to Ohio, where he spent the fall and winter of 1865. In the spring of 1866 he came to Galesburg, where he has now lived for more than forty-five years. Here he entered the office of the Brown Cornplanter Works with which he was connected for a year and later spent two years in the office of Benjamin Lombard, Jr., as bookkeeper. The head man of the Brown Works died in the meantime and Mr. Stevens was then offered the vacant position, remaining there as secretary of the company for seventeen years, or until 1886. He then turned his attention to buying and selling real estate and making loans and that business together with traveling occupied his time for ten years. He next entered the First National Bank as cashier, continuing in the position for seven years, when he retired from active business save that he still makes loans, his keen discrimination and sound judgment largely preventing the possibility of loss in that direction. He also owns a large orange orchard at Riverside, California.

Mr. Stevens was married, May 25, 1870, on his twenty-fifth birthday and exactly four years after his arrival in Galesburg, to Miss Lizzie C. Simmons, who died on the 26th of March, 1911, when nearly sixty-three years of age. She was a member of the Universalist church. Mr. Stevens has traveled quite

extensively, visiting every state in the Union, as well as the West Indies, old Mexico and the Hawaiian islands, besides various parts of Canada from Vancouver to Quebec. He was a charter member of the Galesburg Club and is also a member of the Country Club. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party and for two years he served as mayor of the city, having been elected in the spring of 1889. He has ever been recognized as a public-spirited citizen whose aid and cooperation can be counted upon to further progressive public measures. A review of his life indicates that he has made wise use of his time and opportunities, has utilized the chances for careful and remunerative investment and now as a result of his labors, intelligently directed, he stands among the prosperous residents of his adopted city.

OLEY C. NELSON.

Oley C. Nelson, who owns a farm adjacent to Knoxville that he is now operating, has been a resident of this county for fifty-nine years. He was born in Sweden, on the 14th of November, 1836, and is a son of Carl and Hannah (Ingamonson) Nelson, for some years numbered among the farming people of this county. Carl Nelson, who was born in 1813, engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native land until 1852, when he disposed of his interests there and together with his wife and family took passage for the United States. They landed in New York city seven weeks later and came from there directly to Knox county, which was their destination. Here the father subsequently bought some land, to the further cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his attention until his death in September, 1854, at the age of forty-two years. The mother survived until 1885. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter, of whom our subject is the eldest, the others being as follows: Swan, who is deceased; John, who is living in Knoxville; and Sarah, the widow of Ola Peterson, who was living in Essex, Iowa. Oley C. Nelson was a youth of sixteen years when he emigrated to the United States with his parents and acquired his education in the schools of his native land, the course there pursued being later supplemented by one term's study in the district schools of Knox county in the winter of 1855, for the benefit of his English. Long before leaving Sweden he had begun to assist his father in the fields, his energies ever since having been devoted to agricultural pursuits with the exception of ten years, when he prospected in Colorado. At the expiration of that period he returned to Knox county and again engaged in farming, locating on the place where he now resides. Mr. Nelson has met with a fair degree of success in his undertakings, being an industrious and enterprising man of practical ideas and thrifty habits.

Knoxville was the scene of Mr. Nelson's marriage, on the 6th of October, 1867, to Miss Hannah Erickson, who was born in the southern part of Sweden, on February 3, 1851. She is a daughter of Ola and Ellen (Johnson) Erickson, who emigrated to the United States in 1852, locating on a farm a mile and a half from Knoxville, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father passing away in 1904, at the age of ninety-two years and the mother in 1908.

eighty-three years of age. By a former marriage Mrs. Erickson had one son, John Nelson, who now lives in Knox county, and Mr. and Mrs. Erickson had in their family beside Mrs. Nelson, their eldest daughter, the following in order of birth: Emma, the deceased wife of Michael E. Schuck, of Pennsylvania; Erick, who is living in Kansas; Joseph, who passed away in that state; Jacob, who is also a resident of Kansas; Olaf, who lives in Knoxville; Emanuel, living in Kansas and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have become the parents of eight children, three of whom are now deceased. August, who is living in Knoxville, married Mary Anderson and they have four children: Naomi, Howard, Sterling and Lorenz. Rosie, who is the only living daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, is the wife of William Carlson of Knoxville and the mother of two sons, Laverne and Francis. Albert, who is a resident of Wataga, chose for his wife Mattie E. Foster and they have two children, Alberta and Oliver, and eight grandchildren. Oscar and Joseph, the two youngest members of the family, are living at home with their parents.

The family are all members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, and number among its congregation many friends. Mr. Nelson, who is now seventy-five years of age, is one of the highly esteemed citizens that Sweden has contributed to Knox county, where his energy and application has numbered him among the successful agriculturists.

HENRY EMRICH.

Henry Emrich, president of the Plaindealer Printing Company, was born January 26, 1844, in a little village in Hesse-Darmstadt, five miles from Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. His mother died in 1850 and two years later Mr. Emrich, with his father and brother, came to the United States, living in New York city until 1856, when with his father he came to Galesburg. In December, 1858, he entered the Free Democrat printing office as an apprentice and in 1862, when just eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company H of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, participating with his regiment, or on special duty, in nearly every campaign in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, the capture of Little Rock and the operations in and around central and southeastern Arkansas. After the capture of Little Rock in September, 1863, and some special duty as orderly at the headquarters of Major General Eugene A. Carr, Mr. Emrich was permanently attached as orderly at the headquarters of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, General Samuel A. Rice commanding, and in that capacity took part in what is known as "the Camden trip," during which General Rice was twice wounded, the second wound proving fatal, while Captain Townsend, one of General Rice's aids, was killed and another aid's horse and Adjutant John F. Lacey's horse were wounded. Mr. Emrich's horse was struck twice in the same moment by canister shot on April 2d and his eyes injured by an exploding shell on the 10th of April, 1864. The death of General Rice dissolved the "headquarters family," Major Lacey being attached to the headquarters of Major General Fred Steele, commanding

the Seventh Army Corps, and a few days later Mr. Emrich was attached to the same headquarters for special duty, thus serving to the end of his enlistment.

Being mustered out of the service in 1865, Mr. Emrich returned home and resumed the printer's trade in the office of the Quincy Herald, but a few months later returned to Galesburg and took a position in the office of the Free Democrat, in which he had learned his trade some years before.

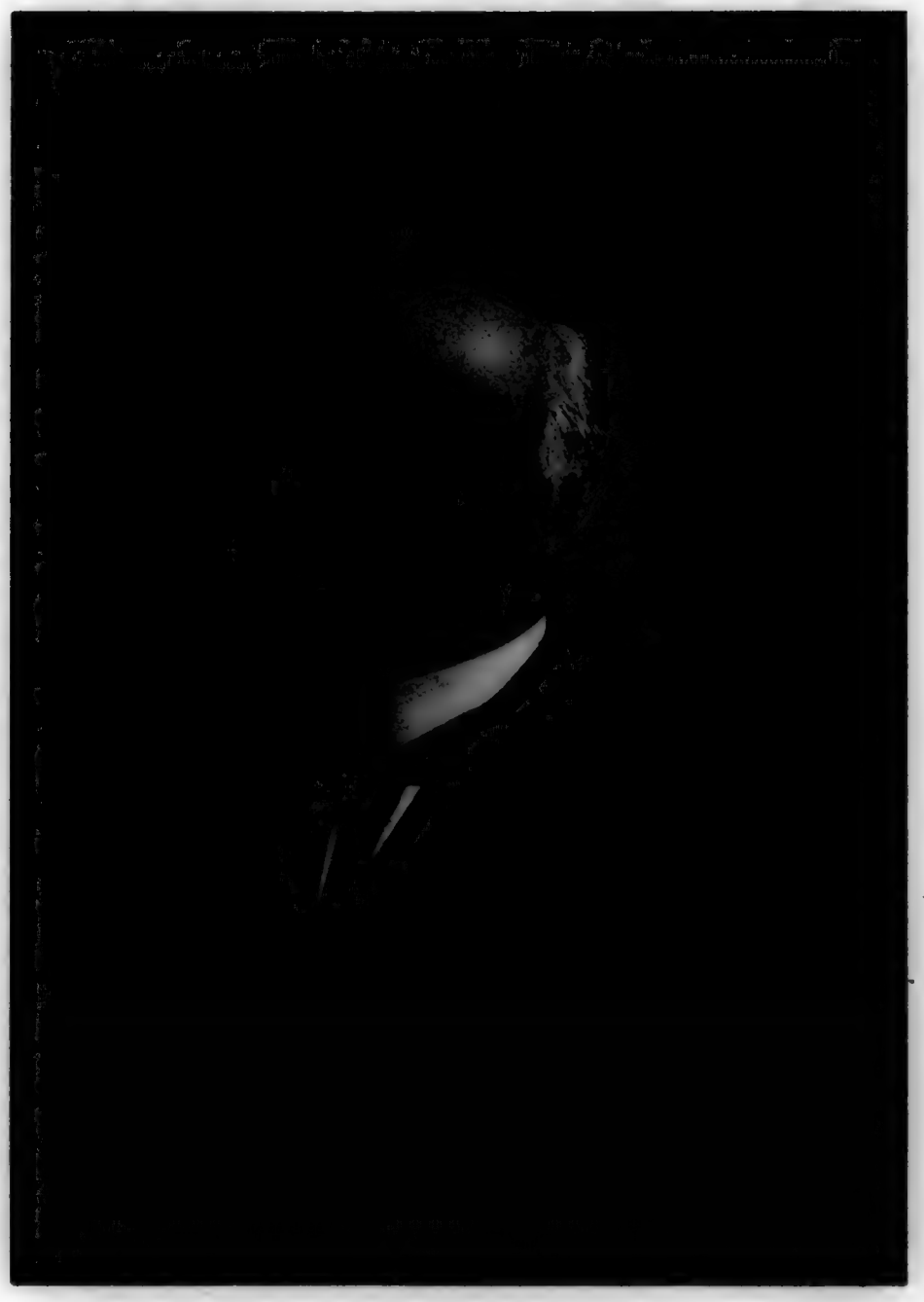
In 1867 Mr. Emrich was married to Miss Caroline Rulf and to them five children were born. In 1870, in connection with Joe Prior, Mr. Emrich began the publication of the Galesburg Republican and in 1872 he went to Quincy, where he again entered the Herald office, remaining there until December, 1879, when he returned to Galesburg and purchased an interest in the Plaindealer, which paper is mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

In politics Mr. Emrich has always been a republican, taking an active part personally and editorially in every campaign during the past thirty-three years. He and the Plaindealer presented General P. S. Post to the republicans of the then tenth congressional district as a candidate for congress in 1886, the General being elected and remaining in congress until his death in 1893, when Mr. Emrich and the Plaindealer presented the Hon. George W. Prince as his successor and he has represented the district ever since. In city affairs Mr. Emrich has also taken an active part, always striving for good municipal government and the advancement of the material prosperity of the city. He is a member of the Central Congregational church, taking an active interest in the conduct and work of that institution. As a citizen and business man he stands well in the community and his personal friends are many. He is a member of the Galesburg Club and of Post No. 45, G. A. R., having been commander of that post and junior vice commander of the Department of Illinois and a frequent delegate to the national encampments.

JOHN C. FAHNESTOCK.

John C. Fahnestock is well known in the business circles of Galesburg, having handled land and immigration interests for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and at present conducting a general insurance and real-estate business. He is now in the seventy-fourth year of his age but is yet very active, and such a record should put to shame many a man of much younger years who has grown weary of the struggles of life and wishes to relegate to others the burdens that he should bear. Mr. Fahnestock was born October 20, 1838, in Warren, Chester county, Pennsylvania, his parents being William and Ann Elizabeth (Ernst) Fahnestock. He traces his ancestry back to Diedrich and Margarette Fahnestock, who emigrated from Prussia in 1726 and settled near Ephrata, Pennsylvania, where representatives of the name have since been found.

John C. Fahnestock was educated at Blair Hall in his native county and, entering business life, became connected with the sale of books and stationery. He has been a resident of Galesburg since 1865, conducting a book and stationery business for several years, after which he acted as land and immigration agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for ten years. His time is now





the Seventh Army Corps, and a few days later Mr. Emrich was attached to the same headquarters for special duty, thus serving to the end of his enlistment.

Being mustered out of the service in 1865, Mr. Emrich returned home and resumed the printer's trade in the office of the Quincy Herald, but a few months later returned to Galesburg and took a position in the office of the Free Democrat, in which he had learned his trade some years before.

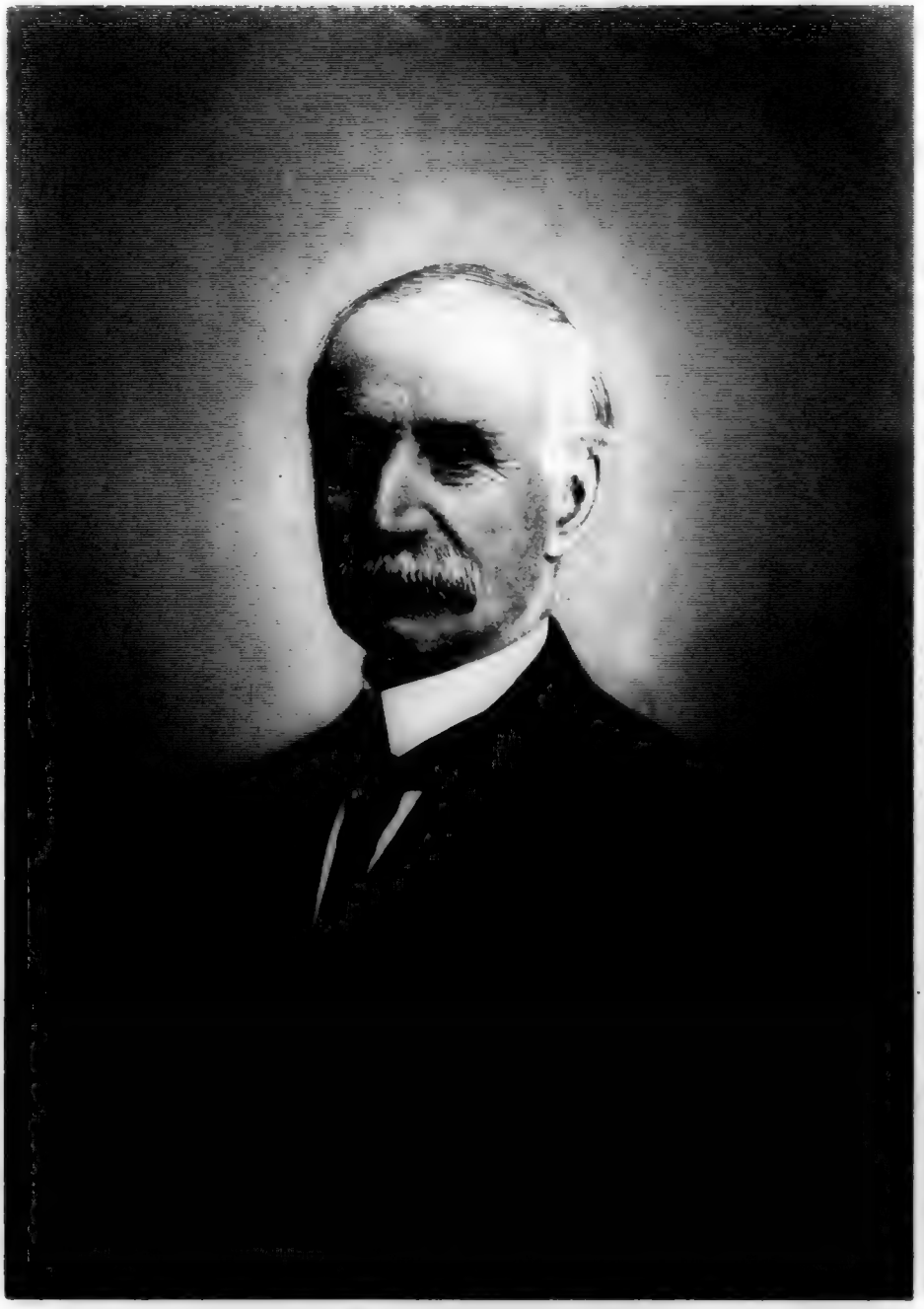
In 1867 Mr. Emrich was married to Miss Caroline Rulf and to them five children were born. In 1870, in connection with Joe Prior, Mr. Emrich began the publication of the Galesburg Republican and in 1872 he went to Quincy, where he again entered the Herald office, remaining there until December, 1879, when he returned to Galesburg and purchased an interest in the Plaindealer, which paper is mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

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fully occupied by his real-estate and insurance business, and these different lines are well managed by reason of his sound judgment, his earnest purpose and his wise use of opportunities.

On the 7th of November, 1878, in Galesburg, Mr. Fahnestock was married to Miss Grace D. Carr, a daughter of Clark M. and Fanny L. Carr, of this city. She is the only sister of General Eugene A. Carr, now deceased, Colonel B. O. Carr, Rev. Horace M. Carr, Hon. Clark E. Carr and Captain George P. Carr, whose early death by accident, occurred in 1871. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock were born two children: Fanny E., who married Alfred Williams and died May 12, 1906; and Grace, the wife of Dr. Thomas F. Birmingham, of Galesburg.

Mr. Fahnestock gives his political allegiance to the republican party and, while never an aspirant for office, has always been loyal to its principles and a supporter of its activities. His social connections are with the Galesburg Club and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is well known in this city, where sterling traits of character have placed him in a high position in public regard.

HENRY P. BURGLAND.

In a history of the successful men of Galesburg mention should be made of Henry P. Burgland, who is now living retired. Industry, unfaltering and persistent, has been the basis of his success, enabling him to work his way gradually upward. He was born in Sweden, April 20, 1834, and was reared and educated there, after which he entered business circles as a dealer in live stock and sold meat from a market place, as was the custom at that time. He came to America in 1854, then a young man of twenty years, hoping that he would here find better business opportunities than could be secured in the old world. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made his way at once into the interior of the country with Galesburg as his destination. Afterward he resided for a time in Bishop Hill, Avon and Monmouth but returned to this city where he has since made his home, living here for more than half a century, during which period he has witnessed much of its growth and development and to a considerable extent, in a quiet way, has aided in its progress. Embarking in business here, he opened a meat market which he conducted for many years, carrying always a good line, which in combination with his straightforward and honorable dealing, brought to him constantly growing success. He likewise bought and shipped live stock and both branches of his business proved profitable. He early recognized the fact that energy and determination are the basis of advancement, and by reason of these qualities he has worked his way steadily upward. On account of illness years ago he retired from business for a time and made two trips to Sweden for the benefit of his health, there visiting the friends of his youth and the scenes among which his boyhood days had been passed. For a quarter of a century he has lived retired, enjoying the fruit of his former toil. After ceasing to carry on the meat market, he continued to buy stock for some time but ultimately withdrew from all trade connections.

December 23, 1856, Henry P. Burgland was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Nelson and they became the parents of six children, of whom three are now living: Jennie B., who is the widow of Charles A. Peterson, who for many years conducted a shoe store; Amanda, at home; and Edward O. The parents are both members of the First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church and for a long period Mr. Burgland was regarded as one of its leading representatives, serving for many years as a trustee and taking an active and helpful interest in all of the church work. His religious belief has fostered those principles which constitute the basis of honorable manhood and citizenship, and while he has never sought to figure prominently in public affairs, his life, ever straightforward in all its relations, has commended him to the respect and good-will of those with whom he has come in contact. In looking back over his past he can experience no great feeling of regret that he left his native land. He found a welcome on the free soil of America and in her avenues of commerce he found a field for his abilities that the old country might not have afforded.

He was succeeded by the firm of Burgland & Johnson, Edward O. Burgland, who has been associated in the conduct of the business with his cousin, Erick M. Burgland, since 1893, conducting the market. They have one of the oldest markets in the city and do a large business.

Edward O. Burgland was married September 14, 1899, to Miss Minnie Esther Fredericks, a native of Galesburg township, Knox county, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Fredericks, who were natives of Sweden but became early residents of this county and are now living in Galesburg. For some years her father was identified with agricultural interests in this part of the state. In the Fredericks family were but two daughters, the younger, Julia, being the wife of Forrest L. Hallin, a prominent merchant of Kewanee, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edward O. Burgland has been born a son, Frederick Henry.

Like his father, Edward O. Burgland has always given his political allegiance to the republican party, supporting its principles continuously since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He possesses much natural musical talent and his ability in that direction has brought him many pleasant hours. For some years he was connected with the Galesburg Military Band and for the past two years has had charge of and directed the orchestra of the First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of this city. He has followed closely in the footsteps of his father in relation to church work as well as in other lines and is serving as one of its trustees. The name of Burgland has ever been an honored one in Galesburg since Henry P. Burgland came from Sweden to try his fortune in the new world.

GEORGE CRAIG.

George Craig, of the firm of Craig & Harris, monument manufacturers, located at 132 East Simmons street, Galesburg, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, on the 1st of February, 1865. He is a son of Robert and Janet (Smith) Craig, natives of Scotland, the father having been born in Edinburgh, on March

22, 1823, and the mother in Glasgow, on Christmas day, 1834. Robert Craig remained in the country of his birth until he was twenty-four years of age. After completing his education he learned the granite cutter's trade and also served for a time in the English army. In 1847, he took passage for the United States, and upon his arrival located at Quincy, Massachusetts, where about three years later he was married to Miss Smith. He followed his trade there for many years, but subsequently removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he resided for a year or two, when he returned to Quincy, where he passed away at the age of sixty-three years. The mother is still living and continues to make her home in Quincy. In matters of faith they were both conformists in the old country, and always affiliated with the Episcopal church after coming here. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Craig numbered twelve, as follows: John E. and William Wallace, both of whom are deceased; Isabella, the widow of William Jones, of Quincy, Massachusetts; Robert Alexander, who is deceased; James, who is living in Quincy; Janet, who married Henry Wilson, also of Quincy; George, our subject; Angus Grant, living in Buffalo, New York; Charles Henry, of Newark, New Jersey; Walter, who is living in Batavia, New York; Arthur, who is deceased; and Frank D., who is a resident of New York city.

In the acquirement of his education George Craig attended the public schools of his native city until he had mastered the common branches. He then laid aside his text-books and entered his father's shop for the purpose of learning the stone-mason's trade. When he attained his majority he left the parental home and began working for himself. His first position was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade for a time and then went on the road, selling monuments. He made Philadelphia his headquarters for five years thereafter, when he removed to St. Louis, continuing to sell monuments until the spring of 1891. In June of the latter year he located in Kewanee, Illinois, and went into business. In April of 1893 they first came to Galesburg to do the stone work on the Baptist church, for which they had been awarded the contract. Although they employed twelve men in the work, the building was some time in the course of construction, and during that period they became quite familiar with conditions here and felt convinced that there was a good opening for a business such as they are now conducting. They continued their establishment at their present stand, still continuing to take building contracts. During the eighteen years that have elapsed since then, they have practically withdrawn from contracts of this nature and now give their entire attention to the manufacture of monuments and ornamental stone work. They have a spacious building, which they erected for the purpose, fully equipped with pneumatic tools and all modern inventions and conveniences required in the business. At the present time they have five men in their employ, all first-class, skilled mechanics, and are being favored with a very good patronage. Each piece of work that leaves their factory is passed upon by both Mr. Craig and Mr. Harris, his partner, who give their personal supervision to every detail of the business. They have a high standard to which they rigidly adhere, and no order is ever permitted to leave their shop unless they feel that it reflects credit upon the industry. Thus they have established a reputation for high-class work as well as trustworthiness and reliability, and both as a firm and

individually are accorded the respect of all with whom they have had transactions. Their enterprise has prospered from the first and they are now firmly established with a constantly increasing patronage, and every assurance of success.

On the 27th of September, 1894, Mr. Craig was united in marriage to Miss Alice Broadbent, a daughter of William and Martha (Prince) Broadbent, of Kewanee, Illinois. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Craig, as follows: Robert Sidney and Leonard George, both of whom are deceased; Wilbur and Kenneth, both of whom are at home; Martha, who is deceased; and Alice Janet.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Craig hold membership in the Episcopal church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He also belongs to the Galesburg and Country Clubs, and politically he is a republican. In local elections, however, he casts an independent ballot, giving his support to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to protect the interests of the majority. Mr. Craig is a business man of sagacity and foresight, as he has demonstrated during the period of his residence in Galesburg, and in matters of citizenship he is progressive and enterprising, taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community.

JOHN L. BRADBURG.

John L. Bradburg, connected with the W. O. Houghton Lumber Company, was born in Sweden, October 20, 1855, and is a son of Lewis H. Bradburg, also a native of that country. The father was engaged in construction work on the railroads and remained a resident of Sweden until 1869, when he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the United States. He at once came to Galesburg and began working for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, after which he entered the employ of Ben Huff. His capability won him advancement to the position of foreman, in which capacity he continued until his death. His wife had died when her son John was ten years old. The father later married a Mrs. Heddendahl, also deceased, and one daughter, now Mrs. Nels Samuelson was born by this marriage. The father died at Galesburg, a victim of a railroad accident, in 1889. After coming to America and taking out naturalization papers Lewis H. Bradburg gave his political support to the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Swedish Lutheran church to which his wife also belonged. They were the parents of but two children, the younger being August Bradburg, now a resident of Soperville, Illinois.

John L. Bradburg spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native country and during that period pursued his education in the schools of Sweden while later he continued his studies in Galesburg. He afterward worked in the nursery of Hunt & Mason for a time and later was employed by L. L. Gibson for five years. On the expiration of that period he began working in the lumberyard of Sargent & Lewis, with whom he continued for two and a half years, when they sold out and he spent the succeeding year with C. H. Bogue. He was afterward connected with Anthony & Myers for seven years

and continued with Mr. Anthony for four years after the dissolution of the firm. Later he entered the employ of Mr. Myers with whom he continued for several years and is now with the W. O. Houghton Lumber Company. He has thus long been connected with the lumber trade in this city and is widely known in business circles.

On the 5th of April, 1894, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bradburg and Miss Lottie Peterson, a daughter of A. P. and Mathilda Peterson, of Galesburg, who were natives of Sweden and on coming to the new world, in 1857, first settled in the east but several years ago they came to this city. Here the father was employed in the freight house of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad until his death. His wife still survives and is now making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Bradburg. Mr. Peterson was a republican in his political affiliations and he belonged to the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Bradburg was born in Sweden and was brought to the United States with her parents when but a year and a half old, so that she was reared and educated in this country. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bradburg are loyal in their relations to the English Lutheran church, in which they hold membership, and politically he is well known as a republican although he has never sought nor desired office. Fraternally he belongs to both the subordinate lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows and has passed through all of the chairs.

JOHN BRANDT.

John Brandt was born in Sweden, December 8, 1817, and departed this life in Knoxville on the 20th of October, 1899, when almost eighty-two years of age. During his active connection with business affairs he had devoted many years to the painting and decorating business and in trade circles as in other relations of life had commanded the confidence and good-will of his fellowmen. His parents were Swan and Bengta (Swanson) Brandt, who were likewise natives of Sweden, in which country the father passed away. John Brandt was connected with the Royal Swedish army in his native land, serving for thirteen years as an officer in the same. His education had been acquired in the military schools and his wise home training qualified him for the practical and responsible duties which later devolved upon him. In 1853, accompanied by his mother, he came to America, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world. They made their way direct to Knoxville, where Mrs. Brandt continued to reside until her death, which occurred in 1872, when she had reached the age of eighty-five years. The family numbered five sons and two daughters, namely: Mrs. Inga Larson, who died in Sweden; Swan, who has also passed away; John, of this review; Hakon and Andres, both now deceased; Nilla A., the wife of John Holcomb, of Altona, this county; and Peter, who came to America and died in Minnesota.

In his native land John Brandt learned the trade of painting and decorating and after coming to Knoxville followed that pursuit, remaining for a time in the employ of others and later engaging in contracting along that line on his own account. His excellent workmanship and honorable dealing won for him

a substantial return for his labors, a liberal patronage being accorded him so that he was enabled to provide his family with all of the comforts of life.

Ere leaving his native land Mr. Brandt was united in marriage in 1853 to Miss Bengta Swanson. Her parents never came to America, spending their entire lives in Sweden. In their family were seven children, five sons and two daughters, namely: Swan, deceased; Mrs. Hannah Basser, of Knoxville, now deceased; Nels and Jens, both of whom have passed away; Mrs. Brandt; Ola, deceased; and John, who is the twin brother of Ola and is living in Elsmore, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Brandt were born three children but the eldest, Franz G., died at the age of two years. The daughter, Carrie, is the wife of Alexander Peterson, of Knoxville, and the second son, Frank August, died at the age of seven years.

In his political views Mr. Brandt was a republican, always voting for the men and measures of the party yet never seeking nor desiring office for himself. He lived a busy and useful life, being ever an industrious, painstaking and thoroughly reliable man who merited success by reason of the good work which he did and his straightforward dealings. These qualities, too, won him the regard of those with whom he was associated and he had a wide acquaintance in Knoxville and this part of the state.

ROBERT E. ERVIN.

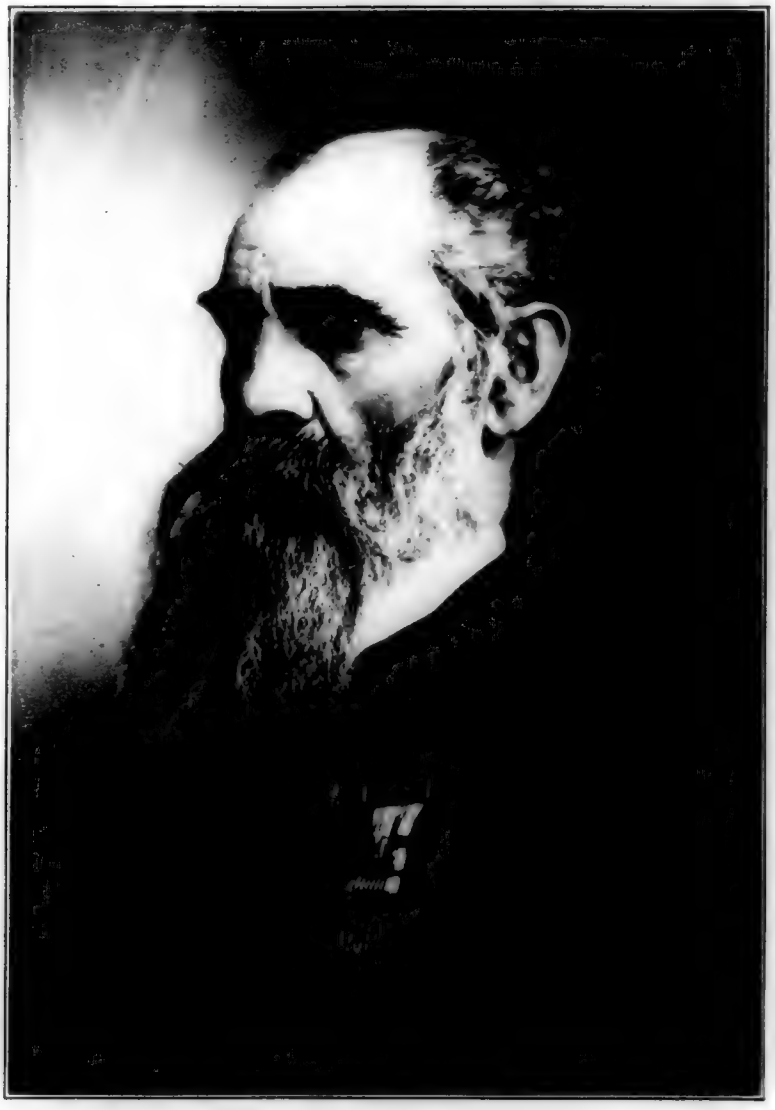
Robert E. Ervin is now living retired in Galesburg, his activity and enterprise in former years bringing him a comfortable competence that enables him at this time to rest from further labors in the enjoyment of the fruits of his previous toil. He lived for a long period in Wenona, Illinois, before his removal to the city which is now his home. He was born, however, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841, a son of Newton S. and Jane (Jones) Ervin, both of whom were natives of Virginia. They lived for a time in Ohio and when their son Robert was seven years of age removed to Illinois, where the father engaged in farming until 1868, in which year he became a resident of Missouri.

Robert E. Ervin has spent the greater part of his life in this state and in its public schools acquired his education, while his vacation periods were devoted to work in the fields. He had but recently attained his majority when, on the 9th of August, 1862, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Battery A, of the Third Illinois Light Artillery. He was enrolled at Wenona and went into camp at Camp Butler, from which point the regiment proceeded to the front. The first battle in which he engaged was at Little Rock, Arkansas, and later he participated in the battles of Prairie Dam and Oklahoma, after which he returned to Jenkins Ferry. In the spring of 1865 he was again at Little Rock and on the 30th of June of that year was mustered out at Springfield. He had held the rank of sergeant all through the war and had proved himself a loyal soldier, never faltering in the performance of any duty whether it called him to the firing line or stationed him at the lonely picket line.

After the war was over Mr. Ervin engaged in farming near Wenona and also made stock raising an important branch of his business. Year by year he



MRS. ROBERT E. ERVIN



ROBERT E. ERVIN

carefully tilled the fields, which responded readily to the care and labor which he bestowed upon them, yielding to him rich crops. In 1882, however, he left his farm and took up his abode in Wenona, where at different times he was connected with various business enterprises, conducting an implement business, later a livery stable and afterward engaging in the manufacture of cultivators. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion and as the years passed by, he added annually to his capital until he felt that the sum was sufficient to provide him through his later years with the necessities and comforts of life. Accordingly, he put aside business cares, removed to Galesburg and has since lived retired. He traces his genealogical record back to 343 and a work is now being published which will contain his branch of the family and will be in print in about a year.

In Wenona in the fall of 1865 Mr. Ervin was united in marriage to Miss Marietta A. Howe, a native of Missouri, who removed to Illinois when six years of age, accompanying her parents, Peter and Arvilla (Park) Howe, who were natives of Vermont and who settled at Wenona. Her father followed farming in that district for a considerable period and later turned his attention to financial interests, becoming owner of the Bank of Wenona, which is now being conducted by his son. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ervin have been born two children but the daughter, Ella Irene, died when only six years old. The son, Newton Howe, is now engaged in the stock and dairy business at Galesburg. Mr. Ervin has ever been devoted to the welfare and happiness of his family. He is preeminently a home man and yet he has never neglected his duties in other relations of life. He is a valued member of Shields Post, No. 45, G. A. R., and has served as its commander. Politically he is a stalwart republican and was mayor of the city of Wenona in 1888 and 1889, his administration being businesslike and progressive. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to which Mrs. Ervin also belongs. She is descended from the same ancestry as Martha Washington and the Rebecca Park Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was named in honor of one of her maternal ancestors. Mrs. Ervin is a prominent member of this chapter and has served on a number of its important committees. She was also junior vice in the Grand Army of the Republic Circle of Abingdon and she is a prominent worker in the Women's Relief Corps. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ervin occupy a prominent position in the regard of many friends and are widely known in Galesburg and throughout this part of the state.

Their son, N. H. Ervin, was born in Wenona, August 9, 1875, and there pursued his education until 1891. In the following year he came to Galesburg and entered Knox College, where he remained as a student for four years, pursuing the scientific course. After leaving college he went abroad and traveled for three years, gaining that comprehensive knowledge and culture which only find their source in travel. After living in various places for a time he returned to Galesburg and established a suburban home at No. 1264 West Main, known as Ervindale. He has here thirteen acres, upon which are found substantial and commodious buildings, erected in attractive modern styles of architecture, while the equipments and the improvements of the place in every particular are most pleasing. He now makes a specialty of raising Jersey cows, having some fine specimens of that breed, and in this branch of his business is very successful. He also conducts a dairy, which is likewise a source of gratifying profit.

On the 14th of September, 1902, N. H. Ervin was united in marriage to Miss Lula H. Hicks, of Bushnell, Illinois, who was born and educated there. Mr. Ervin belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He also holds membership in the Presbyterian church and he gives his political support to the republican party, keeping at all times well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet never seeking nor desiring public office.

JOHN WILLIAM SMITH.

John William Smith resides at No. 1688 North Broad street, where he has a well developed and highly cultivated tract of land of six acres. He was born in Wythe township, Hancock county, Illinois, November 19, 1863, his parents being John W. and Eliza (Yenawine) Smith, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, as were the paternal grandparents, Denton and Rebecca (Landers) Smith, born in 1800 and 1801 respectively. Mr. Smith died in 1884, while his wife had preceded him in death in 1882. The maternal grandparents, also natives of Kentucky, were Jacob and Ann Maria (Bence) Yenawine. Mr. Yenawine's birth occurred in 1795 and his demise took place in 1863, while his wife had been born in 1803 and died in 1859. John W. Smith, Sr., made farming his life work and at an early day became a resident of Hancock county, Illinois, where he lived for many years, his time and energies being devoted to general agricultural pursuits. He died in Keokuk, Iowa, in July, 1906, at the age of seventy-one years, and is still survived by his wife, who is making her home in Keokuk, at the age of seventy-four. For many years they were devoted and loyal members of the Christian church and Mr. Smith held various township offices, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Unto him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom nine are now living: George W. and Benjamin F., both of whom are residents of Keokuk; Sadie, who is married and lives in Andover, Kansas; Charles H., of Galesburg; John W.; James E., also of this city; Lou, the wife of Will Dooley, of Keokuk, Iowa; Homer D., also of Keokuk; and Maude, the wife of Burt Clark, of that city.

John W. Smith spent his boyhood in the usual manner of farm lads, remaining through the period of his youth upon his father's farm in Hancock county, during which time he attended the district schools in the winter months and in the summer seasons aided in the work of the fields. He lived at home until he had attained his majority and then rented land, after which he engaged in cultivating the soil in this manner for several years in Hancock county. In 1900 he came to Galesburg, where he was engaged in the grocery business for a little more than seven years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and returned to farming. He now has six acres of land in his home place, rents other land and likewise owns some town property.

Mr. Smith was married November 1, 1887, to Miss Ella McCracken, a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Hendricks) McCracken. Mrs. Smith died eight years later and on the 7th of December, 1898, Mr. Smith wedded Miss

Cora Ethel Dodge, who was born in Hamilton, Hancock county, Illinois, a daughter of Thomas and Caroline (Atwater) Dodge, who were natives of Fulton county, Illinois. The father was a son of Henry and Lorana (Jolly) Dodge and her mother was a daughter of Charles and Jane (Dawson) Atwater. The death of Thomas Dodge occurred at Quincy, Illinois, in 1891, when he was fifty-one years of age, but his widow, who still survives, makes her home in Hamilton. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven are now living: Laura, who is the wife of William Kirkpatrick; Sherman Dodge; Charles; Howard; Ola, the wife of John Miller; Jefferson; Bert; Cora E.; Daisy, the wife of John Curtis Taylor; Julian; and Gertrude. The two who died in early childhood were Edward and Winona.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have become the parents of two children, Lucile and Edwin. The parents are members of the Christian church and Mr. Smith gives his political support to the democratic party. He has worked hard and his life of industry and perseverance has brought him a substantial measure of success. At all times he has commanded the respect and good-will of his fellowmen because in every relation he has been honorable and straightforward.

JOHN MICHAEL BOHAN, M. D.

John Michael Bohan is one of the younger representatives of the medical profession in Galesburg but has become established in practice in a way that many an older member of the profession might well envy. The college training is so far in advance of what it was even a quarter of a century ago that the young man of today enters upon his professional duties with an equipment that the older generation had to gain through years of experience. Moreover, Dr. Bohan brings to bear sound judgment in all of his professional service, combined with a ready sympathy that enables him to quickly understand both the physical and mental condition of his patients. He was born in Henderson county, on the boundary line of Mercer county, Illinois, March 13, 1881, his parents being John and Bridget (Haney) Bohan. The family name indicates the ancestral line to have had its root in Ireland. The father was born in County Mayo, that country, in 1830, and the mother's birth occurred in the same county, on the 12th of January, 1839. In 1851 John Bohan, then a young man of twenty-one years, bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the United States, settling in the state of New York, where for a time he was employed at various occupations. In 1854 he went to Keithsburg, Illinois, where for ten years he engaged in teaming. He next turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, settling upon a farm about eight miles east of Keithsburg, his remaining days being devoted to the development and cultivation of the soil in the production of the crops best adapted to climatic conditions. His political indorsement was given to the democratic party and he held membership in the Catholic church. He died February 13, 1903, and his wife, who is now living in Keithsburg, still survives him. They were married in that place on the 21st of October, 1863, and became the parents of ten children, as follows: John, who is deceased; John, the second of the name, who has also

passed away; Anna, the wife of William Callahan, of Mercer county, Illinois; William P., living in Alexis, this state; Margaret, deceased; Mary, twin sister of Margaret, who is now the wife of Mark Humphrey, of Keithsburg, Illinois; Peter T., a practicing physician of Kansas City, Missouri; Bertha, at home; James A., residing on the old homestead place; and John Michael, of this review.

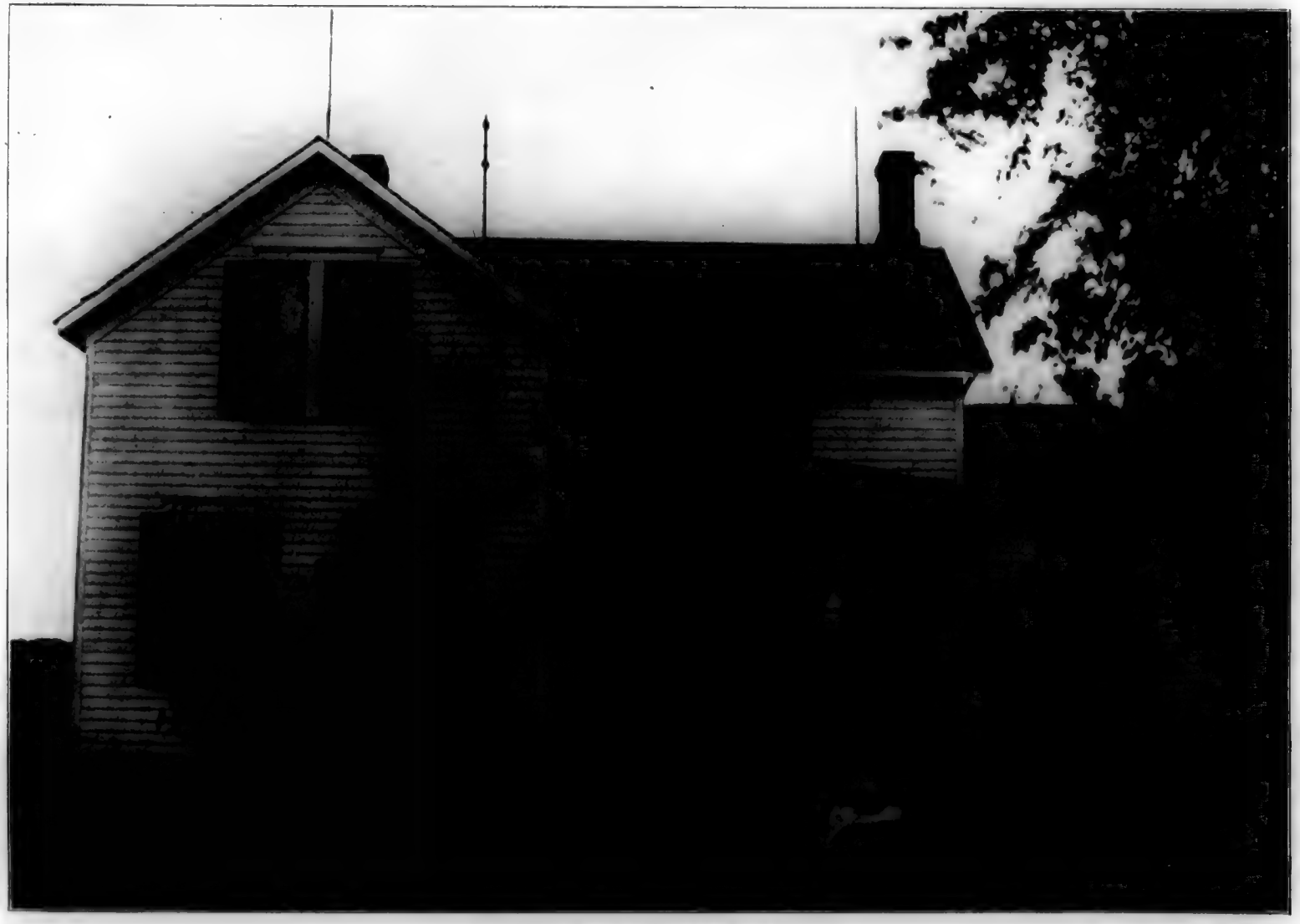
The last named pursued his education in the public schools until he had completed a high-school course at Seaton, Illinois. He afterward entered Knox College and eventually matriculated in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907. In December of the same year he came to Galesburg, where he has since continued in general practice, and the work that he has done indicates his thorough understanding of the profession and the scientific principles which underlie his labors.

Dr. Bohan proudly cast his first vote for the candidates of the democratic party and has always adhered to that political faith. He is a Catholic in religious belief, holding membership in Corpus Christi church, and his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen and the Mystic Workers.

WILLIAM LARSON.

William Larson is the owner of five hundred and ten acres of fine land in Knox county, his home farm, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, being situated in Copley township, near the Persifer township line. He was born in Gefle, Sweden, April 25, 1830, the oldest of three children in the family of Larson and Eliza (Anderson) Oleson. His father spent all his life in Sweden, where he died at the age of forty-seven. His mother, after the death of her husband, came to America and lived for a number of years with her son William in Knox county, Illinois, later making her home with her daughters in Minnesota, where she died at the age of seventy-five. William had one brother, Andrew Bourgelon, who died in Sweden, and one sister, Eliza, who was the wife of John Beckus and lived in Minnesota, where she and her husband both died.

William Larson was reared and educated in Sweden and was there married in 1855 to Miss Annie Shustrom, a daughter of John and Annie Shustrom, both of whom died in Sweden. Mrs. Larson was born June 29, 1829, in that country and was also reared and educated there. For one and one-half years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Larson resided in their native land, where their first child was born, then coming to America, settling in Knox county, Illinois. Looking around for a location they moved at first to various places, but after four or five years located on their present farm, on section 36, Copley township, Knox county, where they built a one-room log house and Mr. Larson began on a small scale to raise cattle. Mr. Larson paid an enormous price for the first team he ever owned, having earned the purchase money by digging coal and mixing lime. From these meager conditions Mr. and Mrs. Larson by thrift, honesty and prudent management have come to their present good financial cir-



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM LARSON

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RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM LARSON

cumstances. Gradually Mr. Larson has increased his cattle-raising business until it has become very extensive. He has added to his holdings until he now owns five hundred and ten acres of some of the most valuable land in the county and he has on his home farm a very fine residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Larson have become the parents of five children. The eldest, Lewis, who resides in Copley township, married Miss Emma Samuerson and they have five children: Mrs. Mabel Scandland; Elmer, who lives in Chicago; and Effie, Charles and Hattie, at home. John and William, the second and third sons, are unmarried and live at home with their parents. Annie, who died at the age of one year and seven months, is buried in the Victoria cemetery. Emma, who is the wife of Emil Carson, resides on the old home farm. She has two sons, Floyd and Charles, both of whom are in school.

In politics Mr. Larson is independent and in religion he strictly adheres to the faith of the Lutheran church, of which church his entire family are earnest and devoted members. He was at one time pathmaster of Copley township. Mr. Larson has attained the advanced age of eighty-one years and in every relation, whether as a business man, friend or citizen, has commanded the confidence and regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact. He has never regretted his determination to seek a home in America, for he here found the opportunity he sought, and by his well managed business affairs has gained a handsome competence, which supplies him in his advanced age with the necessities, comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

LLOYD H. DENNISON.

Lloyd H. Dennison, whose successful operations in the field of real estate indicate his thorough knowledge of the business and his sound judgment in investment, was born in Warren county, Illinois, May 22, 1876, a son of John and Elizabeth (Buck) Dennison, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. The grandfather likewise bore the name of John Dennison and was a native of the Empire state. Unto him and his wife were born the following children: Daniel, George, Mary, Samantha and John. The last named was reared to farm life in the Empire state and always devoted his energies to the work of tilling the soil. On coming to Illinois he settled in Warren county among its earliest residents and worked out by the month as a farm hand until he was able to save from his earnings a sum sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account. Later he bought a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, which he cleared and improved and to it added until he had eight hundred acres near Gerlaw, although the town was not established when he first located there. His industry and determination were the basis of his success and he became in time one of the foremost agriculturists of his community, his prosperity being visible evidence of his life of well directed energy and thrift. He died upon the old homestead farm in 1889, at the age of fifty-two years, while his wife passed away in 1899, at the age of sixty years. She was a daughter of Norman Buck, a native of Vermont and a farmer by occupation. He married a Miss Murray and they removed west-

ward to Illinois, becoming pioneer settlers of Rushville, in Schuyler county. Subsequently they removed to Warren county, where their remaining days were passed. They were the parents of six children, all daughters, namely: Adeline, Ann, Lou, Elizabeth, Emily and Ellen. Of these Elizabeth became the wife of John Dennison and the mother of Lloyd H. Dennison. Her family numbered two sons and three daughters: Harriet, the wife of Henry Clayton, now of Monmouth; Lulu, the wife of N. I. Waters, of Millington, Illinois; Ray W., who is living on the old home place in Warren county; Florence, the wife of I. Q. Robison, of Monmouth; and Lloyd H., of this review.

The last named was reared in Warren county upon his father's farm and attended the district schools, remaining at home until he had attained his majority. The father left each of his children a farm and Lloyd H. Dennison came into possession of one hundred and sixty acres in Monmouth township, Warren county, which he still owns and which he cultivated with success until 1902. He then rented the property and removed to Galesburg, purchasing a fine home on North Broad street, which he still occupies.

On the 25th of September, 1901, Mr. Dennison was married to Miss Frances E. Kiernan, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (McGraw) Kiernan. Her mother died in 1903, at the age of forty-five years, but her father is now living, spending much of his time in Galesburg. In their family were three children, Mary, Frances and John. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Dennison was Francis Kiernan, a native of Ireland, who became a pioneer settler of Warren county. Her maternal grandfather was also born on the Emerald isle and became an early settler of Knox county. Mr. and Mrs. Dennison have but one child, a son, John R. The mother is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Dennison belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; politically he has always been a republican and while living in Warren county he filled the office of supervisor. Since removing to Galesburg he has engaged in real estate deals, having an office at No. 118 East Main street. His work here has been crowned with substantial success and he is now thoroughly conversant with realty values and knows the property that is upon the market and what it can be bought for. As a valuator of real estate it is seen that his judgment is sound and at all times he is watchful of opportunities, which enables him to promote his individual interests and to safeguard the interests of his clients.

SWAN H. PETERSON.

Swan H. Peterson has reached the venerable age of eighty-five years. Nature seems to have intended that man should enjoy a period of rest in the evening of life for in youth he possesses vigor, energy and hopefulness which in time develops into habits of industry and perseverance. If his labor is directed by sound judgment he may at length reach success, enabling him to spend his last days in retirement from business. Such has been the record of Swan H. Peterson who for a long period was connected with agricultural pursuits in Knox county but now makes his home in the village of Knoxville. He was born in Sweden, December 3, 1826, a son of Peter and Nellie (Benson) Peter-

son. His parents never came to America, passing away in Sweden after attaining an advanced age. In their family were four sons and two daughters of whom Swan H. is the eldest, the others being Peter, Nels, Mons, Elsie and Hannah.

In the schools of his native country Swan H. Peterson pursued his education and at the age of twenty-one years became connected with the military service, remaining in the army for five years. In his youthful days he worked at farm labor under the direction of his father and in 1854 when about twenty-eight years of age he sought a home in the new world, thinking that better business opportunities might be secured on this side of the Atlantic. Accordingly he landed in Quebec, after a voyage of six weeks upon the ocean, and from that point made his way direct to Illinois, settling in Knoxville. Here he engaged in farming, working out, first by the day, but as soon as his labors had brought him sufficient capital, he purchased land and continued to engage extensively in farming until advanced years compelled his retirement. He brought his fields under a high state of cultivation in raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and at all times his farm work was characterized by practical and progressive methods.

In August, 1854, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage in Knoxville to Miss Truen Olson, who was born in Sweden, August 29, 1828. Her parents never came to America, spending their entire lives in Sweden. In their family were four sons and three daughters, Peter, Swan, Hannah, Andrew, Bengta, Truen and Nels. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were born three sons and two daughters, Mons, Ellen, Anna, John and Otto. Of these John married Miss Betty Nelson and they have two children, Hattie and John. In 1910 Mr. Peterson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 12th of June, of that year. They had traveled life's journey together for more than fifty-five years, their love and confidence increasing as time passed on. Mrs. Peterson belonged to the Swedish Lutheran church, in which Mr. Peterson still holds membership. His entire life has been in harmony with his religious professions and has been characterized by faithfulness to duty, by strict integrity, by charity and kindliness.

JOHN NEIL COX, M. D.

Dr. John Neil Cox, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Galesburg for the past four years, was born in Mercer county, Illinois, on the 20th of January, 1851. He is a son of Richard R. and Sarah L. (Epperson) Cox, the father having been the first male white child born in Crawford county, Indiana, while the mother was a native of Virginia. Richard R. Cox was reared and educated in his native state, where he later engaged in agricultural pursuits until he had attained the age of twenty-six years. He then came to Illinois, acquiring some land in Mercer county, near Oxford, that he developed during the remainder of his active life. His efforts in this direction proved so lucrative that he was able to withdraw from active farm work and spent his latter days in retirement in Oxford, where he passed away on the 11th of September, 1877.

He had long survived his wife, who died on the old homestead on February 14, 1863. Mr. Cox, who was a veteran of the Black Hawk war, at the time of the Rebellion was a lieutenant colonel in the Illinois National Guards and was offered the rank of colonel if he would go to the front with the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was compelled to decline because of physical infirmities. His political support he always gave to the republican party and was chairman of the first board of supervisors in Mercer county. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were married in Crawford county, Indiana, and there spent the early years of their domestic life. Seven children were born to them, as follows: Charles E., who is living in Pittsfield, Illinois; Joseph R., who passed away in 1869; Mary, the wife of William L. Thomas, of Clarinda, Iowa; Augustus B., who died at Andersonville prison; Hiram S., who is living in Plainview, Texas; John Neil, our subject; and Julia Etta, the deceased wife of Thomas Pike, of Sioux City, Iowa. The religious views of the parents accorded with the tenets of the Baptist church in which they held membership.

The youthful years of Dr. Cox were spent on his father's farm in the work of which he assisted while pursuing his studies in the public schools of Oxford. He was a very ambitious young man and desired a better education, aspiring to a professional career. It was necessary that he earn the money for further study and with this aim in view at the age of sixteen he began teaching. Thus he acquired the means to pay for his tuition in the Northern Indiana Normal, at Valparaiso, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He subsequently attended the University of Wooster, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1889, while his professional course was pursued in the Chicago Medical College. Teaching engaged his attention for practically twenty-one years, or until he was thirty-seven, except when he was in college. He completed his medical course in 1889, and immediately thereafter established an office at Lakefield, Minnesota, and engaged in practice. At the end of a year he removed to North Henderson, Illinois, where he remained until 1907, when he came to Galesburg, where he still engages in general practice, but makes a specialty of diseases of the chest. Although he has resided here but four years, Dr. Cox has met with good success, and numbers among his patients some of the leading people of the town. Intelligent and practical in his ideas, those who seek his advice are always favorably impressed and inspired with confidence in his abilities.

On the 26th of September, 1889, Dr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Bettie Dalhouse, a daughter of William and Bettie (Bruington) Dalhouse, of Trenton, Missouri, and they have become the parents of three daughters: Cella and Gladys, who are at home; and Mabel, who is deceased.

Dr. Cox is a deacon in the Baptist church, with which his family are also affiliated, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, having attained the rank of Knight Templar in the latter. He keeps in touch with the other members of his profession through his connection with the City and Knox County Medical Societies, and the Illinois State and National Medical Associations. His membership in organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to the Galesburg Club, while in politics he is independent. He is interested in all questions that vitally affect the municipality, but his ballot is always cast for the man or measures he

considers best adapted to meet the exigencies of the situation, irrespective of party affiliation. He has never aspired to public honors or the emoluments of office but served as county superintendent for one year, while living in Henry county, Illinois. Dr. Cox is a man whose influence is freely exercised in advancing the welfare of the community through the highest standards of citizenship.

SWAN A. ANDERSON.

In the years of his connection with the active business interests of Galesburg Swan A. Anderson conducted a tailoring establishment and a furnishing-goods store and by reason of his excellent workmanship and honorable dealing made for himself a most creditable name in commercial circles. Success at length crowned his labors, enabling him to retire from active business some time prior to his death, which occurred on the 7th of July, 1900. He was then in the sixty-ninth year of his life, his birth having occurred in Sweden on September 26, 1831. His father, Andrew Anderson, was also a native of that country and there followed farming and merchandising, continuing a resident of Sweden until his life's labors were ended. In his family were seven children of whom Andrew, Nels, Swan and Oliver are all now deceased. Caroline is still living in Sweden, but the other daughters of the family, Celia and Annie. have also passed away.

Swan A. Anderson was educated in Sweden and at the age of twenty-three years came to the United States. He desired to make the best possible use of his time and opportunities and believed that better returns could be secured for labor in the new world than in the old. Accordingly in 1854 he crossed the Atlantic and made his way at once from the coast to the interior of the country, settling at Galesburg. That was before the railroad had reached this city and he walked here from Geneseo. He first worked as a painter and followed this trade for several years. Later he engaged in the tailoring business in company with John Peterson and had in the course of years several partners, the last of whom was Frank Brown. He then established an independent business under his own name, carried on in connection with a furnishing-goods store, which he conducted until eight years prior to his death, when he retired. He was an excellent workman and had built up a good business owing to the fact that he always carried a well selected line of dependable goods, kept up with all the changes in style and turned out most attractive garments.

Mr. Anderson was most pleasantly situated in his home life. On the 5th of January, 1861, he married Miss Betsy Erickson, a daughter of Eric and Anna (Peterson) Erickson, of this city. Her parents, however, were natives of Sweden and on coming to the United States in 1854, first located in Chicago and Michigan, making their way to Galesburg in 1856. Mr. Erickson had been reared to the occupation of farming and continued to make it his life work, owning and cultivating a tract of land which he transformed into productive fields and upon which he made various substantial improvements. Year after year his labors were crowned with good harvests and the sale of his crops brought him a substantial financial return, that enabled him at length to put

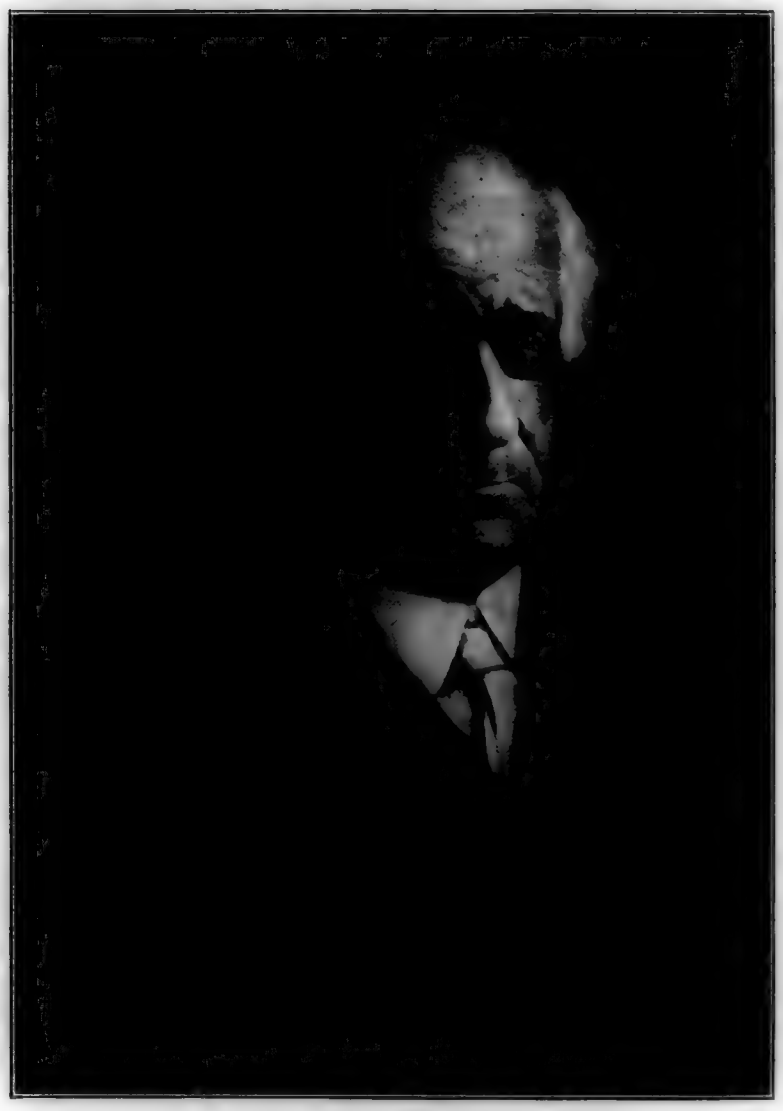
aside business cares and live retired for several years prior to his death. In his political views he was a republican, interested in the success of the party yet never seeking office. He held membership in the Swedish Lutheran church and at all times lived an upright, honorable life that gained him the favorable regard and good-will of his fellowmen. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, of whom Oliver, Peter, John and William are now deceased. Mrs. Anderson was born in Sweden July 18, 1842, and was the next in the family. Elsie is the widow of Andrew Hedburg, of this city, and Mathilda is the wife of Matt Gibson, of Monmouth, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anderson there were born three children but they lost their first two, Emma and Andrew Edward. The only surviving child, Frederick, is at home with his mother.

The death of Mr. Anderson occurred July 7, 1900. He was a republican in politics, loyal to the party because he believed that its principles would best conserve good government. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the First Lutheran church, from its organization, and his life was in strict conformity with his professions. He was a quiet man, of good judgment and kindly ways, thoughtful and of well balanced nature, of good habits and an upright life. He never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America. His hope of finding improved business conditions was realized and he found that better returns were secured for his endeavor.

HON. JAMES PADEN.

A well spent life established the Hon. James Paden in a most enviable position in public regard and throughout the years of his connection with Knox county he was prominently connected with its development and progress and at the same time carefully conducted his business affairs so that success finally rewarded his labors, making him one of the men of affluence of this part of the state. He was born June 17, 1827, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and was the second son of Isaac Paden and Celia (Fish) Paden. The family is of Scotch origin but has been represented in America throughout several generations. Isaac Paden was born in the Keystone state, while his wife was a native of New York. In 1843 they removed westward, establishing their home in Knox county, Illinois, on a farm southeast of the city of Galesburg. There Isaac Paden resided for many years and was well advanced in life when called to his final rest. He remained a continuous resident of Illinois to the time of his death, save for a brief period which he spent in Minnesota. He returned then to Henry county, Illinois, where he tilled the soil for a considerable period, but his last days were spent in Knox county, where he passed away at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

James Paden was a lifelong farmer and always kept in touch with the most progressive methods of agriculture. His labors, too, were of a very practical character, as shown in the excellent results which attended his work. Year by year he plowed and tilled his fields, and in the autumn gathered rich harvests. As time passed on he became one of the substantial residents of the county, acquiring a very gratifying reward for his labors, and he also became well known



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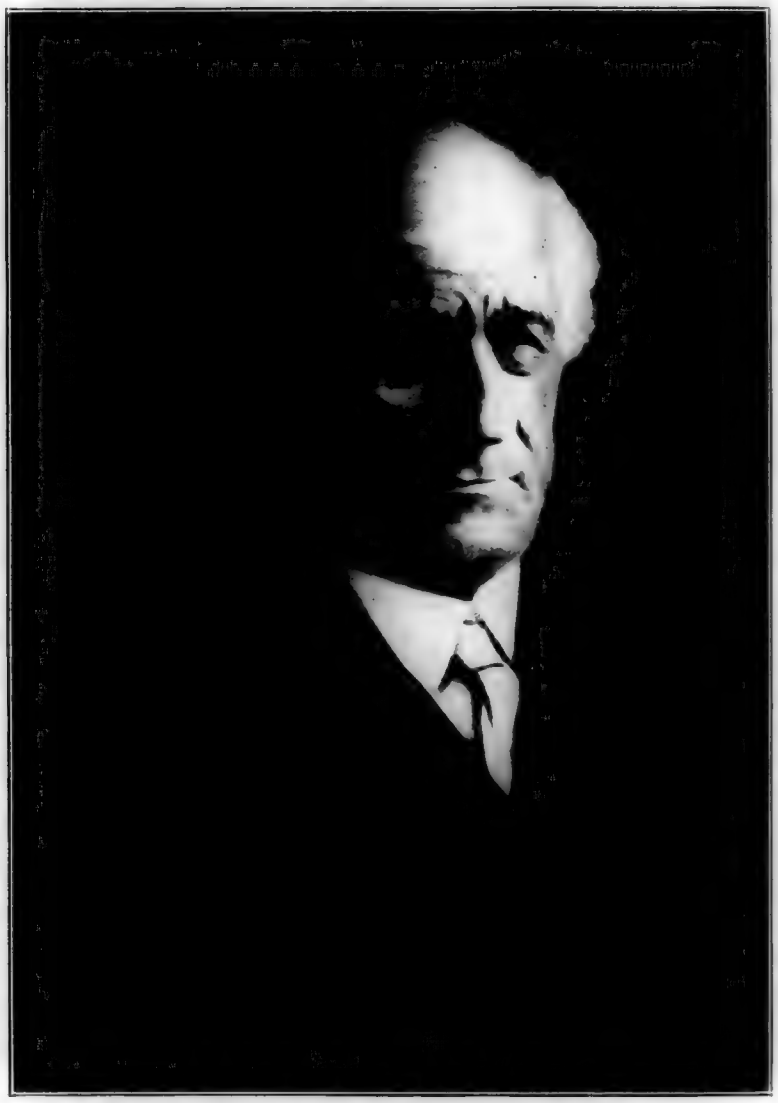
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JAMES PADEN

in financial circles as a director of the First National Bank of Galesburg, and in every relation of life he maintained a high standard of integrity. From the time of his arrival in Knox county, in 1843, until his death he continued a permanent resident here save for a single year passed in Minnesota prior to his marriage.

On the 1st of January, 1851, he wedded Mrs. Martha (Edgar) Fuqua, who was a native of Kentucky and for a few years was a widow prior to her marriage to Mr. Paden. They traveled life's journey together most happily for more than a half-century and were then separated by the death of Mrs. Paden on the 26th of July, 1904. Their only child, Alonzo F. Paden, owns the old homestead farm and with him the father resided after the death of his wife.

Mr. Paden was a most public-spirited man, always deeply and helpfully interested in the welfare of the city and county. He served for several terms on the board of supervisors, representing Galesburg in that body, and was filling that position when the present courthouse was erected. He acted on various important committees and his labors were a most effective and beneficial element in the progress and upbuilding of the county during his long connection with the office. He also labored earnestly to promote the best interests of the agriculturists and cooperated in every project which tended to work for the permanent benefit of the farming class. In politics he was a stanch Republican and was a warm admirer of Abraham Lincoln, whose debate with Douglas he heard in antebellum days. In his death, which occurred in 1908, Knox county lost one of its most honored pioneers and valued citizens. For more than six decades he had resided in the county, thus witnessing almost its entire development. He had seen its wild lands converted into productive farms, its tiny villages grow into thriving towns and cities, had seen churches and schoolhouses built and in every possible way had aided in advancing the work of civilization. He was thoroughly reliable in business, bearing an untarnished reputation in all of his transactions, and thus he left to his family the priceless heritage of a spotless name as well as a substantial fortune, which was the reward of his years of earnest and unremitting toil.

ALADINE CUMMINGS LONGDEN, A. M., PH. D.

Aladine Cummings Longden, professor of physics and astronomy in Knox College since 1901 and recognized as one of the able educators of the state, was born in Leesville, Ohio, February 19, 1857. His parents were Samuel and Adaline (Cummings) Longden, the former born near Manchester, England, while Leesville, Ohio, was the birthplace of the latter. The paternal grandfather of Professor Longden was an architect in England and died in that country when well advanced in years. Unto him and his wife were born several children, the family including John, Thomas, George, James and Samuel, of which number George was a captain in the Crimean war. The maternal grandfather of Professor Longden was Dr. James Cummings, who for many years successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Leesville, Ohio. He wedded Mary Margaret Moore and both lived to be past middle life, the latter dying

when seventy-five years of age. Their children were Thomas, James, Edwin, Adaline, Edy, Mary and Annie M.

Samuel Longden was reared in England and became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was born July 24, 1815, and on attaining his majority came to America in 1836, settling in eastern Ohio, where he became a member of the Erie Conference. He was an itinerant preacher and rode horseback through the newly developed country of eastern Ohio and Pennsylvania, preaching the gospel to the pioneer residents of that section. He also had various charges in that country and his labors proved a potent force for good. He was married in Ohio to Miss Adaline Cummings and they were residents of Leesville at the time of the birth of Professor Longden. The mother there died April 2, 1857, when her son was but six weeks old. He was the youngest of six children, four of whom reached years of maturity: Thomas E., now a resident of Philadelphia; Mary S., deceased; Rev. Wilbur C., a Methodist Episcopal missionary, now at Chinkiang, China; and Professor Longden of this review. The other two died in infancy. Having lost his first wife the Rev. Samuel Longden married Miss Sarah E. Boyer and unto them were born three children: Henry B., now professor of German in De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana; Martha, who was librarian of De Pauw University for a number of years; and James Albert, who died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty-one. Rev. Longden closed a most active and useful life in his eighty-fourth year, passing away at Greencastle, Indiana, in 1898.

Professor Longden, owing to his mother's early death, spent the first ten and one-half years of his life with his aunt, Annie M. Cummings, in Poland, Ohio. He then resided for a part of a year with an uncle, Edwin B. Cummings, in Cattaraugus, New York, and at the age of eleven years joined his father in Indiana, where his later boyhood and early manhood were spent. His preliminary educational advantages were supplemented by a course in De Pauw University, from which he was graduated A. B., in 1881, while in 1884 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He won his Ph. D. degree in Columbia University in the city of New York, in 1900 but in the meantime had entered the educational field and had done excellent work therein. He presents clearly and cogently the knowledge he has acquired. He occupied the professorship of physics and chemistry in the State Normal school of Westfield, Massachusetts, from 1888 until 1897, and in the latter year he became a graduate student in physics and chemistry in the University of Chicago, spending a scholastic year there, and in 1898 he was appointed assistant in physics at the University of Chicago, there remaining for a year. He became a graduate student of Columbia University in 1899, pursuing his studies there through the ensuing year, while in 1900-1 he was an instructor in physics in the University of Wisconsin. In the latter year he was called to Knox College as professor of physics and astronomy and has occupied that position to the present day, his ability as an educator making his classes most attractive and constituting him one of the forceful factors in the success of the school.

Professor Longden was married December 24, 1884, to Miss Jeanie Humble, a daughter of John and Mary (Campbell) Humble, of Buffalo, New York. In that city Mrs. Longden was born, her parents having removed there immediately after their marriage. Her father was a ship architect, builder, and

owner and for a number of years superintendent of one of the largest dry docks in Buffalo. He designed and built the Erastus Corning, at that time the largest freighter on the Great Lakes. He and his wife still reside in Buffalo and there they reared their family of three children, of whom Mrs. Longden is the eldest. Her sister Mary Ella, who is now deceased, became the wife of Charles W. Wells, president of the Republic Metalware Company, and her brother, Fred W. Humble, is a well known architect of Buffalo.

Both the Professor and Mrs. Longden were reared in the Methodist faith but are now identified with the Presbyterian church. They have been residents of Galesburg for ten years and their home, at No. 643 West North street, is attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality. Professor Longden votes with the republican party but while he has never sought office, has always been a great student of the sociological, political and economic questions which engage the attention of the thinking men of the age. Something more of the nature of his interests is indicated in the fact that he is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Physical Society and of the Belgian Astronomical Society. His reading has been broad, his research extensive, and his intellectual progress has placed him in a position where association with him means inspiration and elevation.

JOHN FRANCIS CORBIN, M. D.

Dr. John Francis Corbin, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Galesburg, with offices in the Holmes building, was born near Dahinda, Illinois, on the banks of Spoon river, on Christmas Day of 1869. He represents one of the old pioneer families of this state. His grandfather was Henry J. Corbin, a native of Ohio, who became an early settler of Truro township, Knox county, there taking up his abode when the district was largely wild and undeveloped. He secured land, began the development of property and in course of time became an extensive and prosperous farmer. He died of typhoid fever upon his homestead when about fifty-eight or fifty-nine years of age. Among the children born to him and his wife, Mrs. Olive Corbin, was Edwin A. Corbin, the Doctor's father, his birth occurring on the old homestead farm in Truro township. At an early day he began farming on his own account. Subsequently, however, he removed to Knoxville, where he engaged in the practice of law for a quarter of a century, having previously prepared for the bar as a student in the office of Z. Cooley, a well known attorney of an early day. Edwin Corbin has served as city attorney of Knoxville for a number of years and still makes his home there. He married Miss Lucinda Beatty, also a native of Illinois, her parents being farming people of this state. Of that marriage there were born five children, four sons and a daughter, namely: Henry Butler, of Galesburg; Dr. John F., of this review; George Clement, of Toledo, Ohio; Mary Etta, the wife of Charles A. Johnson, of Galesburg; and Al E., of Peoria. For his second wife Edwin Corbin chose Elizabeth Utter and unto them were born four children, as follows: Lucinda, the wife of Charles

Ferguson, of Chicago; Lee and Harold, also of Chicago; and Hortense, who married Kenneth Hawkins, of Galesburg.

Dr. Corbin, whose name introduces this record, was reared in Knox county and completed his public-school education by graduation from the high school with the class of 1888. He then entered Knox College, from which he was graduated in 1895. During his college course he devoted one year to teaching school and later took up the study of medicine, matriculating in the University of Illinois where he completed the full course in the medical department and was awarded his M. D. degree. He then began practice in Galesburg in 1898 and has since been a representative of the profession in this city, building up a business that has increased annually, both in extent and importance. Many who came to him as casual patients have continued as patrons when the need for professional service has been felt.

On the 11th of November, 1903, Dr. Corbin married Miss Marian Saywright, who was born near Toronto, Canada, as were her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Saywright, who still reside in that locality. She was the eldest of their four children, the others being James, Norman and Cora. Dr. and Mrs. Corbin have an interesting little daughter, Maxine Frances, who was born on the 17th of July, 1905. Mrs. Corbin belongs to the Episcopal church. Dr. Corbin is a republican in his political views and is a member of the pension board but has never sought nor desired office outside the strict path of his profession, for he prefers to concentrate his time and energies upon his chosen life work and his broad reading and continued study have given him comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine and added to experience have continuously promoted his efficiency.

SAMUEL MICHAEL HUGHES.

Samuel Michael Hughes, who since August, 1906, has been successfully engaged in the real-estate business at Galesburg, was born in Fall Creek township, near Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, on the 20th of December, 1868, his parents being Michael William and Cynthia Anna (Thompson) Hughes. The father's birth occurred in New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, on the 7th of January, 1837, while the mother was born in Fall Creek township, Adams county, Illinois, on the 30th of May, 1845. The paternal grandparents, Henry and Catherine (MacDonald) Hughes, were likewise natives of the Emerald isle, the former having been born in County Cavan and the latter in County Carlow. Henry Hughes was an agriculturist by occupation. Unto him and his wife were born four children, as follows: Katherine, the wife of a Mr. Ormsby, of Dublin, Ireland; Harriet, who is deceased; Michael William, the father of our subject; and Mary Anna, the widow of a Mr. Dickinson, who made his home in Evanston, Illinois.

Michael W. Hughes acquired his education in a Catholic college near Dublin, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada when a youth of seventeen, thence making his way, via the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes, to Washington county,

Ohio, where he began the manufacture of pumps. In the latter part of 1860 he began the overland journey to California and had reached St. Joseph, Missouri, when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and was captured at Lexington, Missouri, in 1861. On the expiration of his term he reenlisted as a private of Troop I, Third Missouri Cavalry, winning promotion to the rank of captain. In the fall of 1864 he was discharged because of physical disability due to wounds and went to Quincy, Illinois, having charge of a sawmill south of the city for a few years. Subsequently he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, being busily engaged in the work of the fields until the time of his retirement in 1905. He is still numbered among the honored and respected residents of Quincy, Illinois. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he still maintains pleasant relations with his old war comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. It was on the 8th of January, 1865, in Fall Creek township, Adams county, that he wedded Miss Cynthia Anna Thompson, who was educated in the public schools of Adams county and in a seminary at Quincy. Unto them were born five children, as follows: Harriet Evelyn, the wife of Almond D. Stratton, of Plainville, Illinois; Samuel Michael, of this review; Josiah Henry, living in Quincy, Illinois, who is engaged in the real-estate business in association with his brother Samuel; Katherine Priscilla, the wife of Jacob Blauser, of Payson, Illinois; and William Terrence, an advertising agent of St. Louis, Missouri.

Samuel Michael Hughes obtained his early education in the public schools of Adams county and later entered Knox College, in which institution he finished the sophomore year with the class of 1891. Subsequently he followed farming and also taught school in Adams county for six years and during the next two years served as deputy county recorder of this county. He was then employed by T. C. Poling, a mortgage banker of Quincy, Illinois, for four years and on the expiration of that period embarked in the real-estate business on his own account at that place. In August, 1906, he came to Galesburg, Illinois, and has here conducted his real-estate interests to the present time, dealing in Illinois and Iowa corn-belt lands.

On the 17th of May, 1894, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Mary Campbell Robbins, whose birth occurred in Payson, Illinois, on the 8th of October, 1869, her parents being Daniel and Anna C. (Thompson) Robbins, likewise natives of that place. Jonathan Robbins, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Hughes, served in the Revolutionary war with the rank of captain, enlisting from Massachusetts. Daniel and Mary (Prince) Robbins, the paternal grandparents, were natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts respectively. Daniel Robbins followed the profession of teaching after coming to Payson, Illinois, in the early '30s but later devoted his attention to the work of the fields. Both he and his wife passed away at Payson. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Hughes were Philo and Ellen (Wallace) Thompson, both natives of Connecticut. They also came to Payson, Illinois, in the early '30s and were there married. Philo Thompson followed farming as a life work and was a devoted member of the Congregational church. Daniel Robbins, Jr., the father of Mrs. Hughes, joined the Union army at the beginning of the Civil war as a private of Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, remaining with that com-

mand for four years and being promoted to the rank of captain. He is an agriculturist by occupation and gives his political allegiance to the republican party, having served as school trustee for a number of years. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church, in which he acts as deacon. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna C. Thompson and whom he wedded at Payson, Illinois, was called to her final rest on the 8th of June, 1904. They had five children, as follows: Ellen R., who married a Mr. Arnett, of Fresno, California; Mrs. Hughes; Grace Prince, the widow of Albert T. McCrory, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Ernest T., of Chicago, who is assistant editor of the Breeders Gazette; and Edith Anna, at home.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Hughes has supported the men and measures of the republican party. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Congregational church of Quincy, to Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity, Delta Chapter of Knox College and the Galesburg Club. His life has been one of well directed effort and enterprise, resulting in the attainment of a creditable and gratifying measure of success. In all its relations he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellowmen because he is honest, upright, persistent and determined.

JOHN E. ERICSON.

John E. Ericson, who with his father is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 9 and 10, of Victoria township that he is devoting to general farming, was born on the place, where he now resides, on the 27th of May, 1866. Eric Ericson, his father, was born in Sweden and there he passed the first fourteen years of his life. At the expiration of that period he emigrated to the United States, locating in Wisconsin. There he met and subsequently married Miss Christina Bloom, the mother of our subject, likewise a native of Sweden, who came to the United States the same year as her husband. During the early years of their domestic life they removed to Illinois, settling in Knox county, which was thereafter their home. Mr. Ericson subsequently purchased the farm that his son John E. is now operating and settled there with his family. This was an improved place and was under cultivation, but he energetically applied himself to bringing it into a higher state of productivity and during the period of his operation wrought many changes that added greatly to the value of the property. Here the mother passed away, in 1897, at the age of fifty-nine years and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Victoria. The father is still living, however, and continues to make his home on the farm with his son. He is a member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, to which the mother also belonged and in the faith of which they reared their family. Mr. and Mrs. Ericson were parents of one son, John E., our subject.

The entire life of John E. Ericson has been passed amid his present environments. When old enough to begin his education he attended the district schools, later supplementing his elementary knowledge by a commercial course in a college at Galesburg, thus qualifying himself for the practical duties of business



JOHN E. ERICSON AND FAMILY AND RELATIVES

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JOHN E. ERICSON AND FAMILY AND RELATIVES

life. While still a small lad he was assigned light duties about the home, thus early instilling in him lessons in the value of industry and patience as well as thrift. As his strength and sense of responsibility increased with the passing years his duties became heavier, and after laying aside his text-books he gave his undivided attention to the work of the fields and care of the stock. By the time he had attained his maturity he was thoroughly proficient in the practical methods of agriculture and fully qualified to assume the management of the farm. This he ultimately did, so advantageously directing his activities, that he later came in possession of a half interest in the property. Mr. Ericson operates his farm along general lines, but as he is a man of progressive ideas quite closely adheres to modern ideas in his methods. During recent years he has installed various appliances and conveniences deemed essential to the agriculturist of today but unknown a generation ago, and now has one of the most completely equipped farms in the community.

Mr. Ericson established a home of his own when he married Miss Amanda Johnson, who was born in Sweden, but was brought to America by her parents at the age of three years. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Johnson, well known residents of Victoria township. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ericson numbers six, as follows: Edna, the wife of Henry Linderholm, of Victoria township; Alice, who became the wife of John L. Jarnigan, of Galesburg; and Earl, Carl, Willard and Wendell. After his marriage Mr. Ericson brought his bride to the old home farm, and here his children have been born, reared and educated.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ericson hold membership in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church. He votes with the republican party and, despite the fact that his personal interests require nearly all of his time, has always taken a deep interest in local politics and has assumed his share of the governmental duties of the township. He is a public-spirited man and has high standards of the responsibilities of citizenship and strives to live up to them. For the past eight years he has been road commissioner, the length of his term attesting his efficiency in this capacity. He was school trustee for twelve years and for one he was assessor, discharging the duties of both offices in a highly capable and satisfactory manner. Mr. Ericson has become one of the substantial citizens of Victoria township; he is one of the popular and highly esteemed men of the community, where his ideas have much weight in influencing public opinion, owing to his recognized capabilities as a business man and his common sense as a politician.

ALVAH ISOME SARGENT, D. D. S.

Dr. Alvah Isome Sargent, a successful practitioner of dentistry, has followed his profession in Galesburg for the past fourteen years and has built up an extensive and profitable patronage in this connection. His birth occurred in South Wayne, Wisconsin, on the 26th of April, 1870, his parents being Charles Edward and Nancy (Riggs) Sargent. The father was born near Springfield, Illinois, on the 25th of December, 1834, while the mother's birth occurred at Wiota, Wisconsin, in 1840. Charles E. Sargent removed to Wis-

consin when a lad of twelve years and was successfully identified with general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. For the past few years he has lived in honorable retirement, now making his home at Warren, Illinois. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a devoted and consistent member of the United Brethren church. His wife was called to her final rest on the 10th of March, 1882. Their children were five in number, namely: Lewis, who is a resident of Huron, South Dakota; John, living in Warren, Illinois; Mary, the wife of H. J. Smith, of Warren, Illinois; Frank, who makes his home at South Wayne, Wisconsin; and Alvah I., of this review.

The last named is a graduate of the high school at Warren, Illinois, and also spent one year in college at Beloit, Wisconsin. Subsequently he entered the Chicago Dental College and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1896. Opening an office at Huntington, West Virginia, he there remained for a year and a half and on the expiration of that period came to Galesburg, Illinois. As a practitioner of dentistry he enjoys an enviable reputation among the members of the profession as well as with the general public, having built up a gratifying patronage and also acting as secretary of the Knox County Dental Society at the present time.

On the 25th of June, 1896, Dr. Sargent was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Bates, a daughter of Madison C. and Emma (Latimer) Bates, of Oberlin, Ohio. They have two children: Constance L., who was born at Huntington, West Virginia, on the 29th of September, 1897; and Hubert Drennan, whose birth occurred in Galesburg, on the 13th of March, 1904.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Dr. Sargent has supported the men and measures of the republican party, being convinced that its principles are most conducive to good government. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Central Congregational church, of which he acts as deacon and has acted as trustee. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association. His salient characteristics are such as are worthy of emulation and have gained for him the respect and good-will of a large circle of warm friends.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM FREDERICK BENTLEY.

William Frederick Bentley, director of the Knox Conservatory of Music and professor of singing in Knox College, has been a potent factor in the development of the musical taste of this section for many years. His native talent in this direction was soon manifest and after laying the foundation of a general education in a mastery of the fundamental principles of knowledge, he concentrated his efforts more and more largely upon the study of music, and thorough training in this land and abroad has qualified him for the position of responsibility that he has filled in connection with Knox College for more than a quarter of a century.

Professor Bentley was born at Lenox, Ohio, September 12, 1859, and is a representative of an old New England family. His paternal grandfather, Arnold

Bentley, was a native of Massachusetts and a blacksmith by trade, but for some years conducted a general store in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He married Lois Beach and both lived to an advanced age, rearing several sons and daughters, including Anna, Mary, Lucy, Cyrus and Emily. The only son, Cyrus Bentley, the father of Professor Bentley, was born January 4, 1822, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The family soon after moved to East Otto, Cattaraugus county, New York, where the boy grew to manhood. He became a singing teacher and conductor of musical conventions, and when a young man removed to Ohio, settling in Ashtabula county, where he spent the greater part of his life. For three years he engaged in teaching music in Marietta, Ohio, and for about ten years was a professor of music in Oberlin Conservatory of Music. Among his pupils were: the late Charley Williams, the famous Evangelist singer; George W. Andrews, the distinguished organist, and many other people of renown in musical circles, including Professor Rice, now deceased, who was the former director of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music. Professor Cyrus Bentley was married in Harpersfield, Ohio, October 16, 1851, to Miss Harriet Prentice, a native of that state and a daughter of Daniel Prentice, who was born in Stonington, Connecticut, August 25, 1773, and as a young man came to Ohio and carried on business as a farmer and cattle buyer. He married Mary Atwater Hotchkiss, who was born June 21, 1779, at Cheshire, Connecticut, and they had several children, including John, Noyce, Henry, Eunice, Salina, Lucinda and Harriet. The marriage of Cyrus and Harriet (Prentice) Bentley was blessed by three children: Alice, now deceased, who was the wife of Corydon Sexton; Ralph Prentice, of Dorset, Ohio; and Professor Bentley of this review.

The last named spent his youthful days upon his father's farm in Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools and later attended the public schools of Marietta, Ohio, the Normal school at Geneva, Ohio, and the high school of Oberlin. His father's recognition of his musical talent led to his education along that line and he was graduated from the Conservatory of Music of Oberlin College. He then went abroad for further study, spending three and one-half years in the musical centers of the old world, including Leipsic, Berlin, Paris and London, where he had the benefit of instruction from some of the ablest masters. In the meantime he had engaged in teaching music for two years and after his return from Europe he came to Galesburg, to accept the position of director of the Knox Conservatory of Music, in which capacity he has continued since 1885, making this one of the popular and well patronized departments of the college.

Professor Bentley was married, November 28, 1883, to Julia Asenath Webster, a native of Geneva, Ohio, and a daughter of Dennis and Mary A. (Sampson) Webster, who were natives of Ohio and New Hampshire, respectively. Her father is now deceased, but her mother still resides at Geneva, Ohio. In their family were four children, George, Julia, Mary and Harriet. Professor and Mrs. Bentley have a daughter, Florence May, who is now attending Knox College. The parents are members of the Central Congregational church and are well known in the city where their residence covers a period of twenty-six years. Their home has ever been a hospitable one and the center of a cultured circle of society. Professor Bentley has held to high ideals in his

profession and his ability, based upon technical training and natural talent, and has well qualified himself to uphold the standard of his department and to stimulate his pupils with much of his own zeal and interest in and devotion to the work.

WILLIAM A. BARTLETT.

William A. Bartlett, a well known and prosperous young citizen of Galesburg, has here been engaged in the real-estate business since 1907. He was born in Galesburg on the 25th of October, 1882, his father being Frank Sears Bartlett, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. After acquiring his education in the schools of his native city he went to Winnipeg, Canada, there spending one year in the employ of the Deering Harvester Company. He next acted as a clerk in the stock house of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for one year and then became engaged in the hardware business at Monmouth, Illinois, in association with his father-in-law, George A. Schussler, this relation being maintained for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Racine, Wisconsin, as purchasing agent for the J. I. Case Plow Works, but resigned at the end of a year and removed to Colorado for the benefit of his health, remaining in that state for two years and having charge of a lumber concern. In 1907 he came to Galesburg, Illinois, and has since devoted his attention to real-estate interests here with excellent results, selling Red River lands in North Dakota.

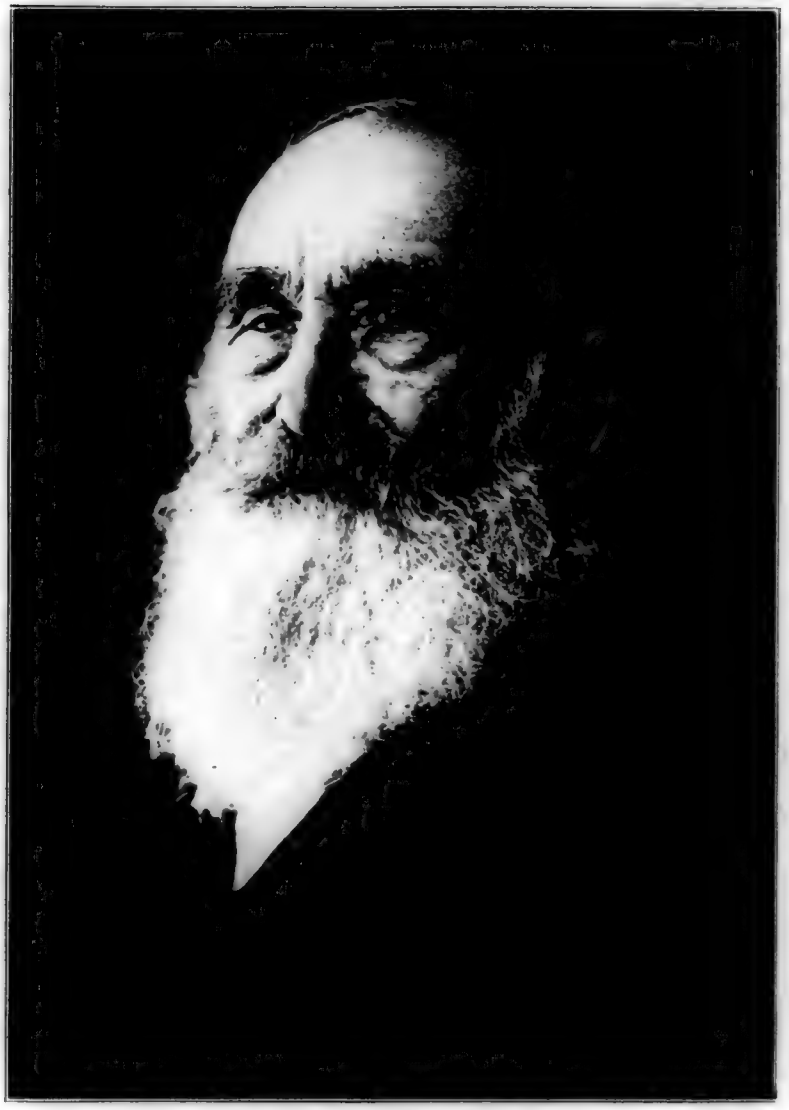
On the 30th of June, 1903, Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage to Miss Maude Frank Schussler, a daughter of George A. and Mary J. (Barnes) Schussler, of Monmouth, Illinois. In politics Mr. Bartlett is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party for party principles. He is a devoted and consistent member of the Universalist church and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Elks Club, the Galesburg Club and the Country Club. His nature is social and his disposition cordial, and while he has at all times commanded the respect and admiration of his business associates, he has also enjoyed the warm friendship of those who have come within the closer circle of his acquaintance.

ANGUS MOOR.

Angus Moor, who is now living retired on his farm on section 36, Rio township, was for many years successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising in this county. His birth occurred at Anson, Somerset county, Maine, on the 8th of February, 1835, his parents being Eber S. and Lydia T. (Daggett) Moor. The parents were also natives of Maine, the father's birth occurring on the 15th of October, 1807, and that of the mother on January 8, 1805. The paternal ancestors came from Massachusetts, the great-grandfather, John Moor, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, having participated in the battle of Bunker



MRS. ANGUS MOOR



ANGUS MOOR

Hill, but the mother was of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Moor were married in Maine, in November, 1830, and there they passed the early years of their domestic life. In 1844 they came west, Illinois at that time being considered the frontier, and in April of the following year they located on the farm, where our subject is now living. Mr. Moor devoted his energies to the further improvement and cultivation of this property and also raised and fed stock for the market during the remainder of his active life. He passed away on the homestead on the 4th of March, 1879, having attained the age of seventy-one years. Although he was not a professed Christian, nor affiliated with any church, he lived in the Christian spirit and exemplified many most estimable qualities of character. Of a kindly, generous nature, he was always ready to assist the unfortunate, being charitable in his criticism and lenient in his judgment. In politics he was a whig, but was never an office seeker, although he served very efficiently as road commissioner. He was survived for some years by his widow, who died on the 27th of December, 1889, at the venerable age of nearly eighty-five years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Moor numbered six.

A lad of nine years when he came to Illinois with his parents, Angus Moor had begun his education, which he completed in Knox county. He shared with his people the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and although he was only a boy assisted much in the operation of the farm and the care of the stock. After leaving school he gave his entire time and attention to the tilling of the fields and the performance of other duties about the homestead until he had attained has majority. Confidence in himself and his acquirements induced him to launch upon a career as an independent agriculturist, and leaving home he engaged in farming for himself. He forsook his labors two years later, in 1859, and joined a party of gold seekers going to California. They made the trip in a prairie schooner and it was a long, hard journey, occupying several months. He remained on the coast prospecting for about eight years, meeting with but indifferent success, and then returned to Knox county, by the way of the Missouri river in a row boat. Upon his return in September, 1866, he again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, ultimately acquiring the old home place, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres, where he now lives. He has ever since made this place his home, but is now living retired, leaving to his son the operation of the farm. Mr. Moor always directed his undertakings along practically the same lines as his father, engaging in general farming and stock-raising, and met with gratifying success in both.

On the 23d of December, 1882, Angus Moor was united in marriage to Mrs. Lydia F. Stevens, who was born at Atkinson, Maine, on the 17th of June, 1844. She was a daughter of George Daggett, a farmer of Maine, where he passed his entire life and Mrs. Moor was reared. In her early womanhood she was married to a Mr. Stevens and they removed to Winnebago county, Illinois, and there he died in 1878. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Moor became the parents of one son, Don Angus. He married Ethel Knox of this county, a daughter of Charles Knox, formerly of Wataga, but now of Iowa, and is living on his father's farm. In 1911, they made a visit to Maine and there Mrs. Moor passed away very suddenly of apoplexy, on August 31.

In his political views Mr. Moor has always stanchly adhered to the principles of the republican party, but he has never aspired to public honors or the emoluments of office, although he meets the requirements of good citizenship by going to the polls on election day. The greater part of his life has been passed in the immediate vicinity of his present home, where he is widely known and has many loyal friends.

GEORGE D. AMENT.

George D. Ament, proprietor of the Galesburg Steam Laundry, was born in Pontiac, Illinois, July 23, 1871, a son of William T. and Harriet B. (Baker) Ament, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The paternal grandfather was there also born and was a farmer by occupation but removed to Illinois with his family and both he and his wife died in La Salle county at an advanced age. They were the parents of four sons and a daughter, Oscar, Cyrus, Jutt, William T. and Catherine. William T. Ament was but a boy when he accompanied his parents on their removal from the Empire state to Ottawa, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood and obtained his education as a public-school student. He afterward removed to Pontiac, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law for many years. In this state he married Harriet B. Baker, whose parents were early settlers of La Salle county, Illinois, where they lived until called to their final rest. Her father was killed in a runaway accident when driving a young team. Her mother lived to be more than ninety years of age. Their children were James E., Joseph E., Cyrus, Charles and Harriet B. Unto Mr. and Mrs. William T. Ament there were born seven children, as follows: William L., deceased; Mabel, the wife of Sidney Herzberg, of Chicago; Charles, who has also passed away; Lou, the wife of Dr. W. L. Tallman, of Chicago; Joseph B., residing in Las Vegas, New Mexico; George D., of this review; and Harriet, the deceased wife of Glenn Martin. The father passed away when sixty-four years of age and the mother died two years later. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith while she held membership in the Episcopal church. He ranked high as a member of the bar and, in addition to the large private practice accorded him, he served as prosecuting attorney and was also at one time county judge of Livingston county.

George D. Ament spent his youthful days in Pontiac, Illinois, in the manner of most boys who receive the stimulus and encouragement of good home training. He attended the public schools there and made his initial step in industrial circles as an employe of Henry Foster in the electrical business in Pontiac. Subsequently he became connected with the General Electric Company of Chicago, but afterward turned his attention to the laundry business in Pontiac and subsequently continued in the same line at Joliet, Illinois. He also spent one year in the laundry business in Los Angeles, California, and for four years was identified with real-estate interests and mining in that section of the country. He then returned to Joliet, where he again conducted a laundry until 1907, when he came to Galesburg and purchased the laundry business of E. J. Cowan

of which he has since been proprietor, conducting an establishment under the name of the Galesburg Steam Laundry at Nos. 151-153 North Cedar street.

Mr. Ament was married to Miss Analla Booth, a native of Logan county, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas C. and Elizabeth (Young) Booth, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. Leaving the east they removed to Ohio and the mother died in Marion county, that state, but the father is still living. They were parents of the following children: Lorenzo W., Keokuk B., Harrison O., Osceola and Analla. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Ament was a native of England, who lived for a time in America but returned with his wife to their native land, where they spent their last days. They had three children, John, Thomas and Hester.

Mr. and Mrs. Ament are identified with the Christian Science church and his political views connect him with the republican party. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, to the Galesburg Club and to the Soangetaha Country Club. He is thus well known in the social circles of the city where attractive personal qualities and a genial manner have gained him many friends. He also occupies a creditable position in business circles as a reliable, enterprising man and whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his own efforts, for he started out empty-handed and has worked his way upward through energy, determination and the improvement of the opportunities that have come to him.

WILLIAM BURNSIDE.

William Burnside, formerly prominently associated with the agricultural interests of Knox county but now living retired, still derives much of his income from his interests in farm property. He has passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey and the rest which he is enjoying is well merited for it has been won through the close application, unfaltering energy and unassailable integrity which he manifested when conducting his agricultural pursuits. He was born in Ohio, August 13, 1833, and was one of the eight children of William and Margaret (Callison) Burnside, who were natives of Virginia, the latter a daughter of Thomas Callison, who was a farmer of the Old Dominion. William Burnside, Sr., was reared in Virginia and, following his removal to Ohio, there engaged for a number of years in farming. Subsequently, however, he went to Indiana, but in the fall of 1850 came to Illinois, settling in Chestnut township, Knox county, where he purchased ninety acres of land, to which he added as opportunity offered and his financial resources permitted, until his farm embraced two hundred and forty acres of rich land. He died on the old homestead, at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church and most carefully and conscientiously reared her family. The children were as follows: John, Anthony and Isaac, all now deceased; Elizabeth, the widow of John Hedley, of Kansas; William; Mary, the widow of Samuel Coffman, of Chicago; and George, who is living in Abingdon, Illinois.

William Burnside was three years old when his parents went to Indiana and was a youth of seventeen when the family came to Illinois. Here he was reared to manhood upon his father's farm in Knox county, attending the district schools in the winter seasons, and in the summer months aided in the cultivation of the home farm. The occupation to which he was reared he determined to make his life work and started out on his own account by renting a farm in Chestnut township. He carefully saved his earnings during that period and was at length enabled to purchase ninety acres, to which he added from time to time until he became the owner of fifteen hundred acres or more, thus winning a place among the most extensive landowners of central Illinois. The rapid settlement of this part of the state and the improvements which he placed upon his land greatly enhanced its value and won for him a position among the most prosperous agriculturists of Knox county. He engaged in farming and in raising and shipping stock until the fall of 1892, when he removed to Galesburg and purchased a fine home at the corner of Seminary and Grove streets. This he occupied until 1907, when he removed to his present residence, at No. 1078 North Broad street.

In 1861 Mr. Burnside was united in marriage to Miss Julia Terry, a daughter of John Terry. Mrs. Burnside was born in Knox county while her parents were natives of Virginia. The children of this marriage were six in number. Marcus T., who is now a farmer of Chestnut township, married Maude Cranston and has three children, Roy, Pearl and Orpha. Nellie is the wife of D. E. Meeks, of Galesburg, and they have two children, William and Fay. Charles S., a farmer living at Maquon, Illinois, married Jennie Clark. Fannie died in early childhood. Albert Guy, who is proprietor of a hotel at Spirit Lake, Iowa, married Mabel Ackerman and has one son, Carl. The youngest of the family is Carl S., who is operating one of his father's farms in Chestnut township. The mother died in 1895, at the age of fifty-three years, and on the 24th of February, 1897, Mr. Burnside wedded Mrs. Lydia Edgerton, widow of Dr. R. C. Edgerton, and a daughter of John and Cordelia (Clark) Tiffany. She was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, June 8, 1842, and her parents were also natives of the Empire state although their ancestors came from Connecticut. Her grandfather, Horace Tiffany, was a native of Connecticut and of English descent. He married Martha Osborn and they had eight children, Hiram, John, Peter, Nathan, Eliza, Olive, Sallie and Charles. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Burnside was John Clark and unto him and his wife, who died when a comparatively young woman, there was born a son and four daughters. John Tiffany, the father of Mrs. Burnside, was a soldier in a New York regiment in the Civil war and died from illness while in the service. His wife lived to be sixty-three years of age and reared their family of five children, Louise, Hiram, Lydia, Mary and Peter. By her former marriage Mrs. Burnside had one son, Hubert C. Edgerton, who is married and lives in Burley, Idaho. Mrs. Burnside belongs to the Universalist church. Mr. Burnside votes with the republican party and has filled the office of road commissioner but has not taken an active part in politics because of the demands made upon him by his extensive business interests. His real-estate holdings are the visible evidence of a life of well directed energy and thrift. Starting out empty-handed, he made the best possible use of his time and opportunities,

and by honorable and straightforward methods, coupled with unflagging industry, gained a position among the prosperous and honored residents of this section of the state. His life may well serve as an inspiration and an example to others who desire to attain success and an untarnished name.

JOHN DONNINGTON BARTLETT, M. D.

Dr. John Donnington Bartlett, an able physician and surgeon of Galesburg, is numbered among the worthy native sons of that city, his birth having there occurred on the 30th of July, 1880. A sketch of his father, Frank Sears Bartlett, appears on another page of this work. He pursued his early education in the public schools of Galesburg and was graduated from the high school in 1897. Subsequently he entered Lombard College and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1901, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, and completed the prescribed course in 1905. Following his graduation he spent six months at the Lying-in Hospital as interne and during the next year and a half was associated with Dr. Nicholas Senn as interne at St. Joseph's Hospital. He acted as surgeon of the Chicago police department for three years and was also examining physician of the Police Benevolent Association, while for two years he served as physician at the Riverview Emergency Hospital. Dr. Bartlett was appointed by examination to the rank of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army and was commissioned by President Taft on the 11th of September, 1911. He maintained his office at No. 823 Sheridan road, Chicago, for three years, and on the 1st of January, 1911, came to Galesburg, having here been engaged in general practice to the present time. As a representative of the medical profession he has won a gratifying measure of success, enjoying an extensive practice that has come to him in recognition of his skill and ability in the application of remedial agencies. He acted as university marshal of the medical department of the University of Chicago in 1902 and in the line of his profession is connected with the Chicago Medical Society, the Physicians Club of Galesburg, the Physicians Club of Chicago, the Knox County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 4th of September, 1904, Dr. Bartlett was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Letitia Booker, who was born in Helena, Montana, on the 3d of October, 1880, her parents being George C. and Martha Elizabeth Booker. The father's birth occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 7th of February, 1838, while the mother was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, on the 23d of January, 1855. George C. Booker journeyed westward in 1865, finally locating in Helena, Montana, where he became identified with mining interests. At the present time he is living retired at Helena, enjoying the fruits of his former toil in well earned ease. In Masonry he has attained high rank, now acting as secretary of the Helena and state Masonic bodies. Unto him and his wife were born three children, as follows: Mrs. Bartlett; Clinton Talbott; and Lester Harry. Mrs. Bartlett was graduated from the high school of Helena with the

class of 1898 and subsequently pursued a special course of study in the University of Chicago. She had charge of the kindergarten department of the Helena public schools for four years and is still a member of the kindergarten board at that place. She now belongs to the Mosaic and Tourist Clubs of Galesburg and has already won many friends in this city. By her marriage she has become the mother of one son, John Donnington, Jr., whose birth occurred in Chicago, Illinois, on the 10th of March, 1909.

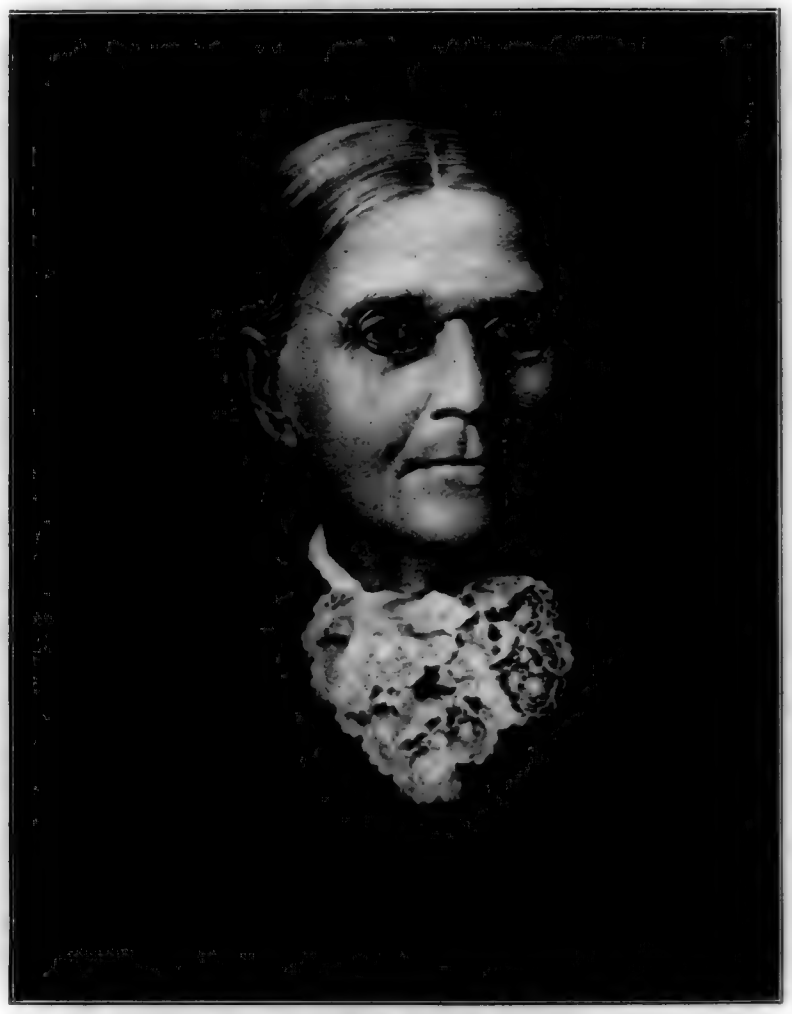
In politics Dr. Bartlett is a republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Universalist church. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church. His fraternal relations are with Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., and Vesper Lodge, No. 584, A. F. & A. M. He is likewise a valued member of the Galesburg Club, the Sigma Nu fraternity and Phi Rho Sigma, a medical fraternity. Dr. Bartlett is a popular young man, making steady progress in his profession and gaining steadily in the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact.

MRS. FREDERICKA GOLDQUIST.

One of modern philosophical trend of thought has written "in the good that comes to us, by the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," and judged in this way the life of Mrs. Fredericka Goldquist was a most successful one. Her labors were a continuous element for good in the community in which she lived and her life was, indeed, a serviceable one for she was continually holding out a helping hand, or speaking a word of encouragement, or kindly advice. She held closely to the high standards of Christian living and it has fallen to the lot of but few women in Galesburg to fill so large a sphere of genuine usefulness as did Mrs. Goldquist, who passed away on the 27th of March, 1889.

Fredericka Peterson was a native of Sweden, born in the parish of Haggersda, November 20, 1824, and was, therefore, twenty-three years of age when in 1848 she accompanied her father's family to the new world, their destination being Knox county, Illinois. This was the year of the terrible cholera scourge. The little band of emigrants first contracted the disease while passing through the Erie canal. As they proceeded on their journey by way of the Great Lakes and across the prairies of Illinois in lumber wagons, victim after victim was buried by the way. The mother and a brother of Mrs. Goldquist were of the number. Strange as it may seem, Mrs. Goldquist, although a constant caretaker of the dying and the dead, experienced no touch of the disease. The travelers proceeded to Andover, Henry county, where a heroic physician, Dr. Calhoun, came and ministered to them, but he too fell ill and passed away. After the scourge had spent its force the family moved to Knoxville, where they lived for two years. They then moved to Galesburg. Mrs. Goldquist was thus one of the first Swedish residents of the county.

Soon after taking up their abode in Galesburg she was married to Claus Olofson Goldquist, who died June 5, 1864, leaving her with five children. One of the local papers in writing of her and her experiences at this period in her life said,



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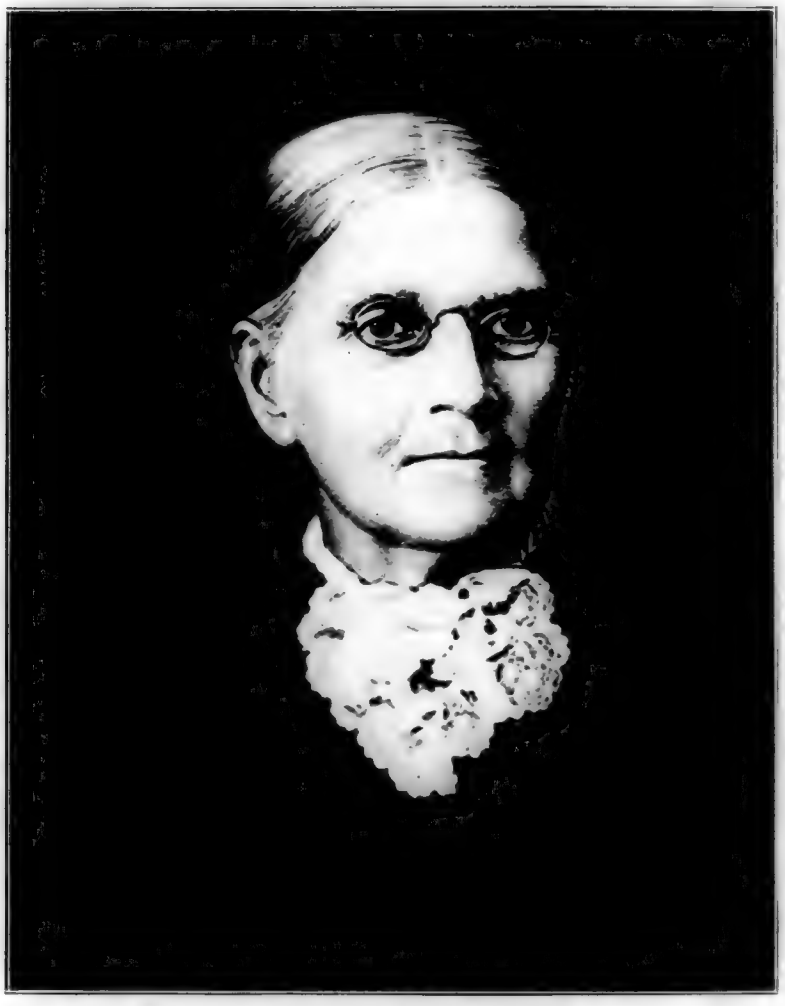
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"the quality of her nature and her strength of character are seen in the spirit with which she assumed the burden thus imposed by death upon her, and the complete manner in which she met this responsibility." All the children were given a public school education and had the joy of living in a cheerful and inspiring home atmosphere.

In spite of the responsibilities and cares of home, Mrs. Goldquist found time to take an active part in good work for the benefit of others. Her life was an illustration of interested unselfishness. During the war she was an active member of the Soldiers' Aid Society and met often with Mrs. T. L. Clark, Mrs. Clement Leech, Mrs. D. C. Raymond and others of the good women of the city, in the basement of the First Congregational church, where boxes were filled with articles for the soldiers. When, after the war, this organization became the Dorcas society, Mrs. Goldquist remained a member and was for over ten years a ward visitor for the Seventh ward. There are scores of people in that ward who can recall her kindnesses. When the Dorcas society was merged in the Free Kindergarten Association, Mrs. Goldquist retained her connection, and took a deep interest in this institution. It is said that, being unable to attend the last meeting of the association, she sent an order for some shoes for the little folks in need of them. She was seventh ward visitor also for the association.

In addition Mrs. Goldquist was at the head of an industrial school at the First Baptist church and one afternoon every week met twenty-five or thirty girls in one of the rooms at that edifice. In this work she had the help of several of the church women. She made her old age bright with helpful and beautiful deeds.

When one attempts to analyze the secret of Mrs. Goldquist's usefulness, he finds it in her sincere faith in Christ and in her desire to serve Him by ministering through every possible, accessible channel, to mankind. She was a member of the First Baptist church for nearly forty years, and all through was active and interested. For a long time she was a busy member of the various women's societies. For thirty-five years she was a teacher in the Sunday school. Her class was composed for over twenty years of young ladies, who as the years went by gave place to others many of these being pupils of the high school. She was a successful and inspiring teacher, so much so that at times her class room was crowded. While she was obliged on account of her failing health to relinquish some of her church work, she continued her labor of love in the Sunday school. The last time that she met her class was on Sunday previous to her illness, and that she could not be present the following Sabbath was to her a cause of sincere regret. Her heart was in the work. Owing to her kind, loving and helpful influence many of the lives of those belonging to her class have been moulded along Christian lines. She was regarded with affection by these pupils and they will never forget her.

Mrs. Goldquist, until her illness, was a constant attendant at the church services. She appeared in close touch with divine things. She was always ready to serve. But she also took a keen interest in the affairs of the city and was a faithful reader of current events. It is said of her that her nature was kind and deeply sympathetic and that any case of distress or suffering appealed strongly to her. At the time of the Chicago fire and of the Kansas famine she was a zealous solicitor for contributions for relief. It is said of her that as a ward visitor when

she heard of a case of need she would go to the house, not send some one else. With her sympathy was combined a bright and cheerful disposition that made her presence welcome. All through she has also felt concern in all efforts to better the community. In the early days of the W. C. T. U. she was a member of that organization.

If lives are to be measured by kind acts, by sympathetic words and by good influences, then Mrs. Goldquist's life deserves the warmest praise and the loving tribute. Her career can be said to be worked like golden threads into the better natures of hundreds of men and women here. When death called Mrs. Goldquist the Rev. W. H. Geistweite, of Chicago, delivered a most earnest and impressive address upon the text, "She hath done what she could." Hers was the history of a life of responsibility, of toil and of sacrifice; a life that was one long labor of love in which she wrought not for herself but for others. She left her impress for good upon the city in which she long made her home and the memory of such a one can never die while living monuments remain, upon which were imprinted the touch of her noble soul.

FRANK E. ROGERS.

Frank E. Rogers, who has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company continuously for the past thirty-six years, was born in Warren, Trimble county, Ohio, on the 30th of March, 1848. His father, Pitt D. Rogers, was born and reared on a farm in the vicinity of Norwich, Connecticut, whence he removed in the early '40s to Trimble county, Ohio. There he met and subsequently married Miss Effie Ewalt, a native of that state, who passed away when our subject was in his first year. Pitt D. Rogers engaged in buying and selling stock in Ohio, where he resided until about 1845 or 1846, when he came to Knoxville. He there conducted the old Hibbard House, of which he subsequently became the proprietor, until his death in 1896. For his second wife he chose Miss Lavina P. Hibbard, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers of Knoxville, where he built the hotel that bore his name. Mr. Rogers was a member of the Episcopal church and while residing in Connecticut he belonged to the state militia.

The only child born unto his parents, after the death of his mother, Frank E. Rogers was taken to the home of his paternal grandparents in Connecticut. There he passed his boyhood and early youth, pursuing his studies in the common schools. He subsequently joined his father in Knoxville, completing his education in the old college at Abingdon, this state. After leaving school he returned to the hotel, where he assisted his father until January, 1875, when he became a freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was later promoted to the position of conductor, but is now and has been for some time in the block office of this company at Galesburg.

On the 10th of November, 1878, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Ella C. Sipherd, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Webb) Sipherd, farming people residing three miles north of Knoxville. Four children have been born of this marriage, as follows: Harry E., who is in the railway passenger service

in Chicago; George E., who is engaged in the real-estate business in New York city; Clara, the wife of H. W. Caldwell, of Galesburg, by whom she has had one daughter, Winifred; and Ralph Van, in the government irrigation service in the state of Washington.

In matters of faith Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are Presbyterians, and his political support he gives to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to protect the interests of the majority. Fraternally he is identified with no organization save the Order of Railway Conductors, his local connection being with Division No. 83 of Galesburg. Mr. Rogers is one of the oldest men in the company's employ, in years of continuous service, and is well known to all of the local trainmen among whom he numbers many stanch friends of long standing.

STEPHEN A. INGERSOLL.

Stephen A. Ingersoll, president of the Galesburg Coulter-Disc Company, is at the head of one of the important industrial and manufacturing enterprises of the city, contributing substantially to its business development. In the management of this undertaking he displays characteristic energy, determination and foresight, qualities which have enabled him to overcome obstacles, meet competition and so control his activities that success in substantial measure has resulted. He was born in Sullivan county, New York, near Barryville, April 27, 1858, a son of Abraham and Sarah (Swartout) Ingersoll, who were likewise natives of the Empire state. The paternal grandfather, however, was a native of Pennsylvania and was of English lineage. Unto him and his wife were born a son and five daughters, including Mrs. Sarah Kent and Abraham Ingersoll. The latter was reared in Sullivan county, New York, and for many years engaged in the lumber business but afterward turned his attention to farming. Coming to Illinois in January, 1867, he settled near Wenona, Illinois, where he purchased land, devoting his attention to its development and improvement until the death of his wife, after which he made his home with his children. He had married Sarah Swartout whose father, a native of New York, followed farming near Port Jervis, Orange county, New York. To Mr. Swartout and his wife were born a son and five daughters, including Peter, Sarah, Eliza, Jane and Mrs. Abraham Ingersoll. As stated, the last named passed away on the old homestead, near Wenona, Illinois. Mr. Ingersoll died at Sandoval, Illinois, in 1895, at the age of ninety-five years. He was remarkable in that his eyesight remained good through his entire life, never requiring the use of glasses. He was a democrat in politics and while living in the east filled several minor offices. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church and were ever loyal to their professions. Their family numbered the following children: Matilda, deceased, who was the wife of Frederick Nodine; Susan, who became the wife of John Knight and is now deceased; Eliza, the wife of Thomas B. Kent, of Kalispell, Montana; Emma, the wife of Charles Allen, of Forrest, Illinois; Naomi, the wife of Peter Marker, of Rutland, Illinois; Sarah, who died unmarried; and Stephen A., of this review.

The last named was eight years of age when the family came to Illinois, so that he was reared upon the old homestead farm in La Salle county. The summer months were devoted to the work of the fields and the winter seasons to the acquirement of an education in the district schools until he entered the high school of Wenona. Later he spent the greater part of four years as a pupil in the Northern Indiana Normal College of Valparaiso, after which he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for a time, as he did also the occupation of farming. He then removed to Marion county, Illinois, where he engaged in the lumber business from 1881 until 1905, living at Sandoval. In the latter year he came to Galesburg. In the meantime he had turned his attention to manufacturing interests and on coming to this city removed the plant to this place. They now manufacture agricultural specialties, disc blades, plow discs, and kindred articles. They employ from fifty to one hundred people, according to the season. Their building is located at the western edge of the city and is one hundred and forty-four by two hundred and sixteen feet. It is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery and everything necessary to facilitate the business and produce an output that will find a ready and profitable sale on the market. The officers of the Galesburg Coulter-Disc Company at present are: Stephen A. Ingersoll, president; R. C. Ingersoll, vice president; H. A. Nelson, secretary; and L. P. Wertman, treasurer.

In November, 1884, Mr. Ingersoll was married to Miss Cordelia L. Gaylord, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Perry B. and Cordelia (Cowles) Gaylord, who were natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll had a family of five children. Roy C., the eldest, married Lulu Hinchliff. Winifred has spent seven years in Knox College, pursuing the musical, scientific and classical courses and is now in the senior year of the regular course. Harold G. was graduated from Knox College in June, 1911, and now has charge of his father's ranch in Judith Basin, Montana. Jennie was drowned in August, 1909, when seventeen years of age. Stephen, who completes the family, is a pupil in the high school. The parents are members of the Central Congregational church and Mr. Ingersoll's views upon the temperance question are indicated in the fact that he votes with the prohibition party. His influence is always found on the side of right, progress, truth, reform and improvement, and his cooperation may always be counted upon to further any movement or measure calculated to advance the general good. His long life has ever been honorable and upright in all of its phases and he sustains an unassailable reputation for business integrity as well as for enterprise and careful management.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM BLAKE CARLTON.

William Blake Carlton, teacher of voice and head of the musical history and sight-singing department of the Knox Conservatory of Music at Galesburg, was born at Versailles, Tennessee, November 15, 1873. He was a son of William and Nancy Virginia (Williams) Carlton and a grandson of Blake and Mary (Walker) Carlton. The family comes of English ancestry and the name was originally spelled Carleton. Blake Carlton, a native of North Caro-

lina, was a farmer by occupation and met an accidental death when about forty Thomas and Minos. The maternal grandparents of William Blake Carlton were James G. and Phoebe (Spence) Williams, the former born in Brunswick county, Virginia, May 2, 1812. He was of German descent and during his active life followed farming and blacksmithing. He reached the venerable age of eighty-six years while his wife was seventy-eight years of age at the time of her death. They had five children, who lived to maturity, as follows: Nelson, Elizabeth, Nancy Virginia, Adna and Enoch.

Both William and Nancy Virginia Carlton were natives of Tennessee and the former, who was reared in Rutherford county of that state, still makes his home there, having devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and went to the front as a private of Company A, Twenty-fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. Following the cessation of hostilities he took the oath of allegiance to the United States government. In community affairs he has been somewhat active, serving for one term as tax assessor and for many years as a member of the school-board, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart friend. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist church while his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church. Of their family of seven children three were sons and four were daughters, as follows: Mary, the wife of Andrew Jackson, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Adna, the widow of Charles H. Hale, residing near Versailles, Tennessee; Elizabeth, who married Jasper W. Jackson, of Nashville, Tennessee; William Blake, of this review; Nelson Clay, of Springfield, Tennessee; Ella, the wife of W. Freeland Jackson, of Eagleville, Tennessee; and Dr. John D., of Union City, Tennessee. William Carlton was twice married, his first wife having been Sarah Spence, by whom he had two children, of whom one reached adult age, James F., now of Brownwood, Texas, while the other died in infancy.

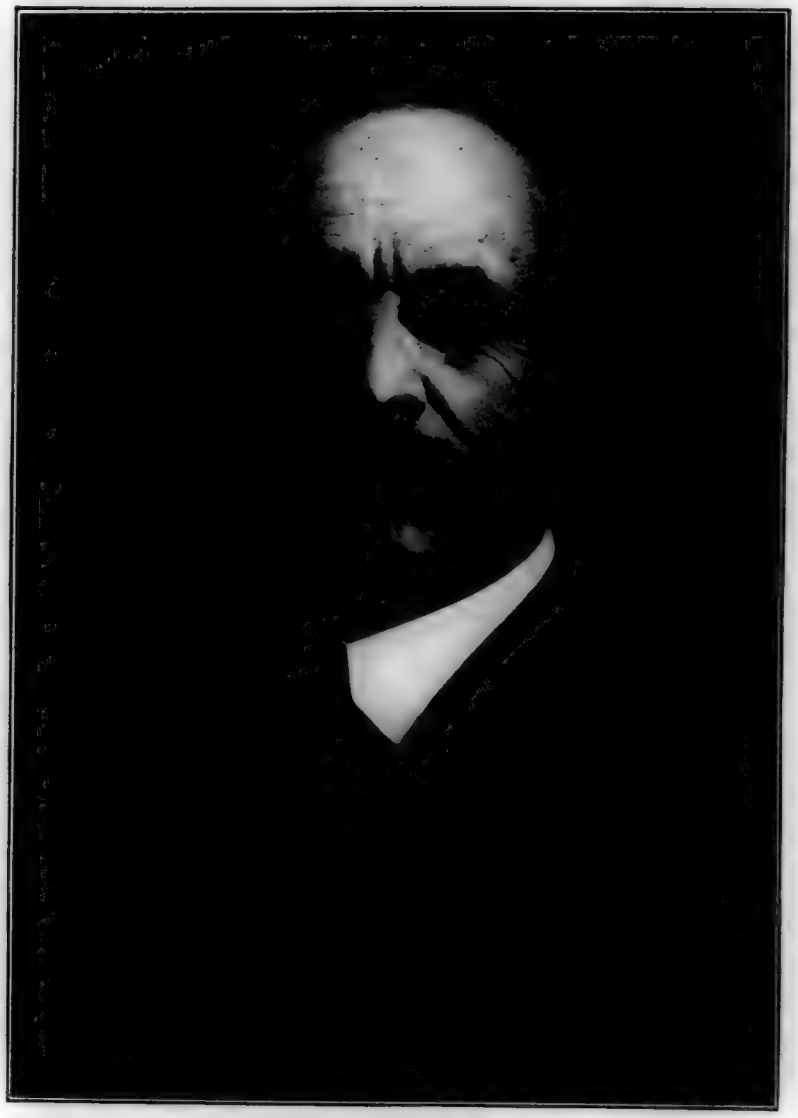
William Blake Carlton was reared in Rutherford county, Tennessee, spending his youthful days upon his father's farm, in the vicinity of which was received his English education in the district schools of that county and at Haley, Tennessee. When eighteen years of age he started out in the world on his own account by clerking in a general store and later was connected with a grocery house in Springfield, Tennessee, for seven years in the capacity of salesman. He then became one of the proprietors of that establishment in partnership with his brother Nelson Clay, under the firm style of Carlton Brothers, which business association was maintained for five years. On the expiration of that period he came to Galesburg and pursued a course in Brown's Business College. He recognized the fact that nature had endowed him with a good singing voice and he was ambitious to develop his talents in that direction, so that he entered the Knox Conservatory of Music, pursuing the full course and graduating with the class of 1908. He taught for a year and a half, instructing such pupils as could not be accommodated in the college, beginning this work in 1907. In September, 1908, he became a regular teacher of voice in Knox College and the following year was made head of the department of musical history and sight reading. In this connection he is proving not only that he has musical talent himself, but that he also has ability as an instructor, his pupils making rapid and substantial progress under his direction in proportion to their talent.

On the 18th of June, 1902, Mr. Carlton was married to Miss Ellen Kendall Avery, who was born in Galesburg, March 9, 1881. Her parents, Robert H. and Sarah (Ayers) Avery, were also natives of Illinois and in this state her father died in 1892 and her mother in 1898. They were the parents of six children, Minnie, Fred, Sarah, Cornelia, Ellen and Elizabeth. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Carlton was George Avery, one of the pioneer residents of Knox county and a charter member of the Congregational church of Galesburg. Her maternal grandparents were Thomas N. and Sarah Ayers, whose family numbered the following, named: Cornelia, Sarah, Jessie, Abbie, Fannie, George, Henry, James and Nelson. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carlton have been born three daughters, Margaret E., Esther A. and Sarah Jean. The parents are both members of the Congregational church and in Galesburg they are widely and favorably known, Mrs. Carlton having spent her entire life here, while Professor Carlton has gained an extensive acquaintance during the period of his residence in this city. His work is recognized as a valuable factor in upholding the standard of the departments with which he is connected, and his own love for and enthusiastic interest in music does much to inspire his pupils and to promote musical culture and taste in this city.

WILLIAM LUCAS STEELE.

William Lucas Steele, superintendent of the city schools of Galesburg and prominently known in educational circles throughout the state, was born in Adams county, Ohio, July 22, 1854, a son of William Lucas and Anna (Johnston) Steele. The father was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in which city he acquired his education. He came to America when about twenty years of age and devoted his life to farming. His wife was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, but her parents were natives of Scotland and resided for a time in Nova Scotia before coming to the United States.

During his early boyhood William L. Steele accompanied his mother on her removal to Randolph county, Illinois, where he attended a country school during the winter months until fourteen years of age. He afterward spent a year as a public-school student in Monmouth, Illinois, and obtained his advanced training in Monmouth College, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts, while Knox College has since conferred upon him the Ph. D. degree. Difficulties and obstacles have at times beset his path. His father died when he was but a year old and his mother was left with three small children, her property inheritance consisting of a farm, which she continued to manage after her husband's death. It was in 1859, when her son, William L. Steele, was five years of age, that she removed with her family from southern Ohio to a small farm in southern Illinois, where the succeeding ten years were passed, at which time the mother removed to Monmouth in order to educate her children, and Mr. Steele was given the opportunities hitherto indicated. He early knew what it was to labor and to meet the heavy responsibilities of life. At eight years of age he worked in the fields with a team and when twelve years of age was doing a man's regular work. He was ambitious to learn and made good use of



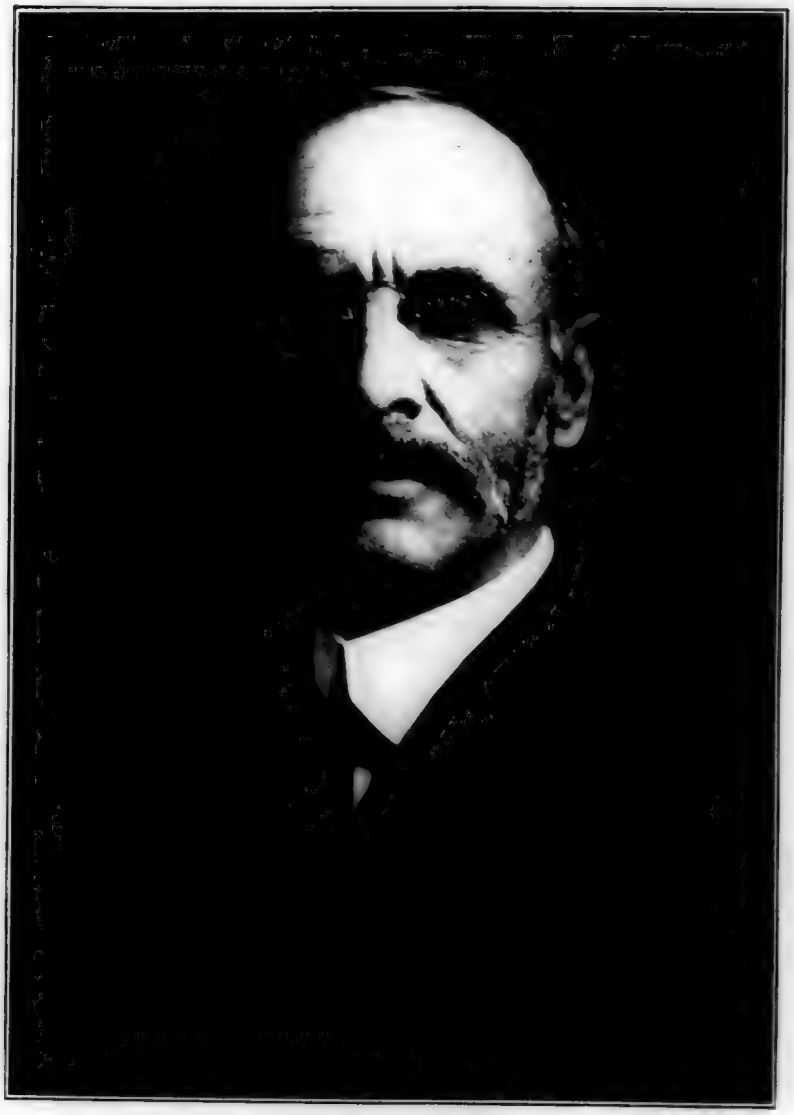
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his opportunities in that direction and while pursuing his college course engaged in teaching in the rural schools for three winters. Following the completion of his collegiate work in 1876 he was elected principal of the schools at Yates City, Illinois, which position he held until January, 1883, when he resigned to take up the duties of county superintendent of Knox county, to which position he had been elected in November, 1882. He thus served until September, 1885, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the city schools of Galesburg. He has since been at the head of public instruction in this city, covering a period of twenty-seven years, and the present efficient school system is largely the monument to his indefatigable energy and ability in the field of his chosen profession. He has cooperated in many movements which have stimulated intellectual progress, always doing everything in his power to disseminate that knowledge which constitutes the basis of a higher civilization. When principal of the schools at Yates City he founded the Yates City School and Public Library, which contained over two thousand volumes when he removed to Galesburg. While serving as county superintendent of schools he prepared the first course of study or outline of school work for the country schools of the county. This was published by the board of supervisors and ten copies placed in each district. During his incumbency as superintendent of schools in Galesburg the high school has made remarkable development. It was the first public high school in the state to introduce manual training and the first high school in the country to adopt the elective system in studies. He is continually seeking out new methods to promote the work of the schools, rendering it of practical value as a preparation for life's responsible duties.

In addition to filling the office of county superintendent of schools of Knox county from December, 1882, until September, 1885, Professor Steele has filled other positions of trust and prominence. He has been honored with the presidency of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association, the Schoolmasters' Club of Illinois and also the Illinois State Teachers' Association. He is at present a member of the state commission of education, to which position he was appointed by the governor. His efforts have done much to stimulate coworkers with much of his own zeal and enthusiasm and while working toward high ideals his methods have always been of a most practical and resultant character. In addition to his labors in the field of education he has since 1909 been president of the Fidelity Savings & Loan Society, an institution whose assets are over eight hundred thousand dollars. He has also been a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank since 1905 and has been a member of the board of Hope cemetery association since 1894. He has been the secretary of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church for over twenty years, of which church he is a member.

On the 20th of October, 1887, in Chicago, William L. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Helen Carter Benedict, a daughter of the late Rev. Thomas N. Benedict. For several years prior to her marriage Mrs. Steele was a successful teacher in the Galesburg schools. She died May 3, 1893, survived by her two daughters, Gertrude H. and Helen B. Her death was the occasion of deep regret to many friends as well as to her immediate family, for her many excellent traits of character had endeared her to all who knew her.

Mr. Steele's political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, though he has not taken an active part in politics since leaving the county superintendency in 1885. In manner he is quiet and unassuming, yet is constantly working with a definite purpose in view and seldom fails in its accomplishment.

AUGUST RINELLA.

August Rinella, who for the past thirteen years has been engaged in the wholesale and retail fruit and confectionery business in Galesburg, was born in Termini, Italy, on October 19, 1869. He is a son of Samuel and Josephine (Cardarone) Rinella, natives of the same place, the father's birth occurring on the 3d of June, 1846, and that of the mother on the 25th of September, 1856. Samuel Rinella resided in his native land, engaging in farming, until 1890, when with his wife and family, all except our subject, he emigrated to the United States, having located in Chicago, where he successfully conducted a fruit market for fifteen years. At the expiration of that period he retired and removed to Kewanee, this state, and there he and the mother and five younger members of their family continue to live. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rinella, as follows: August, our subject; Joseph; Anthony; James; John; and Angelo. The parents are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and his political support the father gives to the democratic party.

The first twenty-four years in the life of August Rinella were spent in Italy, to whose schools he is indebted for his education. After laying aside his text-books he assisted his father in the work of the farm until he had attained his majority. He then entered the Italian army, as is customary in that country, serving for three years as a musician. At the expiration of his period of enlistment, in 1893, he took passage for the United States to join his people, who came to this country about the time he joined the army. During the first two years of his residence in America he worked for his father, but at the end of that time he started a business of his own that he conducted for three years. As competition was very keen in Chicago, he looked about for a location elsewhere, deciding in favor of Galesburg, where he located in 1898. Here he established a wholesale and retail fruit and confectionery business, that has prospered from the very first. Mr. Rinella is a business man of unusual capabilities, and although he had only lived in the United States for five years when he removed to Galesburg, he early manifested his ability to successfully compete with merchants, who had been born and reared in this country and were thoroughly familiar with its commercial conditions and methods. He has built up an extensive local patronage and also enjoys an excellent country trade, increasing so rapidly that it now requires the services of four salesmen to call upon his customers.

In Chicago on the 2d of November, 1894, Mr. Rinella was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Caruso, a daughter of Philip and Josephine (Purpera) Caruso. Mrs. Rinella was born in Termini, on November 1, 1873, and there she was reared and educated. Her parents, who were farming people, were

natives of the same place, the father being born in 1829 and the mother ten years later. There the father passed away in 1891. The mother and family remained in Italy until 1893, when they emigrated to the United States, locating in Chicago, but Mrs. Caruso now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Rinella, at Galesburg. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Caruso numbered ten children, as follows: Antonema, the wife of Anthony Guiffre, of Chicago; Frank, who is living in Galesburg; Gidia, who died in Italy; Philip, whose death occurred in Chicago; Marie and Gustie, who both died before leaving their native land; Carmila, who passed away in Chicago; Josephine, now Mrs. August Rinella; August, living in Chicago; and Joseph, who died in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Rinella have had the following children, namely: Josephine, born October 7, 1895; Samuel, born March 9, 1897; Gustie, born January 17, 1900; Philip, born July 4, 1902; Joseph, born March 13, 1906; Mary, born October 8, 1908, and who has passed away; and August. Jr., born May 19, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Rinella are Roman Catholics and belong to Corpus Christi parish, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. As one of the enterprising and progressive business men of the city Mr. Rinella belongs to the Retail Merchants Association. In matters politic he is a democrat, having given his unqualified support to that party ever since granted the right of franchise through naturalization. During the period of his residence in Galesburg he has shown himself to be in every way a most desirable citizen, possessing many substantial personal qualities. His integrity in all business transactions has always been found to be above questioning and he is thoroughly loyal to the country of his adoption.

AARON BOWERS.

Aaron Bowers is a retired farmer living with his sister, Miss Elizabeth Bowers, at No. 371 West North street in Galesburg. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 21, 1829, and is a son of Silas and Phoebe (Lewis) Bowers, who were natives of Virginia or Pennsylvania. The maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Elizabeth (Feasel) Lewis, both of whom lived to old age and reared a family of several children, namely: Isaac, Phoebe, Aaron, John, Christina, Nancy and Barney. Silas Bowers, the father of our subject, became a farmer of Highland county, Ohio, and afterward, removing westward, was an early settler of Parke county, Indiana. He passed away in Vermilion county, Indiana, when about sixty years of age. His wife survived him and passed away in 1876 at the advanced age of eighty-two years and eight months. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church. In their family were ten children, namely: Mary Ann, who is the widow of John Wilson and resides in Sigourney, Iowa; Aaron, of this review; Elizabeth, living in Galesburg; Sarah, the wife of J. H. Griggs, of Wheaton, Illinois; Christina, the deceased wife of William Redford; Lucinda, the deceased wife of J. A. McCoy; and four who passed away in early life.

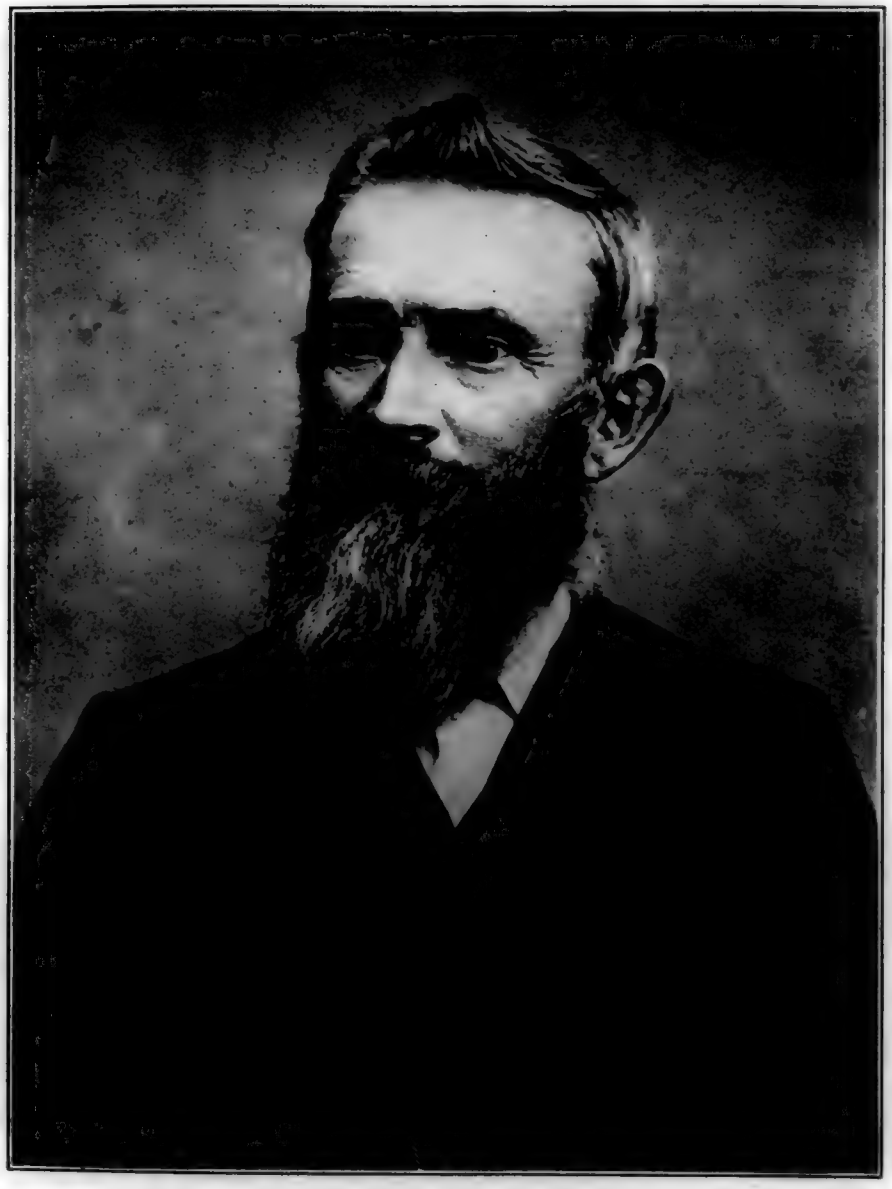
Aaron Bowers spent a part of his youthful days in Ohio and also remained for a time in Indiana. He pursued his education in one of the old-time, log-

cabin subscription schools. He was a particularly fine speller and knew the old elementary spelling book by heart. In 1855 he came to Illinois, settling in Warren county, where he purchased a quarter section of land in Coldbrook, for which he paid twenty-five dollars per acre. Later he bought a farm in Floyd township, where he now owns four hundred and one and a half acres, in addition to his one hundred and sixty-acre tract in Coldbrook township and a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Iowa. He lived in Coldbrook and Floyd townships for forty-five years but has made his home in Galesburg for the past eleven years and in this city owns a fine home where he lives retired, he and his sister Elizabeth living together. While his life was devoted mainly to general agricultural pursuits, in which line of business he won substantial success, he has also done some public service, acting as road commissioner for twelve years and also as school director for one term.

Elizabeth Bowers was born in Parke county, Indiana, October 31, 1833, and has always remained with her brother, acting as his housekeeper. She is a very devoted member of the Methodist church and takes a most helpful part in its work. Mr. Bowers was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity and still holds his Masonic papers. He is yet a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Cameron. He is now more than eighty-two years of age and his life has been that of a successful farmer and stockman. He began as a poor boy without money and has made all of his property himself, placing his dependence upon energy, industry and determination. He certainly well deserves the prosperity that came to him. He has been a resident of this part of the state for fifty-six years and its history is therefore largely familiar to him, while in the work of its agricultural development he has borne an important part.

CHARLES S. CLARK.

One of the most extensive landowners and successful agriculturists of Victoria township is Charles S. Clark, who in addition to the duties connected with the operation of his extensive acreage is officially connected with a number of the leading banking institutions of Knox county. He is a native of New York, his birth occurring in Roxbury, Delaware county, on the 4th of June, 1835, and the eldest son of Job W. and Hepsey (Woods) Clark, while his paternal grandfather was Hazard Clark. The father was born in Berkshire, Massachusetts, on the 7th of July, 1812, while the mother was a native of Roxbury, her birth occurring in 1815. In his early manhood Job W. Clark came to New York, locating in Roxbury, where on the 13th of July, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Woods. There they spent the early years of their domestic life, but in 1855 they came west, and in December of that year settled in the village of Victoria. Mr. Clark subsequently purchased a quarter section of land west of there, known as the Mound farm. Later he and his wife removed to an eighty-acre tract in Victoria township, and there he passed away on the 24th of January, 1884, his wife surviving until the 13th of October, 1886, when her death occurred on the home farm. Both were laid to rest in the cemetery at Victoria. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clark there were born six chil-



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CHARLES S. CLARK

dren, the eldest of whom is Charles S., of this sketch. William Perry, who was born on June 11, 1839, now residing in Talmage, Nebraska, married Adaline Hines, a native of Victoria, from whom he was subsequently divorced. Of this marriage there were born three children: Carrie Augusta, who is deceased; Charles Perry; and William Bird, who is also deceased. On the 12th of March, 1887, he was married to Mary Peterson, also of Victoria, and they have three children: Marion Caroline; Ella May; and Mary Louise. Marian A., whose birth occurred on February 14, 1846, married Charles D. Sornborger, who was born in Victoria on the 26th of October, 1843. Their marriage occurred on the 12th of April, 1870, and on the 5th of March, seven years later, she passed away and was buried in the cemetery at Victoria. Unto them there were born three sons: Clifford Ford, whose natal day was the 12th of June, 1871; Clyde Wilson, born on July 24, 1874; and Earl Charles, who was born on August 13, 1877, and died on the 8th of April, 1878. Judson E., the fourth in order of birth of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Job W. Clark, was born in February, 1848, and died in 1850. Sarah Ella was born on Christmas day, 1850, and on the 29th of March, 1871, she was married to Elmer C. Powell, of Springfield, Ohio, whose natal day was November 1, 1849. Unto them were born the following children: Osborne Wayne, Augusta, Maurice Clark, Mabel Marion, Mildred Bell, Reed McKinley and Sybil Marie. Luman Reed was united in marriage on the 23d of May, 1884, to Matilda R. Cummings, who was born on the 14th of June, 1859, and she died in Kansas on the 20th of March, 1894. Of this marriage there were born five children, Arthur Wilcox, Nellie Belle, Charles, John Gilmore and Luman Reed, Jr.

Charles S. Clark was educated in the common schools of his native state, where he spent the first twenty years of his life. After the family removed to Victoria he began his independent business career, and for two years thereafter clerked in Whitting & Copley's mercantile establishment. Much of his life having been spent on a farm, he was thoroughly familiar with agricultural pursuits, and as this vocation seemed to afford better opportunities of advancement than commercial lines he left the store and the succeeding two years devoted to farming. In 1860 he made a trip to the mining sections of Colorado, making the journey with a team and wagon. There he secured a gold claim and spent eight months in prospecting. At the expiration of that period he returned to Victoria and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres a mile east of town. He subsequently disposed of this property and bought the place where he is now living, located on the east side of the north and south road in section 7, Victoria township, containing one hundred and thirty acres of fertile land, that is well improved and carefully kept up. In the operation of his fields Mr. Clark has always manifested the intelligence and capability that characterizes the successful business man in any line of activity, and as a result he has been unusually prosperous. Well tilled and carefully cultivated land, where all other conditions are favorable, invariably responds to the attention bestowed upon it by yielding abundant harvests, and such has been the experience of Mr. Clark, who annually realizes a handsome dividend from his fields. In connection with diversified farming he raises stock, and this branch of his business has also proven to be very remunerative. As his means have warranted he has added to his holdings until he now owns eleven hundred acres of land, all of which is under cultiva-

tion. With the exception of two eighty-acre tracts that are located in Copley township, all of his land is in Victoria township. All of the buildings now standing on his homestead have been erected during the ownership of Mr. Clark, with the exception of the residence. He has large, substantially constructed barns and outbuildings for his stock, which is of a good grade, and ample provision is also made for the protection of his grains and farming implements.

On the 21st of March, 1861, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Almina C. Hedstrom, who was born at Farmington, Illinois, on the 12th of October, 1840, and passed away on the farm, where Mr. Clark now resides on November 5, 1887, of typhoid fever. She is buried in the cemetery at Victoria. Her father was a Swedish minister and her mother a sister of Anson Sornborger, formerly of Worcester, Oswego county, New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clark there were born five children. Irwin J., who is the eldest, was born on the 23d of September, 1862, and died on October 5, 1888. Mary Lois, who was born on the 19th of May, 1864, married Newton C. Robbins, of Copley township, and they have nine children, Glenn, Maurine, Edith, Eva, Reuben, Stewart, Howard, Jean and Lucille. Charles Delbert, who was born on November 14, 1866, and died in April, 1898, married Nettie Doak, this event occurring on the 5th of November, 1895. Unto them were born two sons, John Stewart and Charles Doak. On the 24th of April, 1900, Mrs. Charles Delbert Clark passed away and was laid to rest beside her husband in the cemetery at Victoria. She was a daughter of John and Janet Doak, of Oneida, Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Clark were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He always took an active interest in all political affairs, his allegiance being given to the republican party, and he held a number of township offices. Jennie Becker was born on the 29th of September, 1869, and makes her home with her father. She is a member of the Congregational church. John Perry, whose natal day was the 17th of September, 1871, married Eva Gordon, a daughter of Harry and Mary Gordon, and is a resident of Victoria. Of this marriage there have been born five children, Gordon Wilder, Ralph Perry, Fred Richard, Helen Janet and Jean Almina. The Victoria cemetery, where so many members of the Clark family are buried, originally belonged to the farm now owned by our subject, but was deeded away, for the purpose it is now used, before he bought the place.

In matters of faith Mr. Clark is a Methodist, as was also his wife, while his political views accord with the principles of the republican party. Although he has for many years had extensive business interests, that claimed the greater part of his attention, Mr. Clark never neglects his civic duties. He takes an active and helpful interest in the political affairs of the township, and served for twelve years as school trustee and director and for three terms as township supervisor. In the administration of his official duties he manifested the same sagacity and discretion as characterizes his transactions in business life, his service being marked by rare efficiency. Mr. Clark possesses not only unusual business acumen but great versatility, as anything that he has undertaken has been so capably directed, that it has proven a success from every point of view, and the methods used in its achievement have at all times been above question. He has the rare faculty of recognizing opportunities ignored by the man of less foresight, that he ably directs to his own advantage, and to this can be at-

tributed his unusual success. In addition to his valuable realty holdings he is a stockholder and director of the State Bank of Victoria, and a stockholder of the Oneida State Bank of Oneida, and of the State Bank of Altona, while he is also a director and vice president of the latter institution. Through the entire period of his business career, Mr. Clark has at all times given evidence of possessing the qualities that would have won him recognition as a man of unusual mental powers and judicious discernment in any vocation he might have elected to follow. All of his transactions evidence the clear judgment, careful regard for details, keen discrimination and above all else the determination of purpose that characterize the successful man and give him the power wherewith he dominates conditions.

JOHN C. OBERG.

John C. Oberg, a well known railroad man of Galesburg, where he has resided for over forty years, was born in Sweden, on October 19, 1849. His parents were John and Christine (Hanson) Oberg, who were born, reared and married in Sweden. The father, as is customary in that country, served in the army during his early manhood and subsequently worked as a laborer, never having learned a trade. In 1855 with his wife and family he emigrated to the United States, first locating at Altona. There he worked as a laborer for a few months, but in 1856 he removed his family to Wataga, where he and the mother passed away. They were members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and his political allegiance was accorded to the republican party. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oberg, of whom our subject is the eldest, the others in order of birth are as follows: Christine, who is deceased; Annie and Andrew, twins, the former a resident of Lake Forest, Illinois, and the latter deceased; Mary, who is also living in Lake Forest; and Oliver, Louise and Carrie, residents of Wataga.

As he was only a child of four years, when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States, John C. Oberg acquired his education in the common schools of Wataga, where he was reared to manhood. On the 14th of February, 1871, he came to Galesburg and obtained employment as a brakeman on a freight train. He was an efficient and reliable employe, and two and a half years later was promoted to the position of conductor. Ten years later, in 1893, he was again promoted, this time being assigned a passenger train. He is now on the Galesburg & Quincy division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on which he has been detailed for some time. He has two million, five hundred thousand miles to his credit, and during the forty years of his service with this company has never had an accident of more than a minor nature.

On September 24, 1879, Mr. Oberg was united in marriage to Miss Mathilda Jacobson, a daughter of John and Anna Jacobson, of Galesburg. Mrs. Oberg was also a native of Sweden, her birth having occurred on May 6, 1849, while she passed away in Galesburg in 1905. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Oberg

numbered five children, of whom three died in infancy; the others are Lilly L. and Sophia A., both of whom are at home.

Mr. Oberg is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, with which his wife was also affiliated, and fraternally he belongs to the Order of Railway Conductors, being identified with Galesburg Division, No. 83, in which he has held the various offices. He is independent in his political views, giving his support to such men and measures, he deems most lkely to subserve the best interests of all of the people. Mr. Oberg's life has not been distinguished by any unusual events, but has been passed in the unobtrusive manner that characterizes the thrifty and industrious citizen, who discharges his duties to his family and society at large to the best of his ability.

JOHN HJERPE.

John Hjerpe, identified with the building interests of Galesburg for twenty-eight years, during the greater portion of which period he has been engaged in contracting, is one of the leading representatives of his line of business in the city. One of Sweden's enterprising sons, his birth occurred in Wermland, on December 5, 1862, and there his parents, Carl and Martha (Haney) Hjerpe, were also born and reared. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hjerpe, as follows: Carl, who is a resident of New Britain, Connecticut; Tilda, the widow of John Anderson, of Upsala, Sweden; Ullrika, the wife of John Anderson, of Kewanee, Illinois; Eric G., who is a minister, now a resident of Chicago; John, our subject; and two who died in infancy. Carl Hjerpe during the entire period of his active life followed the blacksmith's trade in his native town and there he died in 1892, at the age of about ninety years. The mother survived for three years thereafter, her death occurring after she had passed the seventy-third anniversary of her birth. In matters of religious faith both were Lutherans.

Reared in the land of his birth, after completing his schooling, John Hjerpe was apprenticed to the mason's trade. He was a thoughtful and ambitious youth and it was early brought to his realization that conditions prevalent in his own country, practically precluded any possibility of a rapid rise and the prosperity to which he aspired, which decided him to try his fortune in the new world. In 1883 he took passage for the United States, proceeding directly to Galesburg and here he has ever since lived. During the early years of his residence he worked under the direction and supervision of others, thoroughly mastering his trade and being a mechanic of more than average ability, who creditably performed every duty assigned him, he soon established a reputation that made it possible for him to work independently. After about seven years in the service of other contractors, he decided to found a business of his own, having established a reputation for excellent workmanship and trustworthiness; that he felt assured of his success. Thoroughness and reliability have been the principal factors in the upbuilding of Mr. Hjerpe's business and he is now numbered among the foremost contractors in the city. He is conscientious in the execution of his work, feeling that whatever is worthy of his attention is

deserving of his best efforts and this guiding principle has attained for him enviable prosperity. During the long period of his connection with the building interests of Galesburg he has been awarded the contracts for some of the principal business buildings and private dwellings, and in every instance his work has been performed in a manner to bring him recognition as an efficient craftsman and capable business man.

On the 3d of July, 1886, Mr. Hjerpe was married to Miss Hanna Peterson, who was born in this city, on July 13, 1867. She is a daughter of Gustavus and Johanna (Johnson) Peterson, both natives of Sweden, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1852. Upon their arrival in this country they came directly to Illinois, first locating in Princeton, where they resided for a year. At the end of that time they removed to Galesburg, which was thereafter their home. Gustavus Peterson was identified with various activities until age compelled his retirement, having been janitor of Knox College for fourteen years and sexton of the cemetery for fifteen, while for ten years he worked as a gardener. He passed away in 1907, at the age of eighty-four years and the mother was eighty-three at the time of her death, in 1906. They were members of the Swedish Evangelical Mission, regularly attending its various services. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson numbered eight, five of whom lived to attain maturity, as follows: Caroline, the wife of the Rev. George Wiberg; Josephine, who married E. G. Hjerpe; Joseph; Joshua, who died in 1905; and Hannah, now Mrs. John Hjerpe, whose paternal grandparents were Peter and Charlotte (Stonewall) Sangren, and to them were born three children: Gustavus, the father of Mrs. Hjerpe; Aaron; and Sander. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson, Mrs. Hjerpe's maternal grandparents, had but one child, Johanna, who became the wife of Gustavus Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. John Hjerpe have had nine children: Harold, who is now attending high school; Leslie, Eric and Stanley, who are at home; Carl, who died at the age of fifteen; Edna, whose death occurred when she was thirteen; and three who died in infancy.

The family attend the Swedish Evangelical Mission, in which the parents hold membership, Mr. Hjerpe having been one of the trustees of this organization for twenty-one years. His political indorsement he has always accorded the republican party since granted the full rights of citizenship, but he does not approve of their attitude toward the liquor traffic, his views in that regard conforming strictly to those of the prohibition party. Mr. Hjerpe has many friends in Galesburg, as has his wife, who is a woman of culture and refinement and graciously presides over their pleasant home, the hospitality of which is freely extended to their large circle of friends.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Charles H. Chamberlain is a prominent factor in industrial circles as treasurer of the Purington Paving Brick Company, one of the most important productive enterprises of Galesburg and the most extensive establishment of its kind in the United States. His birth occurred in Pratts Hollow, Madison county,

New York, on the 12th of September, 1851, his parents being Orason and Lucinda C. (Lewis) Chamberlain. The father was born at that place on the 21st of February, 1819, while the mother's birth occurred in Morrisville, Madison county, New York, on the 15th of May, 1823. Orason Chamberlain, who was one of the proprietors of a woolen mill at Pratts Hollow, New York, removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1858 and was there engaged in the commission business throughout the remainder of his life, his demise occurring on the 5th of August, 1865. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was a valued member of the Universalist church, acting as one of its trustees. It was at Morrisville, New York, that he wedded Miss Lucinda C. Lewis, who still survives him and makes her home with our subject. They became the parents of three children, as follows: Annette and Dwight L., both of whom are deceased; and Charles H., of this review.

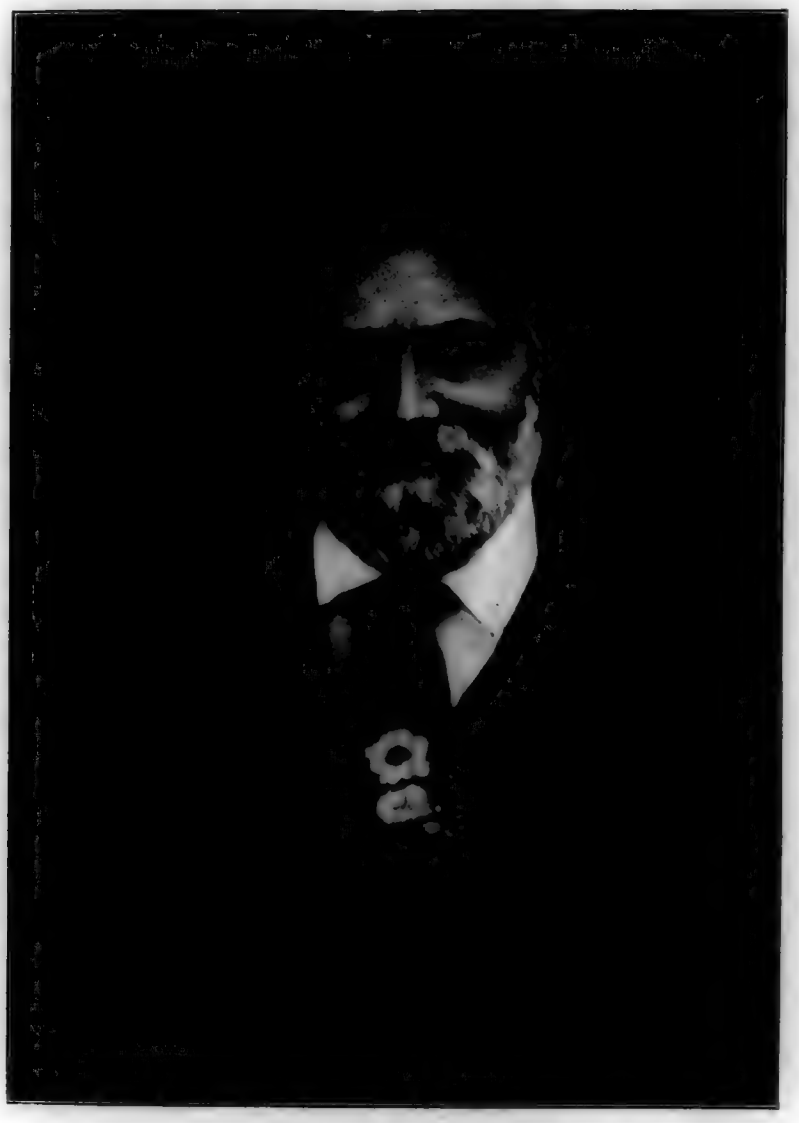
The last named obtained his early education in the schools of Dubuque, Iowa, and later continued his studies in the high school at Englewood, Illinois. After putting aside his text-books he entered the First National Bank of Chicago as a messenger boy, winning gradual promotion as he demonstrated his worth and ability until he was given charge of the country books. In 1886 he left that institution and went to Kansas for the benefit of his health, riding the range for six years. On the expiration of that period, in 1892, he came to Galesburg, Illinois, as secretary of the Purington Paving Brick Company, which position he held for some time. He is now serving as treasurer of this important concern and his efforts have contributed in no small degree to its continued growth and success. He is likewise a stockholder in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank and has long held a leading place among the representative business men and citizens of Galesburg.

On the 11th of May, 1876, Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage to Miss Helena Gorton, a daughter of Truman and Elizabeth (Searle) Gorton, of Rock Island, Illinois. Unto them were born three children, as follows: Lewis Gorton, who is deceased; Ethel, the wife of Gail Porter, of East Orange, New Jersey; and Ruth Helen, at home.

Mr. Chamberlain gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as alderman of the third ward for four years. His religious faith is that of the Universalist church and his official position therein is that of chairman of the board of trustees. He also belongs to Englewood Council of the National Union and is a valued member of the Galesburg Club. Mr. Chamberlain is a thoroughgoing business man, improving his opportunities for the attainment of financial success, and his diligence has been the source of his prosperity.

JOHN C. M. REDMON.

For almost a quarter of a century John C. M. Redmon has continued his residence upon the farm which is yet his home, and during that period his close application and well directed efforts along agricultural lines have brought to him a competence which now ranks him among the successful residents of Cedar township. He has long since passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three



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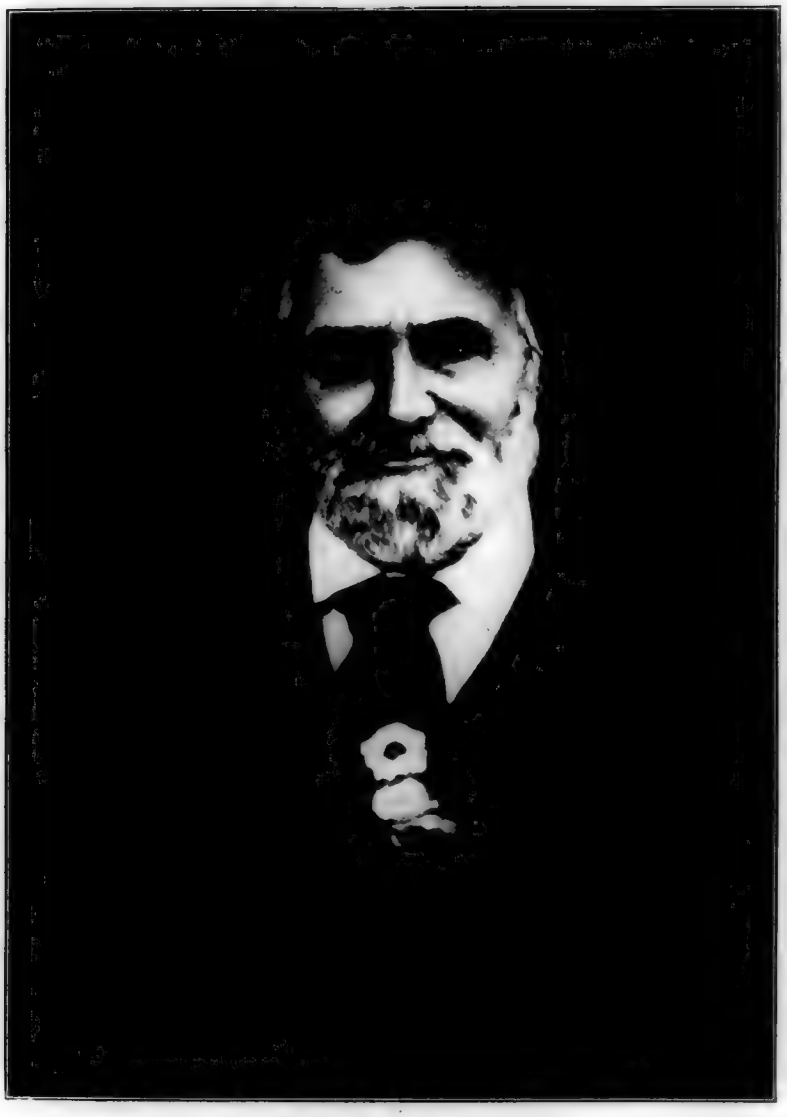
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JOHN C. M. REDMON

score years and ten, for his birth occurred on the 9th of April, 1832, the place of his nativity being Adair county, Kentucky. His parents, Thomas Jefferson and Harriett M. (Booher) Redmon, were also natives of that county and there the father followed farming for a number of years. His death occurred in the Blue Grass state, while the mother's death occurred suddenly at Belle Plaine, Kansas. In their family were eleven sons and three daughters but only three of this number survive.

In the schools of Adair county, Kentucky, John C. M. Redmon acquired his education, while his practical training came to him through the assistance which he gave to his father in the operation of the home farm. He remained with his parents until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, putting aside all personal interests, he enlisted from Mount Vernon, Kentucky, on the 31st of July, 1861, becoming a soldier in Company I, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service. At the expiration of this term he reenlisted at Loudon, Tennessee, on the 1st of January, 1864, and his second term continued until a severe wound caused his retirement from the army. He participated in many important battles and was four times wounded; in the head at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, in October, 1863; and in the leg during the battle fought near Big Shanty, Georgia, on the 18th of June, 1864, when he also received a breast wound. The fourth wound, which was received in battle in June, 1864, caused his withdrawal from the ranks and he was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 8th of September, 1865.

After the close of a most honorable and creditable military service Mr. Redmon went to Gosport, Indiana, to which place his parents had removed in 1865, and later he accompanied them to Kansas. For twenty-two years he continued to make his home in the Sunflower state and then, in 1887, he came to Knox county, Illinois, where he has since remained, his residence here covering a period of almost a quarter of a century. Throughout this entire period the farm upon which he now lives, located on section 33, Cedar township, has remained the scene of his activities, and under his capable management has become one of the valuable properties of the region. His attention has ever been given to agricultural pursuits and his close application thereto and his comprehensive knowledge concerning the best methods of plowing, planting and harvesting, have been salient qualities in the acquirement of a success which is today both substantial and creditable.

Mr. Redmon was married, on the 14th of February, 1886, to Miss Minerva Ellison, who was born in Knox county, October 3, 1842, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Ellison. Her parents, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana, came to Knox county at a very early day, at which time they settled upon the place which is now the home of their daughter, Mrs. Redmon, and which has long been known as the old Ellison family homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison both passed away in Abingdon, where the former was familiarly known as Captain Ellison. Their family consisted of ten children. A brother of Mrs. Redmon, James Milton Ellison, now resides in Colorado, while a sister, Mrs. Mary Jane Andrews, makes her home in Helena, Montana.

In religious faith Mr. Redmon is a Seventh Day Adventist, while his wife belongs to the Methodist church and is also identified with the Ladies Circle of the Grand Army of the Republic. He maintains pleasant relations with his old

army comrades through his membership with Post No. 58, G. A. R., of Abingdon, while in politics he is a republican. Although numbered among the older residents of Cedar township he is still active in the world's work and takes a deep and public-spirited interest in all matters relative to the upbuilding and progress of the locality. His life has been one of continuous activity in which his industry and perseverance have won their just reward in material success, while upright principles and worthy purposes have won the regard and esteem that crown honorable old age.

FREDERICK R. HAZLETT.

Frederick Russell Hazlett, secretary and treasurer of The Lake W. Sanborn Agency of Galesburg, makes his home at No. 827 North Cedar street. He was born in Freeport, Illinois, May 17, 1878, and is a representative of old pioneer families of this state.

His grandfather, Dr. Thomas Jefferson Hazlett, was a native of Pennsylvania, and became a physician, devoting his life to the practice of medicine and surgery, when he was called to his final rest in Freeport when he had but passed middle life. He married Cornelia Russell, who at the time was preceptress of Mt. Morris Seminary, this state. She long survived him, her final resting place being Freeport, Illinois. They had a family of four children of whom the following are still living: Russell Jefferson, Frederick Buckley and Fannie.

Of these, Frederick B. Hazlett, father of Frederick R. Hazlett, was born in Iowa, moving to Freeport later, where he was reared and educated, becoming an electrician immediately after leaving school. About 1881 he moved to Galesburg as manager for the Bell Telephone Company. Shortly after this he became interested in the electrical business and secured the first franchise rights granted in the city to operate an electric light and power plant. In 1876 he married Clara L. Pollard, a native of Coventry, England, and a daughter of George and Sarah (Taylor) Pollard, who were likewise natives of Coventry, where the father learned and followed the watch-maker's trade. They came to America just prior to the Civil war, settling in Brooklyn. After the outbreak of hostilities Mr. Pollard enlisted for active duty at the front, serving between two and three years during which time he participated in the hotly contested battle of Bull Run. After the war he located at Grand Crossing, Illinois, and subsequently went to Elgin, where he died when well advanced in years. His wife lived to be eighty-nine years of age and passed away in Galesburg. Their only child was the mother of our subject. As before mentioned she became the wife of Frederick B. Hazlett, two sons being born to them, Frederick R. and George T. Both parents are members of the Baptist church and are well known socially, their many good qualities of heart and mind endearing them to a large circle of friends.

Frederick R. Hazlett has lived in Galesburg from the time he was four years of age and passing through the consecutive grades of the public schools was at length graduated from the high school in the spring of 1897. He then

became fireman and later engineer for the Galesburg Electric Light and Power Company, having become familiar with this work during vacation months of previous years. In this capacity he continued until the 1st of October, 1898, when he began working in the office of Lake W. Sanborn, thus entering into active connection with the insurance business. He thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the business during the time that he remained in the office as an employe. On the first day of January, 1906, he was admitted to a partnership in the business under the firm name of The Lake W. Sanborn Agency. They conduct the largest general insurance business in this part of the state and their success has its root in close application, fairness to both their clients and the companies they represent, and a thorough understanding of the work which claims their attention.

Mr. Hazlett is pleasantly situated in his home life. He was married, October 22, 1902, to Miss Zora Aldrich, a daughter of Percy and Emma (Pierce) Aldrich, who were natives of Illinois. Her father, however, after spending five years in California, moved to Chariton, Iowa, where he died in early age, and her mother's death occurred in Galesburg in 1900, when she was thirty-eight years of age. They had six children, Zora, Ralph R., Elmer W., Lloyd L., and two who died in infancy. The only daughter became the wife of Mr. Hazlett and is now the mother of two interesting children, Janet P. and Doris A.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett hold membership in the First Baptist church, in which he served for a number of years as church treasurer and later trustee. He exercises his right of franchise in support of men and measures as he thinks best although he has always been identified with the republican party, and fraternally he is an Elk. He is likewise prominent socially and for several years has been secretary of the Galesburg Club and vice president of the Soangtaha Country Club, which at once gives evidence of his standing among his fellowmen. Conspicuous to the eye of the writer as he sat down by Mr. Hazlett's desk for a little talk, was two group pictures of his wife and children and a motto by Elbert Hubbard:

"Live Every Day So That You Can
Look Any Damn Man In The Eye
And Tell Him To Go To Hell."

His record needs little comment for he has practically spent his entire life in Galesburg and the high mark he has made is indicated by the fact that many of the comrades of his youth remain as the friends of his youth.

MICHAEL MOUNT.

Michael Mount, who is the oldest conductor in point of years of continuous service now running out of Galesburg, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, in the vicinity of Knoxville, on January 22, 1841. He is a son of William T. and Alzaria (Cates) Mount, the father a native of Virginia, his birth occurring in 1799, and the mother born

and reared in Jefferson county, Tennessee, where they were married. In his early youth William T. Mount left his native state and went to Tennessee, settling in Jefferson county, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1857. The mother survived him for many years, her death occurring in the county where she had passed her entire life in 1896. They were both members of the Baptist church, and his political support the father accorded to the whig party. He was a public-spirited man and took much interest in local politics, always assuming his share of the governmental responsibilities and for some years served as justice of the peace. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mount, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of three, numbered nine, as follows: Margaret, the widow of Joseph Bailey, of Jefferson county, Tennessee; John, who is deceased; Humphrey, a soldier in the Confederate army who died at Vicksburg in 1863; Martha and Nancy, both of whom are deceased; Michael, our subject; Mattie, the widow of Joseph Miles, of Knoxville, Tennessee; and William and James, who are deceased.

Having been reared on his father's farm, in the acquirement of his education Michael Mount first attended the district schools of the vicinity and later the college at New Market, Tennessee. He remained at home assisting his father and brothers in the cultivation of the fields until 1861. In the latter year he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, going to the front as a member of Company A, First Tennessee Light Artillery. He participated in some of the most sharply contested battles of the war, being present at Shiloh, Corinth, Columbus and the siege of Vicksburg, and was mustered out in 1863 with the rank of corporal. After the close of his period of enlistment he returned home, remaining there until December, 1863, when he came to Illinois, locating at Quincy. Soon thereafter he obtained employment on a farm in that vicinity, where he worked until the 1st of August, 1864, when he came to Galesburg, and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as brakeman on a freight train. In 1869 he was promoted to the position of conductor, and on the 1st of March, 1884, was assigned passenger duty. During the first four years of his connection in this capacity, he was on the Galesburg and Peoria division, and the succeeding two years he ran from here to Chicago. He was next transferred to the Galesburg and Quincy division, where he was retained for ten years and at the end of that time he was detailed on the Peoria line, his present run.

Fowler, Illinois, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Mount and Miss Annie Virginia Mitchell, the event being celebrated on the 28th of April, 1868. Mrs. Mount was born at Fowler, on the 21st of December, 1851, and is a daughter of Wylie J. and Nancy (Ballard) Mitchell. The father was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 13th of January, 1805, and the mother at Lynchburg, Virginia, on January 28, 1814. Wylie J. Mitchell came to Iowa during the pioneer days, locating at Burlington when it contained but fourteen houses. There for many years he conducted a hotel and among his guests were the first governor and the Indian chief, Black Hawk. Later he removed to Missouri, but subsequently located on a farm in the vicinity of Fowler, and there he passed away on October 3, 1870. He was survived for more than thirty years by his widow, whose death occurred on May 1, 1902. In politics he was a republican, but he never held any office save that of school director.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had seven children, the youngest of whom is Mrs. Mount. The others are as follows: Thomas B., who is deceased; Mary Margaret and Sarah Jane, twins, who are also deceased; James W., who died on the 28th of March, 1904; Susan E., who is deceased; and Nancy, the wife of John Watson, of Aberdeen, Washington. The parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years the father was one of the official stewards. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mount. Charles H., who is an engineer on the "Q" running out of Galesburg, is married and has one daughter, Annie Adelia. Alzaria Virginia married E. J. Ross of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Virginia Helen. Rolla, who is also a resident of Chicago, is married and has three daughters: Alzaria Catherine, Ruth Roberta and Mary Ann. James, who is the youngest, has passed away.

Fraternally Mr. Mount is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge and the commandery of Galesburg. In his political views he is independent giving his support to such men and measures as he deems best adapted to serve the highest interests of the municipality. Having been a resident of Galesburg for over forty-seven years, Mr. Mount is widely known in the community, where he has many friends, who accord him the respect his many fine qualities justly merit.

GEORGE SMITH GATES.

Dr. George Smith Gates, who for the past five years has been engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery in Galesburg, was born in Morristown, Lamoille county, Vermont, on the 15th of July, 1839, a son of George W. and Betsey (Smith) Gates. The father was also a native of Morristown, where his birth occurred on the 11th of October, 1810, and the mother was born in Elmore, Vermont, on September 22, 1814, and there passed her girlhood. They were married at Elmore in October, 1837, and began their domestic life in the vicinity of Morristown, where the father engaged in farming until his death, on the 26th of January, 1890. The mother passed away on May 26, 1901. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Gates consisted of four children of whom our subject is the eldest, while the others, in order of birth, were as follows: Elizabeth M., who is deceased; one who died in infancy; and Emma Mary, the wife of E. W. Smith of Wellsriver, Vermont. The parents were Methodists, although the father was superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school for twenty-five years. He was a supporter of the republican party and took an active interest in all matters of a political nature and for a number of years discharged the duties of justice of the peace.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. Gates first attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, subsequently becoming a student of the People's Academy of Morrisville, Vermont. After laying aside his school books he engaged in teaching for nine terms, the last three years in Ontario township, Knox county, where he located in 1866. Having grown up on a farm, he received a thorough training in the practical methods of agriculture. When he came to this county he settled upon a farm, devoting his energies to

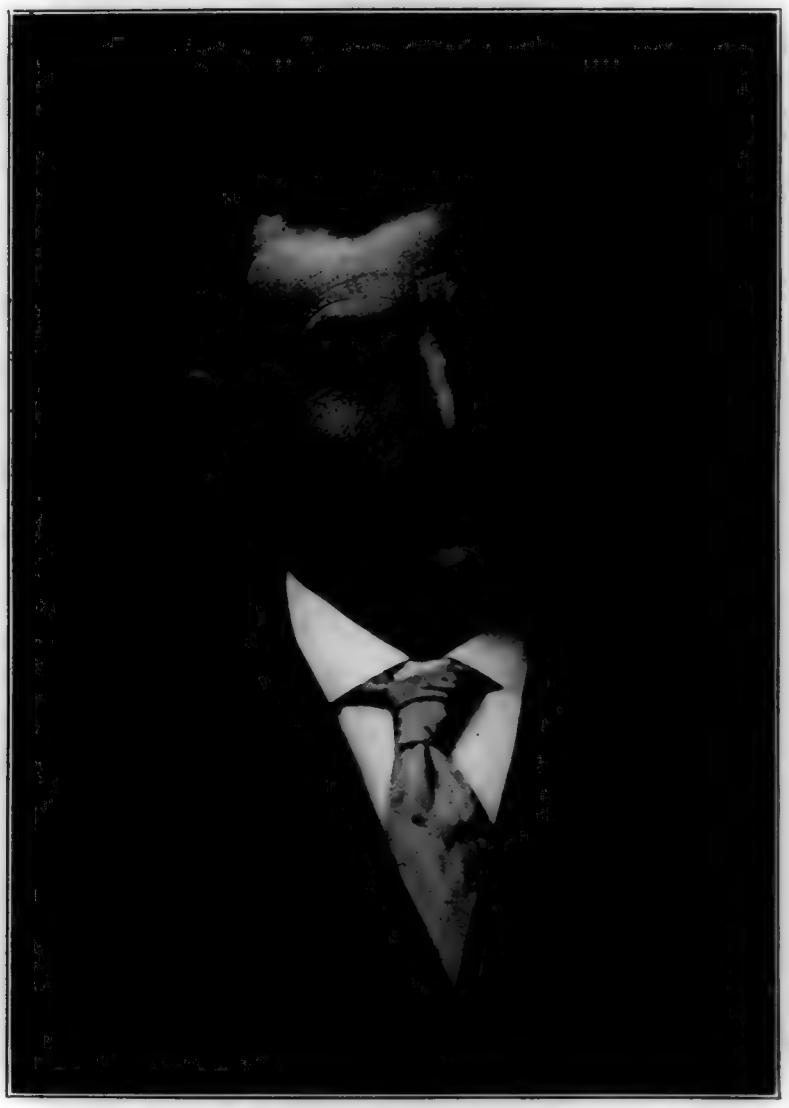
its operation until 1894. During that period he was also studying veterinary surgery with a view of adopting it for a vocation, and in 1894 was awarded his degree from the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada. Immediately thereafter he removed to Blandinsville, McDonough county, this state, where he established and maintained an office until 1906, when he came to Galesburg. Dr. Gates has met with success in his profession, his long experience in raising stock proving of invaluable assistance to him in his practice.

On the 9th of March, 1864, Dr. Gates was united in marriage to Miss Helen Louise West, who was born in Waterbury, Vermont, on April 13, 1835. She was a daughter of J. P. and Louise West, both natives of Orange county, Vermont, where the father passed away. The mother subsequently came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and there spent her latter days. They were both members of the Universalist church. In politics he was a republican and at one time occupied the position as justice of the peace. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Gates. Ernest William, who is married and lives at Morrisville, Vermont, has four children: Harold Cortez, Madeline Hattie, Raymond Smith and Catherine. Carroll Levi, who lives at Costello, New Mexico, is also married and has two children, Erroll and Helen. Lulu Anna, the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Gates, passed away. Harry Washington, who resides in Galesburg, is married and has one daughter, Florence. On the 2d of October, 1883, the family was called upon to mourn the loss of the wife and mother. Dr. Gates married, on the 28th of September, 1884, Mrs. Allie Walter, a daughter of Jesse and Jerusha (Stire) Everitt, of Prairie City, Illinois. Mrs. Gates is a native of New Jersey, her birth having occurred on September 28, 1843, and two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Gates: Marion Ethel, who is living at La Junta, Colorado; and Vernon Fitch, who will graduate from Knox College with the class of 1914.

Dr. Gates is a deacon in the East Main Street Congregational church, in which Mrs. Gates also holds membership, and in his political views he is a republican. When residing in Vermont in 1862, Dr. Gates was a member of the state militia, being sergeant in Company I, Second Regiment, which was organized to protect the northern border of the United States from Canadian raiders. Forty-five years have elapsed since he first became a resident of Knox county, and during that time he has been an interested observer of its marvelous development as pioneer conditions have passed with the advent of a newer and higher civilization.

JOHN R. YOUNG.

One of the representative agriculturists of Knox county is John R. Young, whose enterprise and progress is manifested through the attractive appearance of his highly cultivated and improved farm, located on section 32 of Persifer township. Foresight and sagacity have always characterized Mr. Young, who has so intelligently directed his activities as to become one of the extensive landowners of the county, his holdings now aggregating six hundred acres.



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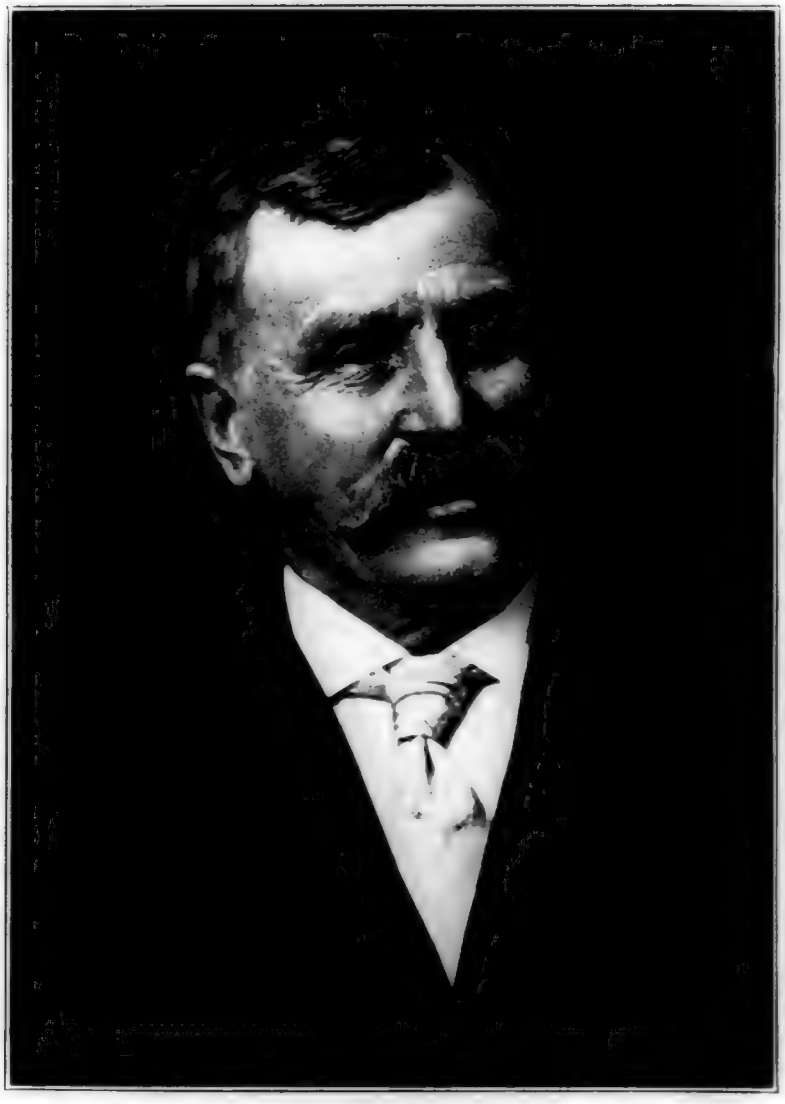
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JOHN R. YOUNG

His birth occurred on the old family homestead on section 31, Persifer township, on the 23d of May, 1852, his parents being Robert and Mary F. (Johnston) Young. Robert Young was a native of Warren county, Ohio, and there he was also reared and educated, receiving his agricultural training on his father's farm. In his early manhood he left his native state and came to Illinois, engaging in farming in this county during the remainder of his active life. He subsequently settled in Persifer township, acquiring the title to three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 31, that upon his death was equally divided among his children. He was an extensive stockman and met with lucrative returns from both this and his agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the substantial citizens of the community. He was one of the prominent settlers of the pioneer period, his efforts having contributed much toward promoting the development of this section of the county. Although he withdrew from the active work of the fields during his later days, he continued to make his home on the farm and there passed away at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He was buried in the cemetery at Knoxville, as was also the mother, who was seventy-five when she died. She was a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Johnston, who came to Illinois during the pioneer period settling in Knoxville, where they both passed away. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Young, four of whom are residents of this county, as follows: Edward J., who lives in Galesburg; Hannah E., the wife of E. M. Collins, of Knoxville; John R., our subject; and Robert L., who is a resident of Knox township. In matters of faith the parents were Methodists and politically the father was a republican, but never held any office save that of school director, the duties of which he discharged efficiently for several years.

Persifer township has always been the home of John R. Young, who completed his education at Hedding College. He subsequently returned to the farm and has ever since diligently applied himself to agricultural pursuits. In the direction of his activities he has used as much discretion and has as carefully adhered to a definite system of operations as he would have followed in any industrial pursuit, and to this fact unquestionably can be attributed much of his success. Mr. Young is a practical man, at the same time he is progressive in his ideas, and is always ready and willing to adopt a new method if it appeals to him as being practicable. In the cultivation of his fields he has closely followed the most highly approved methods of the modern agriculturists, and his efforts have been well rewarded by abundant harvests. He has six hundred acres of land, four hundred and ninety-one of which is embraced in his homestead and is tilled under his personal supervision. His farm is fully equipped with all modern appliances and conveniences that will reduce the labor or expedite the work, while his large commodious barns and outbuildings provide ample shelter for all the stock and farming machinery and implements. He has thoroughly tiled his land wherever necessary, having eight miles of tiling on one quarter section, and the soil is carefully watched and studied being supplied with such fertilizer as is deemed essential to promote its productivity. One hundred and ten acres of his land, located on section 13, of Knox township, is used exclusively for pasturage. Here he also has a sawmill that was called into requisition when he was clearing the timber away preparatory to placing the land under

cultivation. During the long period of his ownership Mr. Young has erected some very fine buildings on his farm, which are kept in good repair. From time to time he has also installed various modern conveniences and improvements, consistent with the spirit of progress he has at all times manifested in his undertakings. His fields are well fenced and under high cultivation, the grounds about his residence are neat and attractive in appearance and everything about the place evidences the close supervision and careful regard for details that are indicative of capable and efficient management.

Mr. Young has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Samantha Lotts, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Lotts, and they became the parents of four children: Earl L., who married Pearl Adams, and is now living at home; John R., Jr., who married Marie Wolf, a daughter of John Wolf, of Haw Creek, residing on one of his father's farms; Merrill, who married Marie McClure; and Trella, the wife of Robert J. Tarpy, who is living on section 32, Persifer township. The mother of these children passed away at the age of thirty-seven years and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Knoxville. In 1891, Mr. Young married Miss Mary England, a daughter of George and Susan England, and they have two children, Leon D. and Margie, both of whom are still at home.

In matters of faith Mr. Young has no strongly pronounced views and has never identified himself with any organization. He is in hearty sympathy with all church and Christian work, however, and liberally contributes toward the maintenance of the various denominations and has generously assisted in erecting a number of edifices for religious purposes in this vicinity. His fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, his affiliation being with the camp at Gilson. Politically he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the republican party and casts his ballot in support of their candidates. He has assumed his share of the governmental responsibilities in the township and has efficiently served in various capacities. For twenty years in succession he discharged the duties of supervisor, while for three he served as road commissioner and as assessor for one, and he was likewise school director for a time. He is interested in various local enterprises, and is now president of the Knox County Farmers' Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company, having been identified with this office for six years, while for twelve he was a director. He also owns stock in the Gilson Farmers' Telephone Company and is one of the directors of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank at Galesburg. Mr. Young is one of the estimable citizens of his community, where he has passed his entire life and numbers among his many friends the comrades of his boyhood, whose regard is a high tribute to his character, as it covers a period of more than fifty years of close acquaintanceship.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLCOX.

William Henry Willcox is a retired farmer now living at No. 940 North Prairie street in Galesburg. He was born in Moriah, Essex county, New York, January 9, 1836, his parents being Henry and Mary K. (Meacham) Willcox, the former a native of Bridport, Vermont, and the latter of Poultney, Ver-

mont. The Willcox family comes of Saxon origin and was seated at Bury St. Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk, England, before the Norman conquest. James Willcox, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Bridport, Vermont, and was a son of Giles Willcox, of Killingsworth, Connecticut. He joined a band of immigrants from Connecticut towns for the "New Hampshire grants" and bought a tract of land on the Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, in Bridport township. On the memorable morning of May 10, 1775, he acted as one of the guides to Colonel Ethan Allen, who was bent upon the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating in the movements of the Green Mountain boys in that district. The maternal grandfather of William H. Willcox was William Meacham, who was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, September 20, 1771. He married Keziah Howe, whose birth occurred at Poultney, Vermont, May 25, 1775. They were married August 14, 1796, and both passed away in the state of New York when well advanced in years. Their children were William H., Laura M., Martha J., Jemimah C., Mary K. and Lorain E.

Henry Willcox, father of W. H. Willcox, was reared upon a farm and in Moriah, New York, wedded Mary K. Meacham. He afterward worked in a woolen mill on Lake Champlain until he decided to come to the west and with his wife and family made his way to Knox county in October, 1836. He then located on the present site of Galesburg, just north of what is now Henderson street, owning a ten-acre lot there and purchasing a farm of eighty acres just west of the town. He afterward removed to his farm and improved it, also extending its boundaries until it comprised one hundred and twenty-seven acres. Upon that place he reared his family, but in 1866 again took up his abode in Galesburg, where he died in 1872 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who was born in 1803, lacked but ten days of being eighty-five years of age when she passed away in 1888. They were both charter members of the Congregational church, in which Mr. Willcox served as an elder. In their family were two sons and two daughters: Erastus, who acts as librarian in Peoria; Mary Helen, who gave her hand in marriage to William T. Bartle and passed away when about twenty years of age; William H., of this review; and Clarissa Adeline, the deceased wife of Edwin R. Willcox, a cousin.

William Henry Willcox was reared upon a farm adjoining Galesburg and is one of three of the original colony who are still living in this city, the others being Mrs. Charles Hinckley and Mrs. Henry Sanderson, whose husband was the first mayor of Galesburg. Mr. Willcox spent his youth in the usual manner of farm lads and attended the first school in Galesburg, its site being on what is now the public square. He was afterward a student in Knox Academy and when he had completed his education he purchased his father's farm of one hundred and twenty acres, to which he added seven acres. There he continued to engage in general farming until the spring of 1879, when he removed to Trego county, Kansas, where he operated a ranch for eleven and a half years. At that time he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming in the northwestern part of Peoria county for another eleven years. He next removed to Wyoming, Stark county, where he lived for six years and in 1907 he returned to Galesburg, where he has since made his home, now enjoying a well earned rest, made possible through the success which he won while he followed farming.

On the 3d of October, 1866, Mr. Willcox was married to Miss Eliza P. Kellogg, who was born August 3, 1838, and died March 6, 1905. She was originally a member of the Presbyterian church but afterward joined the Congregational church of Galesburg with her husband. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Willcox were born five children. Elizabeth, the eldest, is the wife of Dr. Alvin F. Sherrill, of Atlanta, Georgia, who is dean of the theological seminary there. Edward K., who is a farmer of Wyoming, Stark county, Illinois, married Ella Jane Austin and they have four children: Dorothy A., Lawrence A., Marion E. and Charles F. John H., who follows farming near Billings, Montana, married Hattie Jaques and has three children: Marjorie I., William J. and Lois E. Caroline is the fourth member of the family. Maurice M., who is the youngest, is a graduate of the state university and now follows the profession of civil engineering in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married Eve I. Dills and they have three sons: Henry K., Philip M. and John T.

In his political views William H. Willcox has always been a republican, having attained his majority soon after the party was organized. He is entitled to wear the Grand Army button, for on the 5th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company A, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as duty sergeant and was mustered out July 10, 1865, as second lieutenant. Among the battles in which he participated were those that occurred in the vicinity of Vicksburg leading to the capture of that city. Mr. Willcox was made a prisoner of war at Sabine Crossroads, April 18, 1864, and was sent to Camp Ford near Tyler, Texas, where he was held until the close of hostilities. After the war he followed farming successfully for a number of years but eventually retired to enjoy a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He has ever commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and has a very wide and favorable acquaintance in Knox county.

N. H. GOODSPEED.

N. H. Goodspeed, a well known agriculturist and stockman of Victoria township, owns one hundred and seventy acres of land on section 15, that he devotes to general farming. He was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the 14th of May, 1849, but the Goodspeed family originally came from Massachusetts. His grandfather, Nathan Goodspeed, came to the Buckeye state in his early manhood and engaged in farming. There he was subsequently married and passed the remainder of his life. The father of our subject, Daniel H. Goodspeed, was born and reared in Ohio and there he later married Miss Martha Wingett who was a native of the same state. They spent the early years of their domestic life in the vicinity where they had always resided, but they later disposed of their interests there and, in 1855, came to Illinois. Upon their arrival in the state they located on the farm where their son, N. H., now lives and there the mother passed away in 1856 and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Victoria. The father survived her for many years, his death occurring in Victoria, in 1891, at the age of seventy years. They always attended the Congregational church and his political



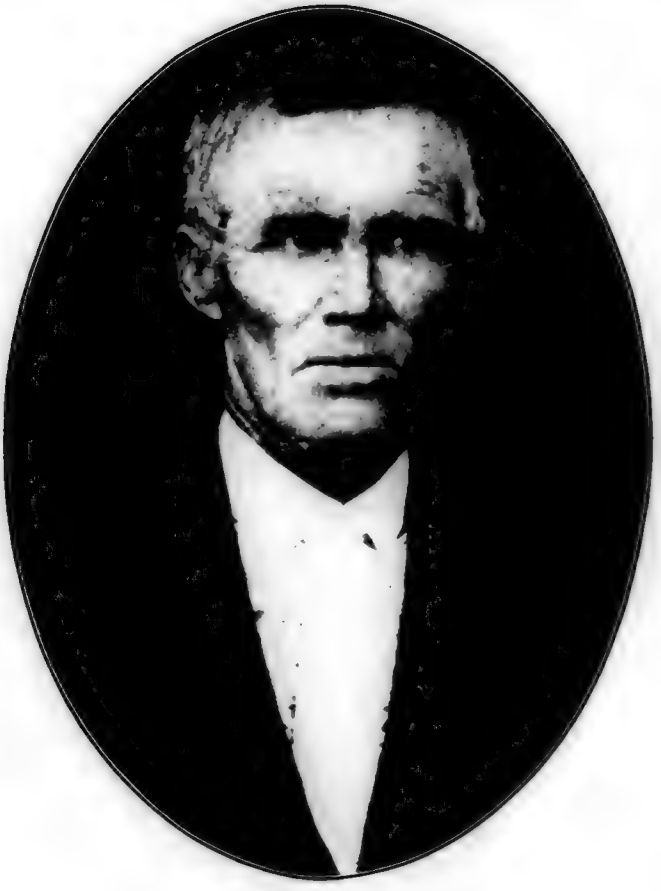
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DANIEL H. GOODSPEED

support Mr. Goodspeed gave to the republican party. He was a public-spirited man and always took much interest in township affairs, serving for several years as road commissioner. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Goodspeed numbered six, all of whom were born in Ohio. They are as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of J. B. Cochran, of Lynn township; Georgiana, who married G. W. Short, residing in Lynn township; John Oliver, who makes his home with his brother, N. H.; he, whose name stands at the head of this sketch; Eunice, the widow of Orlando Short, of Galva, Illinois; and Eleanor, who is deceased.

N. H. Goodspeed was only a lad of six years when he came to Victoria township with his parents and he has since passed practically his entire life on the farm where he is now residing. His early years were not unlike those of other lads reared in the country during the pioneer period. He attended the district school until he had mastered the common branches, during which time he also assisted with the work about the farm. He subsequently gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits and after attaining his manhood took over the management of the homestead, to the further cultivation and improvement of which he has ever since devoted his energies. He engages in general farming but makes a specialty of raising horses, cattle and hogs, and has met with success in his undertakings. His farm is well improved and under high cultivation and is fully equipped with all modern conveniences and appliances, deemed essential to the successful pursuits of agriculture.

Mr. Goodspeed married Miss Ruth Young, a native of Knox county and a daughter of John Young, and to them was born one son, Fred N., who is now living in California. He married Emma Strom, who is deceased, and they had three children: Gladys, Wayne Stodard and Vance, who are living with Mr. and Mrs. Goodspeed.

The political allegiance of Mr. Goodspeed is given to the republican party, but he has never held any township office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held all of the chairs in the Victoria lodge; he also belongs to the Masonic order, being affiliated with the lodge at Victoria. In addition to his fine farm and other interests, Mr. Goodspeed is a stockholder in the Victoria Mutual Telephone Company. He has applied himself intelligently and industriously to the development of his undertakings and his efforts have been rewarded correspondingly, his prosperity being recognized by his friends as the well merited dividend from his long years of toil and self-denial.

PROFESSOR ISAAC AUGUSTUS PARKER.

Professor Isaac Augustus Parker, emeritus professor of Greek of Lombard College, ranked throughout the period of his active connection with educational interests as one of the foremost educators of Illinois. He is now enjoying a well merited rest at the age of eighty-six years. His has largely been the ideal age that grows stronger and better mentally and physically as the years go by and gives out of the rich stores of its wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. He was born in South Woodstock, Vermont, December 31,

1825, a son of Isaac and Lucia (Wood) Parker, who were also natives of Woodstock. Their family numbered but two children, the elder being a daughter, Elvira, who became the wife of Loyal M. Wood and died in South Woodstock at an advanced age. Professor Parker is a descendant of James Parker, who came from England and finally settled at Groton, Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather was Eleazer Parker, who lived in Mansfield, Connecticut, whence he removed to Vermont, settling in South Woodstock. He was a farmer by occupation and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, responding to the Lexington alarm, at which time he left the plow and gave valued aid to the country in her struggle for independence. He wedded Mary Royce and they reared a large family, including: Eleazer; Isaac; Elizabeth, who married Charles McKenzie; Ruth, who became the wife of William Prior; Mary, who gave her hand in marriage to Humphrey Rood; Lydia, who married David Aiken and lived in Chautauqua county, New York; Lavina, who first became the wife of William Benton and subsequently married Platt Benedict, who was the founder of Norwalk, Ohio; Sarah, who married Elias Smith; and Lucy, who gave her hand in marriage to Oliver Kendall. Eleazer and Mary (Royce) Parker, the parents of this family, lived to the ages of seventy-three and eighty-one years respectively. In tracing the ancestry of Professor Parker in the maternal line it is found that he had four ancestors who were passengers on the Mayflower, namely: John Tilley and his daughter, Elizabeth Tilley; John Howland; and George Soule. The Wood family originated in England but Henry Wood, the first of the ancestors in that line, came from Holland, as did his wife, who bore the maiden name of Abigail Jenney.

The maternal grandfather of Professor Parker was Joseph Wood, a native of Middleboro, Massachusetts, who made farming his life work. He lived for some time at South Woodstock and his death occurred at that place. He served in several campaigns during the Revolutionary war. He married Mrs. William Gray, a widow, who bore the maiden name of Bethiah Palmer. His death occurred when he was sixty-five years of age, while his wife lived to be more than eighty years of age. Their children were Joseph, Jr., Benjamin Palmer, Samuel, Ira, Ora, Erastus and Lucia. The last named became the wife of Isaac Parker and the mother of Professor Parker of this review. Isaac Parker was reared to farm life and also learned the trades of a shoemaker and tanner, in early life but afterward withdrew from those trades and devoted the greater part of his days to general farming. He held the office of selectman and was also justice of the peace. He likewise served as captain of a company of the state militia and was in command of the company that escorted General Lafayette into Woodstock when he made his visit to America more than a quarter of a century after the Revolutionary war. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist church. He died in South Woodstock when about eighty-six years of age and his wife survived him for a time, passing away at the age of eighty-seven.

Professor Parker was reared in South Woodstock, Vermont, and attended Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1853. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1855 and the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Buchtel College in 1892. He took up the profession of teaching and for five years was principal of the Orleans

Institute at Glover, Vermont. On the expiration of that period he came to Galesburg as professor of ancient languages in Lombard University and such was his ability as an instructor that his services were retained by the college until 1908, when he resigned because of the weight of years. He contributed much to the success of Lombard, his instruction being an important element in the upbuilding of the school.

On the 18th of February, 1856, Professor Parker was married to Miss Sarah A. Labaree, a daughter of William and Parthena (Whitmore) Labaree. Mrs. Parker was a great-great-granddaughter of Peter Labaree, who was taken captive by the Indians at Charlestown, New Hampshire, and sent to Canada, where he was afterward released. The Rev. Benjamin Labaree, for many years president of Middlebury College, was a cousin of her father, William Labaree. The latter was born in New Hampshire and devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits. He married Parthena Whitmore and their children were John Wesley; Ralph; William H.; Charles K.; Benjamin Franklin; Sarah Ann; Harriet; Adeline; and Louisa, who became the wife of Ira Thompson and died many years ago. Of these, Sarah Ann became the wife of Professor Parker. She was born in Weathersfield, Vermont, in 1827, and died in Galesburg, in 1889, when sixty-two years of age. She held membership in the Universalist church and was a lady of many admirable characteristics and qualities. By her marriage she became the mother of two children but the daughter, Izah Tenney, died in Banning, California, in 1891. She had been a teacher in the public schools of Galesburg and also in Lombard College. The son, William Augustus, a civil engineer by profession, is now chief engineer of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway and has his office in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Professor Parker's life record is largely a familiar one to the residents of Galesburg, for he has so long made his home in their midst. Well descended and well bred, his tastes are innately those of refinement and culture and his influence has always been given on the side of progress and advancement. He has stood for the highest ideals in educational work and while instructing pupils in the "dead" languages he has also kept before them the living issues of the day in his efforts to prepare those under his instruction for the practical and responsible duties of life. His influence, exerted consciously or unconsciously, has ever been a force for good in the lives of those with whom he has come in contact.

WILLIAM S. WILLIAMSON, M. D.

Dr. William S. Williamson, a well known and successful representative of the medical profession in Knox county, has continuously practiced at Galesburg for more than two decades. His birth occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of August, 1848, his parents being Hiram and Lydia (Pierce) Williamson. The father was born in Virginia, on the 12th of May, 1800, while the mother's birth occurred in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of May, 1810. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Hiram and Martha (McClellan) Williamson, were planters of Virginia and were representatives of

old families of that state. Hiram Williamson, Jr., the father of Dr. Williamson, was engaged in business as a lumber contractor and also owned large timber tracts in western Pennsylvania. In 1856 he came west and took up his abode in Henry county, Illinois, there devoting his attention to general agricultural pursuits with excellent success. The last few years of his life were spent in honorable retirement at Orion, Henry county, Illinois, where his demise occurred on the 18th of July, 1884. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and while living in the east served as justice of the peace and also as a member of the school board. In early manhood he was a member of the Society of Friends but after locating in the west affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, acting therein as class leader and also as a member of the board of stewards. It was on the 4th of May, 1828, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, that he had wedded Miss Lydia Pierce, who passed away in May, 1900. Unto them were born ten children, as follows: Jacob, who was killed in the battle of Vicksburg while a member of the Union army, serving in Company D, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry; Eliza Jane, who is also deceased; Hiram F., living at Central City, Nebraska; Sarah and Joseph, both of whom have passed away; Lydia, the wife of Smith F. Purdy, of Abingdon, Illinois; James, deceased; William S., of this review; F. Nettie, who gave her hand in marriage to Samuel McGee and resides in Aurora, Nebraska; and Sevena C., the wife of Aaron Elder, residing in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

William S. Williamson obtained his early education in the public schools of Henry county, Illinois, later attended Prairie Home Academy and subsequently continued his studies in Grinnell College of Iowa. He next read medicine under the direction of Dr. John N. McKelvey, of Orion, Illinois, and afterward entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1875. Locating for the practice of medicine at Rio, Knox county, Illinois, he there remained for eight years and then removed to Aurora, Nebraska, where he followed his profession for six years. On the expiration of that period he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, completing the full course in 1889. In that year he opened an office at Galesburg, Illinois, and this city has since remained the scene of his professional labors, his success in the administration of remedial agencies and the restoration of health insuring him a constantly growing and highly remunerative patronage.

There is also a military chapter in the life history of Dr. Williamson, for at the time of the Civil war he enlisted as a member of Company B, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining with that command as a private for three years.

On the 29th of April, 1875, Dr. Williamson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Burns Cook, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 4th of August, 1860, her parents being Alexander and Mary (Burns) Cook, of Mercer county, Illinois. The father was a native of the Isle of Arran, off the coast of Scotland, while the mother was born in the Scotch highlands. They were married in Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1862, locating in Lynn, Henry county, Illinois, where Alexander Cook followed farming. His last days were spent in honorable retirement at Swedona, Illinois, where both he and his wife passed away. In politics he was a republican, while his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as a deacon, elder and

trustee. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Williamson were born four children, namely: Winfield Howard, who is a resident of Desmet, Idaho; Jean Burns, the wife of Dr. John C. Murchison; Nellie, deceased; and Bessie, who is at home.

At the polls Dr. Williamson supports the men and measures of the republican party, believing firmly in its principles. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen and the Red Men. Both he and his wife belong to the Central Congregational church and take an active and helpful part in its work. Genial in disposition, unobtrusive and unassuming, he is patient under adverse criticism and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent.

DAVID B. EDWARDS.

David B. Edwards, who for fifteen years has been a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, his run being from Galesburg to Quincy, has throughout his entire life been connected with railway service and his efficiency and faithfulness are indicated in the fact that he has always remained with the one road. He was born in Henderson county, Illinois, three miles south of Kirkwood, on the 1st of May, 1862, a grandson of John Edwards, who was of Welsh birth and lineage and came to the United States at the time of the Revolutionary war with the British army but deserted from its ranks and joined the colonial forces, his sympathy being with the troops who were struggling for independence. He located in Belmont county, Ohio, where his remaining days were passed.

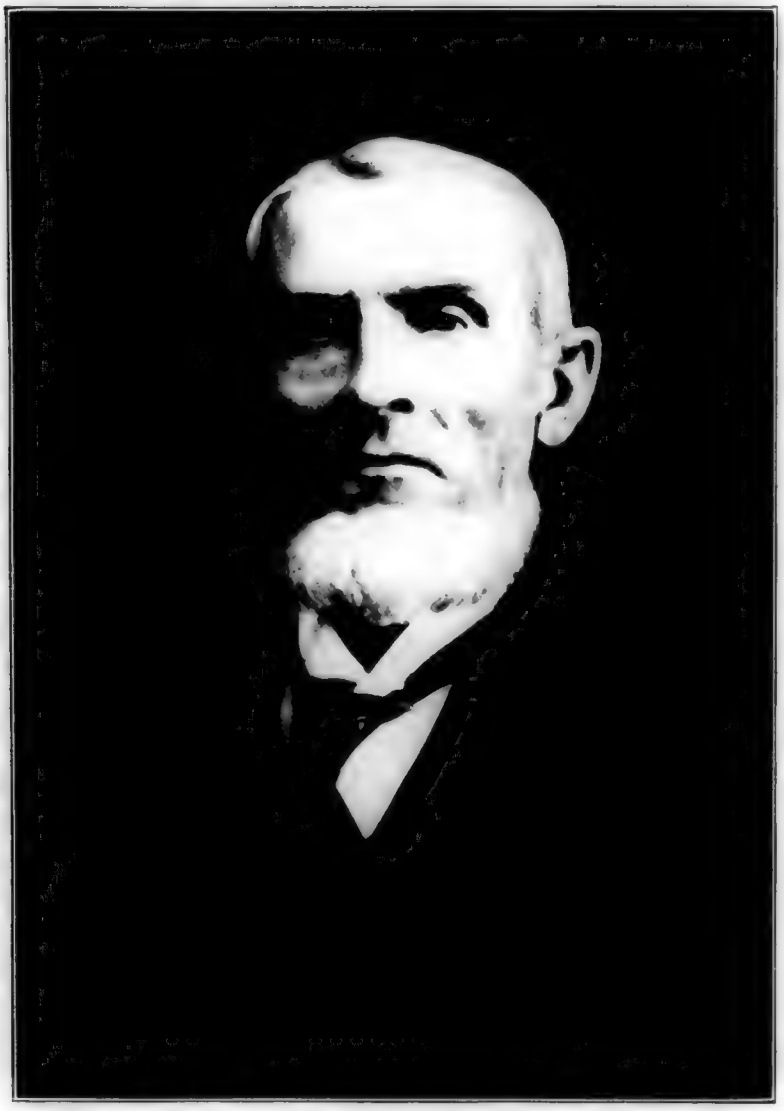
The parents of David B. Edwards were Thomas R. and Susan (Cook) Edwards, both of whom were natives of Belmont county, Ohio, the father having been born on the 29th of November, 1820, and the mother on the 21st of August, 1827. Both were educated there and their marriage was celebrated in their native county on the 25th of February, 1854. The father was a blacksmith by trade and in the fall of 1860 came to Illinois, driving across the country to Henderson county, where he secured a tract of land and engaged in farming. Year after year he devoted his attention to the cultivation of the fields until his death which occurred June 5, 1895. His widow survived him for eleven years and passed away October 27, 1906. They were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they were actively and helpfully interested, Mr. Edwards serving as one of the church trustees. In politics he was a republican and served as township trustee, as road commissioner and as school director, faithfully discharging his duties and also giving active and helpful support to every measure and movement intended for the public good. Unto him and his wife were born six children: John Walter, a railway conductor on the Rock Island Railroad, now living at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Orloff D., a farmer of Sumner county, Kansas; Stephen C., who also follows farming in Sumner county; David B.; Charles H., living on the old homestead in Henderson county; and Emma F., a twin sister of Charles, and now the wife of John W. Gordon, of Hooker, Oklahoma.

David B. Edwards has spent his entire life in Illinois and is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. In starting out in life on his own account he secured a position as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, serving in that capacity until promoted to the position of conductor on the 2d of February, 1896. He has since served in that capacity, his run being from Galesburg to Quincy, and his loyalty, capability and faithfulness are indicated in his long retention in the position.

On the 15th of July, 1885, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Ervin, who was born August 23, 1866, at Statesville, North Carolina, a daughter of Claude P. and Jane (Morrison) Ervin, of Biggsville, Illinois. Her father was born June 16, 1843, in Iredell county, North Carolina, and enlisted for service in the Confederate army under Colonel Vance, serving as a private in the cavalry for three years and six months. He removed with his family to Biggsville during the early girlhood of Mrs. Edwards, who was there educated. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Walter Earl, who was born in Biggsville, October 4, 1886, and died August 27, 1887; and Gertrude May, who was born in Biggsville, February 17, 1888, and is living with her parents. It was in 1885 that Mr. Edwards removed to Galesburg and in 1907 he erected the residence which he and his family now occupy. He still holds membership in the Odd Fellows lodge at Biggsville and belongs to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Lodge No. 24, at Galesburg. His political indorsement is given to the republican party but he has no desire or aspiration for public office and its rewards. His wife is a member of the Baptist church and during the twenty-six years of their residence in the city they have made many friends.

ALBERT W. TAPPER.

Albert W. Tapper, a successful and representative agriculturist of Ontario township, was born in Osco, Henry county, Illinois, on the 5th of December, 1871, his parents being Erick G. and Christina (Carlson) Tapper, who were natives of Tjarstad, Estergetlan and Hoena, Sweden, respectively. The father was born on November 13, 1831, and at the age of twenty-six years came to the United States to seek his fortune in the agricultural district of the Middle West, heretofore having spent his time in military training and agricultural pursuits. He settled first at New Sweden, Iowa, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Andover, Illinois, and located upon a farm near Osco. At this place he became the owner of two hundred acres of valuable land, which he successfully cultivated until 1889, when he removed to Ontario township, Knox county, settling upon the farm, on which his son, A. W. Tapper, now resides. This farm, which consisted of two hundred and seventy-one and a half acres, was his home until his death, on the 23d of July, 1902, at the age of seventy years. In politics he was a stanch and enthusiastic republican and he held mem-



ERICK TAPPER



A. W. TAPPER AND FAMILY

bership in the Swedish Lutheran church at Andover, Illinois. In 1867 he was married to Christina Carlson, whose birth occurred on the 1st of January, 1840. She left her native land for the United States in 1854 and resided with an aunt near Orion, Illinois, until her marriage. She is now residing at Woodhull, Illinois.

Albert W. Tapper spent his early years at home, assisting his father and attending the common schools in the acquirement of an education. At twenty-one years of age he began attending Brown's Business College at Galesburg during the winter months, although he still spent much time working on the farm. He began his independent career in the spring of 1897, when he went to Monmouth and engaged in the laundry business, which he conducted during the following four or five years. After this, for a similar length of time, he was in the employ of the Kingman Plow Company at Peoria, before again engaging in agricultural pursuits, at first for three years, on an eighty acre tract owned by Joe Cox, Sr., and later, in the spring of 1908, on the homestead where his mother needed his assistance. He has the entire farm under cultivation and is carrying on general farming most profitably in addition to feeding cattle and hogs. In the few years in which he has been thus engaged, he has given his attention almost exclusively to his farm and has shown his ability to equip it and operate it scientifically and profitably. Among the later improvements which he has added is the silo, which has a capacity of one hundred and twenty tons.

In September, 1898, Mr. Tapper was married to Miss Millie Samuelson, a daughter of Olaf and Christina Samuelson, both of whom were natives of Sweden and are now deceased. Mrs. Tapper was born March 15, 1871, in Woodhull and spent the greater part of her childhood in that town, where she was prominent socially and in the Lutheran church. Her death occurred on October 21, 1907, when she was thirty-six years and seven months of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Tapper two children were born, namely: Elsie Marie, who is thirteen years of age and who is residing with her father and attending school; and Ruby Emelia, whose death occurred on the 11th of March, 1909.

In politics Mr. Tapper is a republican and takes an active interest in public affairs, having served for the last few years as district clerk of Ontario Township Centennial School District No. 22. He holds stock in the Woodhull and Oneida grain elevators and is also a stockholder in the Woodhull State Bank. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Woodhull and the Modern Woodmen of America, of that place, associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his life.

WILLIAM ALBERT GEBHART.

William Albert Gebhart has been engaged in teaming in Galesburg for forty years and during half of that time has conducted a wholesale and retail hay and straw business. He is a native of Knox county, where he was born on a farm in Henderson township, on the 27th of August, 1855. The father, Allen Gebhart, a son of Kentucky, where he was reared, engaged in agricultural pursuits after concluding his schooling. At Pleasant Hill church, Taylor county, that state, on the 12th of February, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza

Feather, also a native of the Blue Grass state, in which they continued to reside until 1850, when they came to Illinois, settling on a farm in Henderson township, this county. Mr. Gebhart devoted his energies to the improvement and cultivation of this place until 1869, when with his wife and family he removed to Galesburg. Here he followed the occupations of lathing and plastering during the remainder of his active life, passing away in 1889, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother is still living and is now in her eightieth year, having been born in Taylor county, Kentucky, on February 20, 1832. Mr. Gebhart was a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he fought as a member of one of the first regiments that left Louisville. In politics he was a stanch republican. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Gebhart numbered eight children, as follows: Mary and John, both of whom are deceased; Henry, who was killed in a railroad accident; William Albert, of this review; David, who is a resident of McDermott, Idaho; Edward, deceased; Lulu, the wife of Henry Hunt, of Kearney, Nebraska; and Richard, who is a resident of Ogden, Iowa. The paternal grandparents were Thomas and Nellie (Robbins) Gebhart, natives of Virginia and of Campbellsville, Taylor county, Kentucky, respectively. They were among the early settlers of Knox county, passing away in Henderson township at a ripe old age. He was a blacksmith by trade and continued to follow this occupation until age compelled his retirement from regular work. They had three daughters and four sons: Rachel; Jane; Sarah; John; Allen, the father of William Albert Gebhart; Thomas and William. The family is of German extraction, the great-grandfather of William Albert Gebhart having emigrated to the colonies when he was a lad of fourteen years, prior to the Revolution. He grew to manhood in this country and gave his services to the land of his adoption in its struggle for independence. In the maternal line, William Albert Gebhart is descended from old colonial southern families. His grandparents, John and Polly (Harp) Feather, removed from Niles, North Carolina, to Kentucky, locating in Taylor county, where they died at the ages of ninety-four and eighty-three years respectively. They were the parents of ten children, the eldest of whom, Eliza, was the mother of our subject, the others being: Catherine, who died when young; Elvira; Albert; John; Reuben; William; Mary; Louisa; and Rial.

The education of William Albert Gebhart began in the district school, in the vicinity of his father's farm, until he was ten years of age, and was completed in the public schools of Galesburg. In his sixteenth year he laid aside his textbooks and began earning his own living. The first work that offered happened to be teaming, and now for forty years he has continued to be identified with this business. About twenty years ago he began dealing in hay and straw, and as this venture proved to be remunerative he has ever since followed it in connection with his teaming business. Mr. Gebhart is a practical man, enterprising and industrious, and has met with good success in his undertakings, owing to his close application, unceasing effort and good judgment.

On the 4th of March, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Feather, a daughter of Albert and Diema (Wilson) Feather, and a native of Kentucky, her birth having occurred in Taylor county, on the 25th of February, 1862. Her parents were also natives of the Blue Grass state, whence they moved to Illinois in 1883, locating in Knox county. They are now residents

of Galesburg. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Feather: Mary, now Mrs. Gebhart; Ermine; Emmett, who is deceased; Olive; John; and Timothy. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Gebhart were John and Polly (Harp) Feather, and in the maternal line she is descended from Robert and Nellie (Colvin) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhart are the parents of five children: Leroy, who died in infancy; Charles, who was eleven years of age at the time of his death; Harry, who graduated from the high school and Knox College and is now studying medicine at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; Erminie, a graduate of the high school and Brown's Business College, who is now employed as stenographer in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in this city; and Bessie, who died when she was eleven years of age.

His political franchise Mr. Gebhart exercises in support of the men and measures of the democratic party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and both he and Mrs. Gebhart hold membership in the Baptist church, and number among its congregation many close friends. Mr. Gebhart has always led a rather unobtrusive life, but he is a man of tireless energy, clear judgment and foresight and has quietly advanced his interests during the long period of his business career, until he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community.

JOHN B. McAULEY.

John B. McAuley, a well known civil engineer and contractor of Galesburg, who has twice been city engineer, was born here, on the 18th of November, 1863. His parents are Thomas and Margaret (Mulqueney) McAuley, natives of Ireland, the father's birth having occurred in County Antrim, on the 2d of February, 1832, and that of the mother in County Clare. When a young man Thomas McAuley emigrated to the United States, locating in Galesburg in 1854. Here he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in the capacity of foreman of track construction. He subsequently went to Iowa, settling on a farm in Lee county, to the further development of which he devoted his energies until 1884. In the latter year he disposed of his property and returned to Galesburg, again entering the service of the "Q." He continued in that employ as assistant foreman of the yards until 1904, when he withdrew from active work and is now living retired at No. 649 South Academy street. The mother is also living. They are both communicants of the Roman Catholic church and belong to the parish of St. Patrick. Ever since granted the right of franchise Mr. McAuley has given his support to the democratic party and although he never aspired to public office, has always taken an active interest in all political affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. McAuley there have been born six children, the eldest of whom is our subject. The others are as follows: Thomas Francis, who is living in Chicago; Mary, the wife of W. G. Mathews; Margaret, who is at home; Charles H., of Galesburg; and Grace, who is also at home. The parents were married in Galesburg.

The education of John B. McAuley was obtained in the public school and also a private school conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey. Upon attaining

his majority in 1884 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He was first assigned duty on the tracks and in the switch yard, his first promotion being to the civil engineer department, and in October, 1884, he was appointed assistant to F. J. Allen, division engineer, in the capacity of chain and rodman in the engineer department. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the division engineer's office, remaining in this position until March, 1891, when he resigned to assume the responsibilities of city engineer. He was appointed to this office by Mayor Forrest F. Cooke, his term expiring in 1893, and in May of that year he went to Canton, this state, where he was engaged until the following May as city engineer for that city. Upon his return to Galesburg he established an office and took contracts for construction work of various kinds, principally brick pavements, sewers, waterworks and also in both concrete and brick masonry. In 1901 he was again appointed city engineer by Mayor William O. R. Bradley, but upon the expiration of his term of office he once more gave his undivided attention to his private interests. Mr. McAuley has laid, or has had direct charge of construction, as engineer, of the greater portion of the pavement in Galesburg and has contracted for and laid all of the better class of pavement such as that to be found on Mary street, Chamber street, E. Losey street, Seminary street and Prairie street. He has also built the brick and steel bridges and the reinforced concrete bridge over Cedar Fork creek. His building operations and concrete work have been of a most important character and indicate his position as a prominent representative of industrial activity in Galesburg. In 1895 he completed and published a new map of the city and he also has received at different times contracts on the city waterworks plant. Mr. McAuley has become quite well known in this portion of the state through his contracts on pavements, sewers, waterworks, railroads and bridges, and in addition to the work already mentioned he paved a number of streets and alleys in Kewanee, Illinois. He is a practical man and does his work thoroughly and efficiently, giving his close personal supervision to every contract assigned him.

On the 17th of November, 1897, Mr. McAuley was married to Miss Elizabeth Frances Connolly, a daughter of Terence and Ellen Connolly of this city. Mrs. McAuley was born May 28, 1867, and departed this life at her home at No. 649 South Academy street, on the 2d of September, 1901. She was a consistent member of St. Patrick's Catholic church to which Mr. McAuley also belongs. To them were born twin sons, John Thomas and Robert Francis, whose birth occurred on the 3d of July, 1900. Mr. McAuley belongs to the Galesburg Club and the Elks Club and has most cordial relations with many of the members of those organizations. In his political views he is a republican and while he has firm faith in the party, he has never sought nor desired office save the one which he held and which was in the strict path of his profession. His support of progressive municipal affairs, however has been a factor in general progress and improvement. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernable. Since starting out in life in a humble capacity he has made continuous advancement, wisely utilizing his time, talents and opportunities and correctly judging of life's contacts and experiences. Early in his business career he recognized the fact that there is no royal road to wealth, but that advancement and success must depend upon the worth of an individual's work to his

fellowmen. He has always held to high standards and whether in the execution of public or private contracts has ever given adequate return for value received. Moreover he has cultivated skill and efficiency which have won for him a leading place among the prominent representatives of his profession in this part of Illinois.

WALTER D. DELONG.

Walter D. DeLong, who has been conducting a transfer and storage business in Galesburg for the past nine years, was born on a farm at Center Point, three and a half miles northeast of this city, on the 29th of July, 1865. His parents were Marshall and Mary (Harding) DeLong, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of the state of New York. Three children were born to them as follows: Walter D., our subject; Mary, the wife of C. R. Neeley of Sparta township; and Harriet, who married Addison Hasty, of Seattle, Washington. At the age of ten years, Marshall DeLong accompanied his parents on their removal from Vermont to Illinois, their destination being Knox county. The family arrived late in the fall of 1836 and spent their first winter in old Henderson, but in the spring they located on a farm in Sparta township. There Marshall DeLong completed his education and was reared to manhood. Always having had his energies directed along agricultural lines, when old enough to choose a vocation, naturally he adopted the one in which he felt he was most likely to succeed. He subsequently purchased a farm at Center Point that he operated until 1886, when he was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until his death on the 29th of January, 1892, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother survived for five years thereafter, passing away at the same age. Mr. DeLong always took an active interest in all public affairs, and was for many years postmaster at Center Point, and he also efficiently served as justice of the peace and was at one time a member of the board of supervisors. All matters of an agricultural nature interested him and he was one of the enthusiastic members of the county agricultural board for several years, of which he was president. The paternal grandparents were Julius and Juliana (Sanford) DeLong, also natives of Vermont, who died on the old homestead in Sparta township, at an advanced age. They had one son and two daughters: Marshall, Mary and Harriet. The maternal grandparents were also pioneers of Knox county, having located on a farm in the vicinity of Cherry Grove, near Abingdon, in the early days. She passed away in middle life, but the grandfather, James Harding, was ninety-nine at the time of his death. Six children were born to them: the mother of our subject; Ann; Roderick, who was a captain in the Civil war; Lucinda and Nett.

The boyhood and youth of Walter D. DeLong were passed on his father's farm in Sparta township, where the family had then resided for nearly forty years. In the acquirement of his early education he attended the district school, but he later supplemented this by a business course in one of the commercial colleges. He subsequently returned to the home place in the operation of which he assisted until his father became superintendent of the poor farm in 1886, when

he took over the management of the homestead. He continued to operate the entire farm until after the death of his father in 1892, when he inherited one hundred and one and a half acres, that he cultivated together with some land he rented from the other heirs. In 1902, Mr. DeLong disposed of his property and came to Galesburg and embarked in the business he is still conducting. He was first associated with Ralph Belden, but for the past six years he has been in partnership with E. B. Ogden.

On the 5th of June, 1889, Mr. DeLong was united in marriage with Miss Genevieve Ferris, who passed away on January 12, 1902. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. (Carpenter) Ferris, the former of whom was a native of the state of Ohio. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. DeLong, as follows: Earl, Harold, Clarice and Lorenzo. The mother was a most estimable Christian woman and held membership in the Congregational church. On the 27th of April, 1904, Mr. DeLong married Mrs. Margaret Wilson, whose maiden name was Riley, the widow of Elliott Wilson, by whom she had four children: William; James, who died at the age of fifteen years; Elliott; and Kenneth.

Mr. DeLong is a member of the Congregational church, and he is also affiliated with the Galesburg Club. He was a member of the executive board of Knox county agricultural association for thirteen years, and its treasurer for one year. His political support he gives to the republican party, but he has never held any office save that of school director while he was residing in Sparta township. He is one of the capable business men of Galesburg, where he has conducted his transactions in a highly creditable manner and is in every way regarded as a worthy representative of one of Knox county's estimable pioneer families.

C. W. ROE.

C. W. Roe successfully operates a finely equipped farm of three hundred and forty-two acres on sections 16 and 17 in Indian Point township, Knox county, nor far distant from his birthplace, section 20 of this township. The date of his birth was March 1, 1867. He is the son of T. H. and Lucinda (Stephenson) Roe. His early education C. W. Roe received in the Hunt district schools after which he attended Hedding College and the Dixon Normal school at Dixon, Illinois. When twenty-four years old he left home and began farming for himself on section 16, where he bought one hundred and seventy acres of land. This remained his home until January of the present year, when he removed to the farm on which he is now residing. The home is handsome and well constructed and thoroughly modern in all its appointments and the farm buildings also are substantial and equipped with every needed device for efficient farming and stock-raising, since Mr. Roe is extensively engaged in both of these occupations.

Mrs. C. W. Roe, who was formerly Miss Eva May Shaw, was married to Mr. Roe, February 22, 1900. She was born in Cedar township, Knox county, a daughter of Philip and Selecta (Morse) Shaw. Her parents, who are both dead, were among the New England settlers of Knox county, her father having



MR. AND MRS. C. W. ROE

he took over the management of the homestead. He continued to operate the entire farm until after the death of his father in 1892, when he inherited one hundred and one and a half acres, that he cultivated together with some land he rented from the other heirs. In 1902, Mr. DeLong disposed of his property and came to Galesburg and embarked in the business he is still conducting. He was first associated with Ralph Belden, but for the past six years he has been in partnership with E. B. Ogden.

On the 5th of June, 1889, Mr. DeLong was united in marriage with Miss Genevieve Ferris, who passed away on January 12, 1902. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. (Carpenter) Ferris, the former of whom was a native of the state of Ohio. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. DeLong, as follows: Earl, Harold, Clarice and Lorenzo. The mother was a most estimable Christian woman and held membership in the Congregational church. On the 27th of April, 1904, Mr. DeLong married Mrs. Margaret Wilson, whose maiden name was Riley, the widow of Elliott Wilson, by whom she had four children: William; James, who died at the age of fifteen years; Elliott; and Kenneth.

Mr. DeLong is a member of the Congregational church, and he is also affiliated with the Galesburg Club. He was a member of the executive board of Knox county agricultural association for thirteen years, and its treasurer for one year. His political support he gives to the republican party, but he has never held any office save that of school director while he was residing in Sparta township. He is one of the capable business men of Galesburg, where he has conducted his transactions in a highly creditable manner and is in every way regarded as a worthy representative of one of Knox county's estimable pioneer families.

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MR. AND MRS. C. W. ROE

been a native of Maine and her mother a native of Massachusetts. They were married in the east and later settled in Indian Point township, where Mr. Shaw followed agricultural pursuits until his death on March 20, 1905. His wife's death occurred seventeen years earlier, on February 27, 1888.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roe were born four children, as follows: Lucile V., born December 11, 1901; Mildred S., born May 11, 1902; Marjorie, born February 26, 1905; and Delwyn Truman, born July 13, 1911. Mr. Roe votes the republican ticket but has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Abingdon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roe are loyal supporters of the Congregational church and possess a large circle of friends in Abingdon and the neighboring communities.

ANDREW F. McCORNACK.

While living retired in Galesburg, Andrew F. McCornack is still interested in agricultural pursuits as the owner of three hundred and twenty-five acres of valuable land in Knox county, from which he derives a substantial annual income. While an active factor in the world's work he engaged in general farming and his diligence and intelligently directed industry were manifest in the excellent results that attended his labors, bringing him the handsome competence that now enables him to live retired. He was born in Knox county, August 14, 1839, and is, therefore, one of its oldest residents in years of continuous connection with this part of the state. His parents were Samuel and Jeannette (Tait) McCornack, who were natives of Scotland and were three months in making the trip from that country to Illinois, spending two months on the sea and the remainder of the time in crossing the country, journeying by canal and by wagon. The father was from Kirkcudbrightshire and it was in the year 1839 that he brought his family to the new world. He was a son of John McCornack, who also came to Knox county with his son and passed away here a short time afterward. He made his home with his son Andrew and died at a very advanced age. His wife, Mrs. McCornack, has long since passed away. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a lifelong resident of Scotland and following his death, his widow came to the new world, spending her last days in Knox county, her remains being interred in the John Knox cemetery. She had a small family, including Mrs. McQuie, Jeannette and William. In the family of John McCornack, the paternal grandfather, were the following children: Samuel, Robert, Andrew, John, William, James, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, and Helen.

After crossing the Atlantic and making the long journey overland to Illinois, at a period when there were no railroads in this state, Samuel McCornack settled in Persifer township, where he took up the occupation of farming, purchasing thirty acres of land. Subsequently he removed to Copley township, establishing his home near Oneida, in 1852, and there he died when seventy-two years of age. His wife survived him for two or three years and was eighty-four years of age at the time of her demise. Both were Presbyterians in religious faith and he became a charter member of the John Knox church, in which he long served as elder, taking an active and helpful part in promoting the church work. He also held various township offices and for many years filled the posi-

tion of supervisor. In his family were four children, William, Margaret, James L. and Andrew F.

The last named was reared in Persifer township, amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, for Knox county was then a frontier district, in which comparatively little settlement had been made. He, therefore, became a factor in the early progress and improvement here and until his fifteenth year spent his time upon his father's farm, attending the district schools and also pursuing his education for a short period in Monmouth College. He then resumed the occupation of farming, which he has followed throughout his entire life and in which he is still engaged although now seventy-two years of age. He continued to assist in the cultivation of the old place until his marriage, when he established his home on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Copley township. This he improved and cultivated year after year, making his home upon that farm until 1895, when he removed to Galesburg, to occupy the present fine residence which he had erected the previous year. From here he has since supervised his agricultural interests and is now the owner of three hundred and twenty-five acres of rich and valuable land, which returns to him a gratifying annual income.

On the 24th of May, 1876, Andrew F. McCornack was united in marriage to Miss Ella B. Brown, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, November 26, 1845, a daughter of Robert and Jean (Carruthers) Brown. Her paternal grandfather was David Brown, who was married in Scotland, November 20, 1812, to Euphemia Fletcher. He was then twenty years of age, having been born in Berwickshire, Scotland, October 6, 1792, while his wife was born in Selkirkshire, June 1, 1788. Their children were Agnes, Robert, Walter and Magdalene. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. McCornack was John Carruthers, who wedded Mary Bell. They lived in Chillicothe, Ohio, coming there from Scotland with their children, and later were residents of Greene county, Ohio. They died when well advanced in years. Their family included Thomas, Sarah, Jean, William, James, Mary and Robert.

The parents of Mrs. McCornack were natives of Scotland and the father was only four years of age when brought by his parents to the United States, while the mother came in her teens. They were reared in Chillicothe, Ohio, and were married there, and their last days were passed in Greene county, the father dying in 1885, when seventy-four years of age, and the mother passing away in 1849. They had six children, of whom three reached maturity: John C., who is now living in Jamestown, Ohio; Thomas, of Coshocton, Ohio; and Ella, now Mrs. McCornack. Following the death of the mother the father afterward married again, his second wife being Margaret McCornack. They had a family of six children, of whom two reached adult age; Euphemia A., the wife of Warren Garrett, of Santa Cruz, California; and Andrew M. Brown, of Los Angeles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew F. McCornack have been born two sons: Walter Roy, who is a graduate of the school of Technology in Boston, where he now follows the architect's profession; and Clyde, who is a civil engineer for the Phoenix Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. The elder son married Lillian Amsden, and they have one son, Donald Amsden McCornack. The younger son wedded Mabel Robinson.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McCornack are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder. His entire life has been passed in harmony with

his professions, and principles of integrity and honor have shaped his career and made him one of the representative citizens of this county. It would be difficult to find one who has more intimate knowledge of its history, for he has lived to witness the many changes which have been wrought and which have brought the county from a wild condition to its present state of development and prosperity. Those who know him—and he has a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state—entertain for him the highest regard because his life has been well spent in devotion to duty of both a public and private character.

GEORGE H. GRAHAM.

George H. Graham, a railway conductor living in Galesburg, was born at Savannah, Georgia, July 1, 1867, and is a son of Elisha J. and Marietta (Enochs) Graham. The father was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and the mother's birth also occurred in the Blue Grass state, the natal year being 1837. Elisha Graham learned the trades of coopering and carpentering in early life and about 1866 removed to Savannah, Georgia, becoming owner of a plantation in that locality, which he conducted for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Henderson, Kentucky, where he followed the carpenter's trade for a number of years. In 1899 he became a resident of Peoria, Illinois, where he again engaged in carpentering, being thus identified with building operations up to the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1894. His widow still survives him and is now a resident of Chicago. She holds membership in the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Graham is also a member. His political views accord with the principles of the democratic party. This couple was married in Lexington, Kentucky, and unto them were born six children of whom George H. is the eldest. The others are: Carrie, Lucretia and Minnie, all now deceased; Jennie, who is living with her mother; and Thomas, who has also passed away.

George H. Graham was educated in the schools of Evansville, Indiana, and began learning dentistry with Dr. Morris of that place, with whom he continued for a year. Finding the practice of the profession not congenial, he accepted the position on the Peoria, Lincoln & Decatur Railway as a brakeman, serving in that capacity for a year. He then entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as brakeman and after two years was promoted to the position of conductor, in which capacity he has since served, now making the run between Galesburg and Quincy.

On the 23d of March, 1892, Mr. Graham was united in marriage to Miss Della Briggs, a daughter of Joshua and Mallay (Flowerree) Briggs, of Hannibal, Missouri. Mrs. Graham was born in Center, Missouri, September 27, 1872, was educated in the Louisiana (Mo.) Seminary and died on the 24th of March, 1911, leaving a son, Le Roy, who was born at Hannibal, Missouri, August 1, 1894, and survived his mother for only seven days, passing away on the 31st of March, 1911. Mr. Graham belongs to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and to the Order of Railway Conductors. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church. Practically all of his business experience has been in the line of rail-

roading and that he is capable and trustworthy is indicated in the fact that he has long been retained in the service of the company which he now represents. Perhaps no corporate interest demands greater faithfulness and loyalty on the part of its employes than do the railroads, knowing that they must safeguard the interests and lives of their patrons and long continuation in railway service is therefore incontrovertible proof of efficiency and loyalty on the part of an employe.

FRANK B. MOTT.

Frank B. Mott, one of the well known members of the state labor commission, who has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for twenty-eight years, was born in Galva, Henry county, this state, on the 24th of September, 1861. His parents were William Henry and Jane Elizabeth (Hill) Mott, both natives of Dutchess county, New York, the father's birth having occurred at Poughkeepsie, on the 15th of March, 1836, and that of the mother at Lafayette, September 18, 1836. William H. Mott, who was a blacksmith, came west in 1853, locating at Wethersfield, Illinois. He remained there for a few months then returned to Dutchess county, where he and Miss Hill were married on the 20th of January, 1854. Very soon thereafter he and his bride came to Illinois settling at Galva. There he established a shop and followed his trade during the remainder of his active life. When the call came for troops during the early days of the war he enlisted as a member of the band of the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining at the front until the close of hostilities. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Galva and there resided until his death on April 10, 1904. The mother is still living and now makes her home in Brooklyn, New York, where her three youngest sons reside. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Mott numbered five, as follows: William Irving, who was born on March 24, 1860, and died on the 9th of May, 1890; Frank B., our subject; Oscar H., who was born on the 3d of December, 1863; Walter H., whose birth occurred on June 6, 1867; and Valentine E., whose natal day was the 17th of June, 1871. In matters of religious faith the father was a Baptist and the mother a Congregationalist, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic order. He was a stanch republican in his political views, and one time served as deputy sheriff of Henry county. In the paternal line the Motts trace their family back to the early colonial days. William Henry Mott was a son of Henry, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, on February 8, 1812, and married Margaret Denton. His father was William Mott, whose natal day was the 4th of December, 1787, and he in turn was descended from William Mott, who was born July 4, 1753, and married Letitia Lasee, whose birth occurred on the 25th of May, 1755.

It was in the public schools of Galva, this state, that Frank B. Mott received his education, his student days being terminated at the age of thirteen years. He began to work out as a farm hand, but later gave up this vocation and went to work in a drug store, in Galva, where he learned the trade. On the 17th



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of January, 1883, he came to Galesburg and obtained employment as a freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He discharged the duties of this position until 1887 when he was promoted to that of conductor, and he is now, and has been for some time, running to Mendota.

On the 28th of November, 1888, Mr. Mott was married to Miss Dora Morgan, a daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Dunn) Morgan, of Gladstone, Illinois. The parents are both natives of Kentucky, the father's birth having occurred in Bracken county, that state, in the vicinity of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Mott have one daughter, Vera M., who was born at Gladstone, Illinois, October 8, 1889.

Fraternally, Mr. Mott is affiliated with the Brotherhood of Rail Trainmen, being a charter member of Galesburg Division, No. 24, in which he has held all of the offices. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Galesburg Lodge, No. 894, and the Modern Woodmen of America, Galesburg Camp No. 667; and Mrs. Mott is a member of the Advent church. His political support is given to the republicans, and he is a member of the board of supervisors. All matters affecting the welfare of the working classes engage the interest of Mr. Mott, who is a member of the Illinois State Labor Commission, and as such devotes much time and attention to those vital questions pertaining to the conditions that surround the laborer and involve society generally.

AARON GORDON HUMPHREY, M. D.

In the long years of his residence in Galesburg Dr. Aaron G. Humphrey has engaged in the practice of medicine and has also become well known in connection with his activities along horticultural lines. He resides at No. 325 Division street, in the midst of a twenty-acre fruit farm, on which he has made his home since 1890. He was born in Lancaster county, Ohio, about fourteen miles north of Columbus, July 19, 1832. His parents, Aaron Gordon and Betsey (Starr) Humphrey, were natives of Connecticut and the former when a lad of about six years accompanied his parents on their removal from the Charter Oak state to Ohio and grew to manhood in the vicinity of Columbus. There he was married and engaged in farming. He also became a local minister of the Methodist church and during the greater part of his life divided his time between agricultural pursuits and the preaching of the gospel. In 1840 he removed westward to Iowa, settling in Cedar county upon a farm two miles south of Tipton. That district was then comparatively new and unsettled and, while taking an active part in its agricultural development, he also contributed to its moral progress through his teachings as a minister of the Methodist church. Later, however, careful study led him to embrace the doctrines of the Universalist church and he was ordained as a minister of that faith in Iowa City, Iowa, preaching his own ordination sermon. He became well known as a representative of that denomination in eastern Iowa, preaching the gospel as he interpreted it to the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-seven years of age. His wife passed away when about sixty-five years of age. Politically he was a radical whig and several times served as chairman of the conventions of his

party. He also delivered many public addresses in support of the principles which he advocated and was a recognized party leader in his adopted state. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, four sons and six daughters, Lurinda, Philo D., Chester C., Aaron G., Lucinda, John W., Sophronia, Laura, Emily and Eliza.

Of this family Dr. Humphrey, the fourth in order of birth, was a young lad when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, where he continued his education as a pupil in the Congregationalist school at Davenport and afterward in the Baptist Seminary of Mount Carroll, Illinois. He also engaged in teaching for about three terms in Iowa. With his first wife he went to New York city, where both studied medicine and surgery in the Hygio-therapeutic College, from which both were graduated. They afterward opened a health institution at Lancaster, Ohio, where they practiced for several years, and then came to Galesburg, opening a similar institution in this city in the northern part of the town. About fifty years ago Dr. Humphrey removed to the Lombard fruit farm in the southeastern part of Galesburg and in connection with the conduct of his health institute also engaged extensively in horticultural pursuits, conducting his fruit farm until 1890, when he removed to his present residence—a comfortable, two-story frame dwelling, standing in the midst of a twenty-acre tract of land devoted to the raising of vegetables and fruits. Here he conducted his health institute for about ten years but since that time has practically lived retired, giving his attention only to the raising of fine fruits and fine poultry, which work he carries on through the aid of an assistant. He has ever been a close student of the scientific methods of fruit-raising and is a life member of the State Horticultural Society. His broad reading and study and his practical experience have made his opinions largely an authority upon the production of various kinds of fruit in this section. In the course of years he accumulated an extensive library on horticulture, which he has now given to two colleges.

More than a half century ago Dr. Humphrey lost his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah R. Randall and was a daughter of Richard Randall. On the 16th of February, 1868, he married Lovina Swartzendruver, a daughter of Christian and Catharine (Berges) Swartzendruver. Mrs. Humphrey was born in Wayne county, Ohio, October 11, 1844. Her maiden name indicates her German ancestry. Her paternal grandparents were Vincent and Mary (Brennemann) Swartzendruver, who spent their entire lives in Germany. Her maternal grandparents were Christian and Christina (Gingerich) Berges. The parents of Mrs. Humphrey were natives of Waldeck, Germany, and in early life came to the new world. In 1861 they removed to Davis county, Iowa, where her father died at the age of eighty-three years, while her mother reached the advanced age of eighty-eight. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom lived to adult age, namely, Susan, John, Elizabeth, Fanny, Mary, Daniel, Solomon, Rebecca, Christian and Lovina. As previously stated, the last named became the wife of Dr. Humphrey in 1868 and they have one son, Albert S., who is teaching the art of expression and public speaking in the Westport high school of Kansas City, Missouri. He is a graduate of the Columbia School of Oratory, now the Columbia College of Expression of Chicago, and for seven years was at the head of the department of expression in Knox College at Gales-

burg. Dr. and Mrs. Humphrey attend the Universalist church and for many years he has been affiliated with the Odd Fellows society and is a past grand of Galesburg lodge. His political allegiance has been given the republican party since its organization and in former years he was somewhat active politically, serving as alderman of the city, also as a member of the board of health for a number of years and as city physician for some time. In past years he has been a frequent contributor to the press, writing numerous articles for medical journals, free-thought magazines and agricultural papers, as well as for the local press. His articles have always shown originality, careful investigation of the subject discussed, and a breadth of vision that has awakened the interest and attention of many readers.

CHARLES M. HAWKINSON.

Charles M. Hawkinson, who has been a resident of Galesburg for twenty-one years during which time he has been identified with the building interests, first in the capacity of a carpenter, later as a contractor and now as the owner and operator of a planing mill, was born in Kronoberg (laen), Sweden, on the 24th of April, 1872. He is a son of Hoken and Bertha (Anderson) Nelson, also natives of Sweden, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1887. Upon his arrival in this country Hoken Nelson, who is also a carpenter, came directly to Galesburg, and very soon thereafter obtained work in the lumber yard of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He continued in their employ for twenty years, but is now living retired in Galesburg. The mother passed away in March, 1911, at the age of seventy-one years. She was an earnest member of the Swedish Lutheran church, with which the father is also affiliated. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, three of whom are still living as follows: Charles M., John A. and Jennie. The paternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Nels Tjell, both of whom passed their entire lives in Sweden, his death occurring at the age of eighty-three years and hers at eighty-two. Five children were born to them, among them: Hoken, the father of our subject; Carl and Jans.

Having remained a resident of his native land until he had attained the age of eighteen years, Charles M. Hawkinson obtained his education in the common schools, which he attended until he was fifteen. He then laid aside his text-books and began his apprenticeship as a carpenter, continuing to serve at this trade until he took passage for America in 1890. Upon his arrival in this country he came directly to Galesburg to join his parents and here he has ever since resided. When he first came here he obtained employment at his trade and for some years thereafter worked under the supervision and direction of others. He is a skilled mechanic, however, efficient and capable and as he applied himself painstakingly and conscientiously to any task assigned him, soon established a reputation for trustworthiness and reliability as well as good workmanship, that is a most valuable asset to any craftsman. Thus he was subsequently able to begin working independently and for six years successfully engaged in contracting. In 1910 he decided to extend his activities along another

line and established a planing mill that he has now been operating for more than a year. Although he has been identified with this industry for but a brief period, it has been of sufficient length for him to make some estimate of the probable development of the undertaking, and judging by present indications he has every reason for feeling most encouraged and hopeful regarding the future of his business. Mr. Hawkinson has the advantage of knowing the local conditions from first hand, and he also enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance among workmen, which has been of inestimable assistance to him in the upbuilding of his factory. At the present time it requires the services of from two to five employes to fill the orders and his trade is constantly increasing in a most gratifying manner.

On the 24th of September, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hawkinson and Miss Ellen M. Nelson, who was also born in Sweden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Erickson. At the age of twelve years Mrs. Hawkinson emigrated to the United States, locating in Galesburg, where she was joined four years later by her parents and the other members of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, who are still residents of this city, are the parents of six children, as follows: Amanda, who is deceased; Sophie; Carl Oscar; Hannah; Swan; and Ellen M., now Mrs. Hawkinson. Two daughters and one son have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawkinson: Alice Sophie, Carl Wilfred and Marion Irene.

In matters of faith both Mr. and Mrs. Hawkinson are Lutherans and hold membership in the Swedish church of this city, and in politics he is a Republican. He has never sought official honors, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the development of his own undertakings, in which he is meeting with a goodly measure of success. Mr. Hawkinson possesses the perseverance and determination and also the capability to attain prosperity and is so intelligently directing his present industry that it gives every assurance of becoming one of the well established and flourishing enterprises of the city.

DAVID WILLARD BRADSHAW.

On the long list of Galesburg's honored dead appear the names of a number who rendered valiant service to their country in the darkest hour of its history,—men who faced the enemy's fire under conditions which tried the stoutest hearts. Among this number was David Willard Bradshaw, and through his valor and loyalty he rose from the ranks to become captain of his company. He afterward lived for many years in Galesburg, where he was known as a worthy and respected citizen. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, December 26, 1836. His education was acquired in the schools of his native state and when seventeen years of age he became a resident of Farmington, Illinois, where he learned the carriage-maker's trade. In 1855 he removed to Abingdon, Knox county, settling upon a farm, and to the cultivation of the fields he devoted his energies until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused and on the 10th of August, 1861, he enlisted, joining the boys in blue of Company D, Seventh Illinois Cavalry. He left Knoxville on the 2d of September for Camp Butler and was soon promoted to the rank of first sergeant

and in the spring of 1862 became a lieutenant of his company. Further promotion followed and in the spring of 1863 he was chosen captain, with which rank he served until honorably discharged on the 17th of November, 1865. His own bravery and loyalty inspired and encouraged men who served under him and made his military record a most creditable and worthy one.

When the war was over, Mr. Bradshaw returned to Knox county and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, and feeling that a loyal soldier would also make a loyal officer in private life, elected him sheriff in 1866. He removed to Knoxville, where he resided until his term of office expired and then came to Galesburg, where he engaged in the livery business. In this connection he secured a liberal patronage, because of his earnest effort to please his customers and his straightforward dealing. The years brought him success as the reward of his industry and close application to business and with a comfortable competence he retired, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

On the 29th of May, 1868, Mr. Bradshaw was united in marriage to Miss Ella Cooley, a daughter of Zelotes and Julia Ann (Hanks) Cooley of Knoxville, Illinois. Her father was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, November 10, 1808, and was a son of Aaron and Chloe (Bidwell) Cooley, of whose four children he was the eldest. In 1816 the family removed to Glastonbury, Connecticut, and Zelotes afterward learned the carpenter's trade in Hartford that state. Later he engaged in carpentering in Westfield, Massachusetts, but eventually abandoned industrial pursuits to enter commercial circles and established a grocery store in Poughkeepsie, New York. There he resided until September, 1837, when he left the east and came to the middle west, settling in Carthage, Illinois, where he formed a partnership with Alva Wheeler and again took up carpentering and contracting. They built the courthouse at Carthage, Illinois, and in 1839 came to Knoxville, erecting the courthouse of Knox county. Mr. Cooley continued in the contracting business until 1846, when, by the board of county commissioners, he was appointed treasurer of the county, which office he filled until the following year, when he was elected county clerk thus serving until December, 1852. He retired from office as he had entered it, with the confidence and good-will of all concerned. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, which profession he practiced until his death. He became a resident of Galesburg in 1890 and needed no introduction to the people of this city because of his long previous residence in the adjoining village of Knoxville. In his political views he was a democrat, somewhat active in the work of the party, and in its councils his opinions carried weight. After seven years of residence in Galesburg, he passed away in 1897, having for a long period survived his wife, who died in 1868. They had been married, in December, 1833, and their family included Mrs. Bradshaw, who was born in Knoxville, March 14, 1844. Her education was acquired in St. Mary's Academy of that place and in 1868 she gave her hand in marriage to David W. Bradshaw. To them were born four children: Nellie, who was born in Galesburg and is now deceased; Cooley R., living in this city; Vera Margaret, who is now the wife of Presson Waverly Thomson, of Los Angeles, California; and Fred, deceased.

Mr. Bradshaw always maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army post. He belonged also to

the Masonic fraternity, which found in him an exemplary representative, loyal to its teachings, concerning mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. In his political views he was a republican but cared nothing for the honors or emoluments of office. He was always loyal in matters of citizenship, manifesting the same faithfulness to his country that he displayed when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields. He died February 12, 1893, when in the fifty-seventh year of his life, and the community lost a worthy and representative citizen, who throughout the long period of his residence here had enjoyed the friendship and high regard of those with whom he had been associated.

W. H. MONTGOMERY.

W. H. Montgomery, who is engaged in the operation of a fine farm of eighty acres on section 13, Persifer township, has the distinction of having served for thirty years as a school director in his district. He was born in Knox township, this county, on the 13th of December, 1849, and is a son of Zadok and Sarah (Church) Montgomery. His father, who was left an orphan in his early boyhood, was a native of Indiana, whence he came in 1837, at the age of twelve years, to Knox county with his brother. Here he completed his education in one of the subscription schools, subsequently turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. Immediately after his marriage he located on eighty acres of land in Knox township, that he had previously purchased, and there he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He met with excellent success in both undertakings and ultimately became the owner of four fine farms in Iowa. In his political views Mr. Montgomery was originally a republican, but in his later years he preferred the policy of the populist party. He passed away at the age of seventy-five years and was laid to rest in Van Gilder cemetery in Knox township. The mother was a native of West Virginia and a daughter of Cyrus and Margaret Church, who were also born in West Virginia. They came to Knox county during the pioneer days and located on a farm in Knox township, where they spent their last days. Mrs. Montgomery was sixty-six at the time of her death and she is buried in the family lot in Van Gilder cemetery. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which she had long been affiliated. Her grandfather in the maternal line, John Williams, was a veteran of the Revolution, while her grandfather, Church, participated in the war of 1812. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Zadock Montgomery there were born three sons and seven daughters, nine of whom are now living. In order of birth they are as follows: Margaret, the wife of James Coburn of Iowa; W. H., our subject; David and John, twins, the former a resident of East Galesburg, and the latter formerly of Galesburg, now deceased; Martha, now Mrs. Moser, of Dahinda; Sabina, the wife of Henry Wyman, of Oneida, Illinois; Mary, who married Walter Beaver, of Kansas; Jennie, the wife of George Gilbert, of Oklahoma; Clara, who married Allen Ramble, of the state of Washington; and Letta, now Mrs. Daniel Doan, of Iowa.



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As he was the eldest boy in a large family, where the income was limited, W. H. Montgomery's schooling was confined to a few terms in the districts of Knox and Persifer townships, his text-books early being laid aside in order that he might assist in the support of the other children. Agricultural pursuits have always engaged his attention, and soon after his marriage he settled in Bureau county, Illinois, but later removed to Persifer township, where he has now resided for many years. He purchased the farm he now owns from his brother, David L. Montgomery. He has made extensive improvements in the place during the period of his ownership, having erected all of the buildings now standing, in addition to which he has effected many minor changes. His fields have always been devoted to the raising of such cereals as were best adapted to the soil and climate in connection with which he also raises stock.

For his wife Mr. Montgomery chose Miss Dora E. Dawson, who was born in this township and is a daughter of James and Margaret Dawson, both of whom are now deceased. Of this marriage there have been born two children: Stella May, who died at the age of three months; and James Isaac, who was nine years at the time of his death.

In all national elections Mr. Montgomery votes the straight democratic ticket but locally he gives his support to the man he deems best qualified to meet the requirements of the office, regardless of party affiliation. He has always taken an active and helpful interest in governmental affairs in his township, and is now serving his second term as supervisor, having been elected on the people's ticket. He has also served for four years as justice of the peace, was the township assessor for two terms, road commissioner for one and served on the school-board, the cause of education ever having found in him an ardent supporter.

WILLIAM BURDETTE MOORE.

William Burdette Moore is classed with the enterprising business men of Altona where he is engaged in dealing in harness and saddlery. He was born in the town, December 10, 1867, and comes of English ancestry. His father, William Moore, was born in England, July 4, 1833, and was only a child when he came with his parents to America, the family locating in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where the grandfather and his wife spent their entire lives. Their son, William Moore, took up the trade of harness making and when a young man came to Altona, arriving in this county in 1857. He then abandoned his trade and engaged in farming for several years but afterward returned to the harness-making business. On the 25th of May, 1861, only a few weeks after the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted for service as a private, joining Company D, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, at Altona for a period of three years. Later he reenlisted as principal musician of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, on the 28th of January, 1865. He had been ruptured during the period of his first enlistment so that at his second enrollment in the service he was assigned to less arduous duty as drum major. Following the war he returned home and engaged in the harness business in Altona up to the time of his death, which oc-

curred May 13, 1907. He was a prominent Mason and was a citizen whose military service was indicative of the loyalty which he always displayed to his adopted country and her welfare. He married Mrs. John Bemis, who is now living at the age of seventy-nine years. She was married twice, her first husband having been John Bemis, who died, leaving one son, J. L. Bemis, who is now in the mail service and resides in Galesburg. Unto Mrs. Moore's second marriage there were born three children: William Burdette; Abbie, the wife of C. E. Linney; and Daisy, the wife of W. Alexander, master mechanic with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

After acquiring a public-school education William B. Moore assisted his father in the harness business until 1888, when he left Illinois for Concordia, Kansas, where he engaged in clerking in a dry-goods store for two years. He afterward spent four years in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, devoting two years of that time to service as bill clerk for the North Western Railway Company. He afterward became fireman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and later returned to Altona and joined his father as a partner in the harness-making business. This association was maintained until 1900, when Mr. Moore purchased his father's interest, the latter retiring at that time. William B. Moore still continues his harness and saddlery establishment and enjoys a good trade. He has worked up a satisfactory business as the owner of an extensive apiary and is one of the prominent representatives of bee culture in this part of the state. That he is regarded as authority upon the subject and is prominent in this field of activity is indicated by the fact that he is now first vice president of the Illinois State Bee Keepers Association.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Mary O. Bigger, who was born August 17, 1870, in southern Illinois, a daughter of Robert and Angeline (Cutright) Bigger. Her father is a Civil war veteran and is now at the Soldiers' Home, in Quincy, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born five children, Donald Chase, Faith Angeline, Harriet Inez, Hazel Mary and Abbie Bell.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Methodist church, in the work of which he is actively interested, serving at the present time as one of the church trustees. He also belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Maccabees at Altona and is a prominent and influential worker in the ranks of the republican party. Since 1904 he has served as village clerk and his worth, fidelity and capability in office was indicated by the fact that he has served in this position for seven years. He has a wide acquaintance in this part of the county and is accounted one of the leading and representative citizens because of his business activity and progress and his devotion to the political and religious principles in which he believes.

HEBER GILLIS.

Heber Gillis, who for more than half a century has been a resident of Knox county, is now living retired on his farm, which is situated in Rio township. He was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, September 8, 1837, his parents being Dr. George and Mary (Shepard) Gillis, the father a native of Argyle, born November 6, 1798, and the mother of Clinton county, born in September,

1809. The family originally came from Scotland, the grandfather, Alexander Gillis, being a native of that country, who was allotted by the British government a tract of land in New York, where he settled in a community of people of his own religious faith. Dr. Gillis was reared in his native state and received his professional education in the New York City Medical College, after which he practiced in his native state until 1858. In that year he removed to Illinois, settling near the village of Rio, in Rio township, where he intended to live retired but his calls were so numerous that he continued in practice until his death, which occurred March 1, 1871. He had thus been in active practice over forty-five years. The mother, Mary (Shepard) Gillis, belonged to a family that originally came from Connecticut. Her father, who was a merchant, was killed in the war of 1812. After his death she and her mother resided with an uncle, who was a prominent lawyer in his time. He was also an extensive slave owner but later became an abolitionist. His son was the founder of Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio.

Heber Gillis, who was reared in his native state, began his education in an academy there, later attended Union College and subsequently began farming. In 1856 he came to Knox county, where he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres and has resided on the same ever since. He engaged in general farming and also raised quite extensively thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He has been very successful in his farming interests and is now living retired.

In October, 1872, Mr. Gillis was married to Miss Medora Milton, who was a daughter of George and Mary A. Milton, of Ontario township. The father was a farmer by occupation and came from Indiana to Knox county, Illinois, in the early '30s, settling in Ontario township. His daughter, a sister of Mrs. Gillis, was the first white child born in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Gillis have become the parents of three children: Nellie; James; and Myra, who is now the wife of Dr. Arthur E. Gammage, of Chicago.

Mr. Gillis is a republican in politics and has taken an active interest in local party work. He has now resided in Rio township on his present farm for over fifty-five years and has been an interested witness to the growth and development of this section of the country. He has here, both in the business and social world, a host of friends to whom his life record is well known and who regard him as a man of genuine worth and sterling integrity.

ANDREW BORLAND ANDERSON.

Closely associated with the financial interests of Knox county is the name of Andrew Borland Anderson, senior member of the firm A. B. Anderson & Son, of Oneida. Of Scotch ancestry he was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, September 10, 1832. His father, James Anderson, a son of John Anderson, was a blacksmith by trade, following this occupation all his life in his native country. In 1860 he came to America and made his home with his son in Knox county. He died here in 1865. Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Mary Borland and they were the parents of nine children.

Andrew Borland Anderson was educated in Scotland in the common schools and in a private institution. He was trained at the forge and became a blacksmith but did not work at this occupation long before he resolved to go to America and seek larger opportunities for making his fortune and wider fields for his activities. In 1850 he landed on this side of the Atlantic and settled in Paris, Ontario, Canada. In the spring of 1853 he crossed the border and found his way to Illinois, locating in Victoria, Knox county, where he followed his trade for a few years. In 1857 he purchased a building in Oneida and twenty years later engaged in the banking business here in partnership with Frank Murdoch. Good judgment in financial matters and in investments as well as a liberal business policy soon proved Mr. Anderson and his partner efficient business managers, who were successful in building up a banking institution that is a great credit to Oneida. In 1908 Mr. Murdoch died and thereupon Mr. Anderson's son John, who had been a bookkeeper up to this time, was taken into the company and the firm style became A. B. Anderson & Son. Besides this chief business interest Mr. Anderson owns six hundred acres of land in Knox county and other holdings in various counties, and he is a stockholder in the Galesburg National Bank. He is an enterprising man and despite his advanced years is energetic and keen in business transactions.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson and Miss Mary McQuie occurred in December, 1860. Three children were born of this union: William H., who lives on his father's farm, is married and has six children; John H., who is married and is in partnership with his father in the bank; and Mary Ella, the wife of Dr. Stewart of Oneida, who lives with her father and has one boy.

In his political views Mr. Anderson is a democrat, believing in the principles of that party and voting for its men and supporting its measures. He served in the office of treasurer of the township for twenty years. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows of Oneida and with the local lodge of the Masonic order, in which he has held all the offices. Those who know Mr. Anderson—and his acquaintance is a wide one, extending beyond the confines of Knox county—esteem him for his lofty sense of honor and his unfailing integrity.

JOHN R. PARKINSON.

John R. Parkinson, cashier of the Bank of Wataga, is one of the enterprising young men of Sparta township, of which he is a native, his birth having here occurred on June 19, 1893. He is the only child born of the union of Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Campbell) Parkinson, prominent in Knox county and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Reared amid the environments of a good home, in the acquirement of an education John R. Parkinson was sent to the public school at the usual age, remaining a student there until he completed his course at sixteen. From his earliest boyhood principles of thrift and industry were inculated in his youthful mind, and while yet a young lad he began preparations for a useful business career by assisting his father, who in addition to his various other interests was engaged in the general mercantile business. After completing his education he

entered the bank as clerk and general bookkeeper, in which capacity he served with such efficiency that he is now cashier. He is an industrious, enterprising young man, whose abilities and opportunities should enable him to become one of the foremost business men of this section of the county.

Mr. Parkinson lives at home. He is not yet old enough to cast a ballot, while his church connection is that of the Roman Catholic. He represents the third generation of his family in this township, in the upbuilding of which they have been important factors.

CARL WARNER MERRILL.

Carl Warner Merrill, manager of the Terry Lumber Company was born in La Porte, Indiana, on the 9th of October, 1865, the youngest child of Joseph H. and Nancy J. (Wadsworth) Merrill. They were both natives of the state of New York, the father's birth having occurred at Lebanon Springs, Columbia county, February 17, 1828, and that of the mother in Randolph, Cattaraugus county, on the 24th of August, 1832. Joseph H. Merrill, who was a son of John Merrill, a native of Connecticut, and the fourth child in a family of ten, was reared in the town of his birth, where he received a meager education, after which he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade under an uncle for three years for the sum of one hundred dollars. He completed his period of service in 1844 and immediately thereafter went to La Porte, Indiana, entering the employment of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, with whom he remained for six years. Later he engaged in contracting in connection with which he also conducted a meat market for a time, continuing to reside in La Porte until 1868. On the 26th of March of that year he located in Wataga, where he resumed his contracting, this business engaging his attention until 1900. During that time he became associated with W. H. Wood in the lumber business, of which enterprise he subsequently became the sole owner. In 1880 he purchased and removed to the present location of C. L. Tomkins, where he continued to be engaged in the lumber business until 1905, when he sold his interests to Terry & Lewis, now W. E. Terry & Company, living retired until his death on the 24th of March, 1910. Joseph Merrill was twice married, his first union having been with Miss Rena J. Wadsworth, who died in 1851. She was a daughter of Samuel Fenn Wadsworth, while her mother prior to her marriage was a Miss Wheeler. For his second wife Mr. Merrill chose his sister-in-law, Miss Nancy J. Wadsworth, who passed away on the 12th of October, 1906. Three children were born of this union: Leroy, who is deceased; Cora, of Wataga; and Carl Warner, our subject. Fraternally Mr. Merrill was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Wataga Lodge, No. 291, A. F. & A. M. and the Order of the Eastern Star. He was also affiliated with the Odd Fellows, holding membership in Wataga Lodge, No. 598, I. O. O. F. and the Rebekah Lodge. Both he and his wife were united with the Baptist church, and politically he was a republican. He always took an active interest in all municipal affairs and served for eight years as president of the village board.

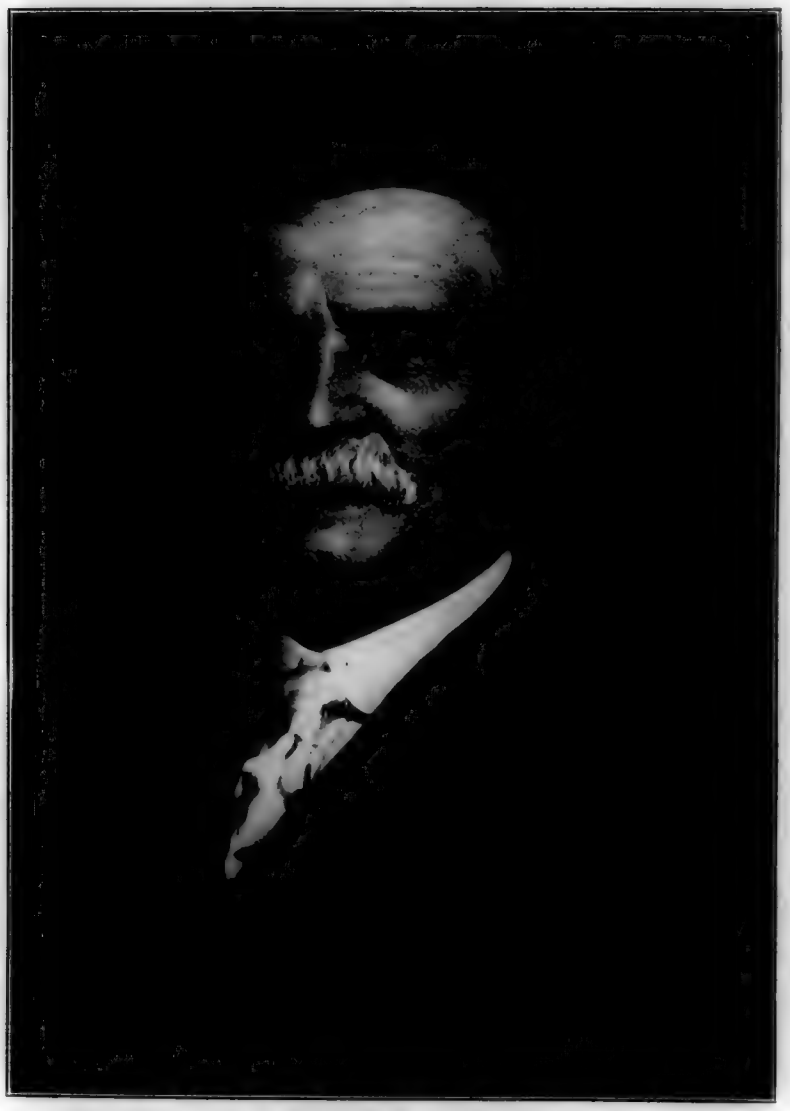
Wataga has been the home of Carl Warner Merrill since he was a child of three years. At the usual age he entered the public schools, where he mastered the common branches, until seventeen years of age. For three years thereafter he worked as a laborer, during which time he also assisted his father about the lumberyard. In 1892 he engaged in painting and paper hanging, following this vocation continuously for eleven years. Mr. Merrill assumed the management of the Terry Lumber Company in October, 1906, and has ever since been identified with this position.

On the 15th of June, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Merrill and Miss Alice E. Milroy, whose birth occurred on the 10th of January, 1868. Mrs. Merrill is a daughter of John E. and Rachel (Waffle) Milroy, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of the United States and of English descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Merrill has been born one child who died in infancy.

His allegiance in matters politic Mr. Merrill gives to the republican party and has always been a prominent factor in the government of the municipality, having long been a member of the board of aldermen, while for thirteen years he was village clerk. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Wataga Lodge, No. 291, A. F. & A. M.; and Oneida Chapter, No. 173, R. A. M. He also belongs to the Woodmen of America, being affiliated with Wataga Camp, No. 3229, and the Odd Fellows, his local connection being with Wataga Lodge, No. 598. Mr. Merrill is widely known in and about Wataga, where he has many friends, the majority of whom were the comrades of his boyhood, their loyalty being a tribute to his character.

ALBERT HERMAN ALLEN.

Albert Herman Allen is now living retired, save that he is financially interested in some business projects, a life of well directed energy and thrift having brought him to his present substantial position, which renders further active labor unnecessary as a means of support and comfort. He is one of Galesburg's native sons, his birth having here occurred, June 9, 1841. His parents, Sheldon William and Fidelia (Leach) Allen, were both natives of Oneida county, New York, and the former was a young man when he removed westward to Knox county, Illinois, making the journey across the country with a team and wagon, accompanied by his wife and their one child, James S. Allen, who was then a year and a half old. At length they arrived in Log City, Knox county, in June, 1837, and there resided until 1838, when they came to Galesburg, the father erecting a house at the corner of Mulberry street and Allen avenue, which residence is still the property of his son Albert. The father was a farmer by occupation and also followed the butchering business but retired several years prior to his death. In all of his business affairs he was very successful, never allowing difficulties or obstacles to bar his path if they could be overcome by honorable and persistent effort. He donated to the city the land which is now called Allen avenue. He was the owner of twenty acres between Main and South streets and also of forty acres at the corner of Main and Farnum streets. He platted this land into city lots, calling it the S. W. Allen addition, and through



ALBERT H. ALLEN

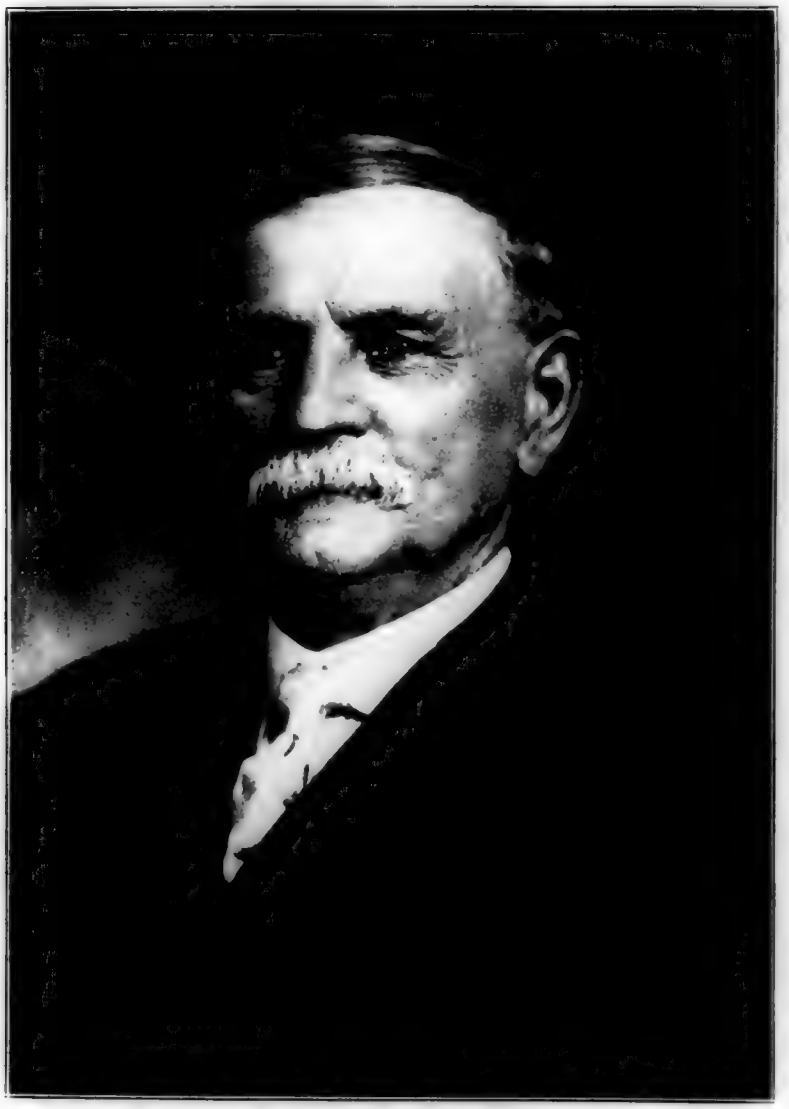
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ALBERT H. ALLEN

the sale of real estate added materially to his income. He was always a stanch republican in politics but never aspired to office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which ultimately brought him a gratifying return. Both he and his wife were members of the old First church and their influence was a substantial factor in the moral development and progress of the community. They were married in Oneida county, New York, in 1834, and became the parents of eleven children: James Sherman, now living in Galesburg; Sheldon Oberlin, who died in 1901, leaving a widow, who resides at No. 1416 North Broad street; Albert Herman; Henry Alonzo, who is living in Summerville, Tennessee; Norman T., of Galesburg; Chester Ephraim, who makes his home at the corner of Mulberry and Pearl streets; Mary Fidelia, the deceased wife of John H. Wyckoff, of Canton, Illinois; John Stebbins, a practicing physician of Keithsburg, Illinois; Frank S., a resident of Los Angeles, California; Lida, the wife of Adam Kiefner, of Aspen, Colorado; and Fred S., who is living in St. Augustine, Florida.

When he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools of Galesburg, Albert H. Allen continued his education in Madison University, at Hamilton, New York. He worked upon his father's farm until 1867 and then engaged in the butchering and live-stock business for twenty years, meeting with success in that undertaking whereby he was enabled at length to live retired. He was diligent and determined and carried forward to completion whatever he undertook. In his trade transactions he was always thoroughly reliable yet watchful of the details of his business, while sound judgment was brought to bear in the management of his affairs and ultimately won for him a handsome competence. He is still a stockholder in the Galesburg Telephone Company, the First National Bank and also in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

Mr. Allen has been married twice. On the 1st of April, 1861, he wedded Miss Mary Agnes Leach, a daughter of Daniel and Agnes (Baird) Leach, of Marine City, Michigan. The children of that marriage are: Rose Agnes, who first became the wife of Felix M. Katar, her second marriage being with Captain J. R. Basiger, of Auburndale, Florida; Jennie Leach, at home; and Daniel Ephraim, of Galesburg. The wife and mother passed away, January 19, 1876, and on the 26th of December, 1899, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Lillian Goddard, a daughter of George C. and Agnes (Friend) Goddard, of Larned, Kansas. Her father was born in New York city, February 7, 1824, and his wife's birth occurred in Washington county, Maryland, July 27, 1829. He came to Illinois in the early '40s, settling in Fulton county, where he followed farming, but in 1863 he removed to Canton, Illinois, in order to better educate his children. In 1884 he removed to Larned, Kansas, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for ten years and then retired, still making his home in Larned. He is a stanch advocate of republican principles and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his religious belief having been the guiding factor in his life. His wife, who died February 12, 1906, was also a member of that church. Their daughter, Mrs. Allen, was born January 25, 1861, near Canton. Mr. Allen also has several grandchildren, namely: Lillian Leah Katar, born January 15, 1894; Violet Josephine Allen, born April 25, 1896; Glenn Hubert Allen, born May 10, 1898; and Herman Meeks Allen, born March 20, 1903.

Throughout the entire period of his residence in Galesburg and this part of the state Mr. Allen has been deeply interested in public projects and those movements which have direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the community. He has always voted with the republican party yet has never been an aspirant for public office. For three years he was a member of the Galesburg Fire Department and served as its chief. He attends the First Methodist Episcopal church and at all times has been interested in those projects which have contributed to the material, intellectual, social and moral welfare of the community. His life record proves that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment, experience and indefatigable energy, for those qualities have been salient factors in the success which has crowned his labors, enabling him now to live retired in the enjoyment of comforts won by his former toil.

ANDREW OLIVER LINDSTRUM.

Andrew Oliver Lindstrum needs no introduction to the citizens of Galesburg, for he is well known in its business circles as a prominent representative of insurance and commercial interests, being at the head of the Lindstrum Insurance Agency, secretary of the Provident Savings Association and president of the Lindstrum-West Drug Company. His record as an enterprising, progressive and reliable business man is a credit to Illinois, his native state. He was born, twenty-six miles northeast of Galesburg, at Bishop Hill, May 29, 1873, and is a son of Erick and Breta (Oleson) Lindstrum. The father was born in Westmanland, Sweden, December 24, 1822, and the mother's birth occurred in Helsingland, Sweden, August 5, 1827. Both were members of the Bishop Hill Colony. The former came to the United States in 1850, and was a farmer by occupation. After the dissolution of the colony he engaged in tilling the soil until his death, which occurred at Bishop Hill, March 8, 1889. His wife had passed away on the 27th of December, 1887. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and took active and helpful part in its work. Mr. Lindstrum serving on the board of trustees and as treasurer of the board. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the republican party and he capably filled a number of township offices. His wife had come to the United States in 1845, and at Bishop Hill the parents of our subject were married. Unto them were born five children: Caroline, Eric, Charlotte, Albert and Andrew, of this review.

The last named pursued his early education in the schools of his native town and afterward entered Knox College, completing the scientific course with the class of 1895. He then went to Geneseo, Illinois, and in company with James H. Andrews established a daily paper, which they conducted for about a year. Mr. Lindstrum then sold his interest to his partner and aided in organizing the Kewanee Daily Courier, which he published for a year. He next went to Chicago and worked on the Chicago Post for a few months. On the 17th of October, 1897, he came to Galesburg and began working on the Evening Mail in the business department, with which he was connected for

three years. He filled the office of deputy county clerk under Frank Adams for two years and then became publisher of the Evening Mail, continuing at the head of that paper from 1903 until the 1st of November, 1907, when he purchased the Holmes & Chase Insurance Agency, which he still carries on in the Holmes building. In this connection he represents the Continental, Fidelity-Phenix, Fire Association, Franklin, Hamburg-Bremen, Liverpool & London Globe, North British & Mercantile, Philadelphia Underwriters, Royal, Springfield, Svea, The Ocean Accident & Guaranty Corporation, Fidelity & Deposit Company, Standard Live-Stock Insurance Company, and Bankers Like of Lincoln, Nebraska. On the 1st of January, 1910, Mr. Lindstrum organized the Provident Savings Association and was elected its secretary, in which position he still continues. His agency is one of the largest in this part of the state and he also has voice in the management of other business projects. Today he is a stockholder of the Lindstrum-West Drug Company, and other Galesburg institutions.

On the 3d of October, 1898, Mr. Lindstrum was united in marriage to Miss Sybil Winifred Chaiser, a daughter of John P. and Betsy (Linbbeck) Chaiser, of Bishop Hill, who received her schooling in Knox College, graduating in 1898. Her father was born in Balinge Parish, in Upland, Sweden, January 1, 1844, and on coming to America in 1850 joined the Bishop Hill Colony. In early life he followed the cooper's trade for some time but afterward engaged in the grain and lumber business and also acted as agent for the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad Company for a number of years. In 1888, with a handsome competence acquired from his labors, he retired from active life. His political allegiance is given to the prohibition party. Mrs. Chaiser was born in Gefleborg, Sweden, May 24, 1848, and came to America in 1849. They were married February 5, 1870, and became parents of three daughters: Alice E., S. Winifred and Juna C.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lindstrum has been born a son, Herbert James, whose birth occurred at Galesburg, June 3, 1906. In his political views Mr. Lindstrum has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and while he has not sought nor held political office he has been especially interested in the welfare and progress of the city and has cooperated in many movements for the general good. From 1907 until 1910 he was a member and secretary of the library board. Mr. and Mrs. Lindstrum are both members of the Central Congregational church. His business record has been characterized as honorable and upright and he deserves classification with the leading business men of the city.

THOMAS JUNK.

Thomas Junk, a retired farmer and stock-raiser and at one time an artisan in the carpenter trade, resides in Henderson village, Knox county, Illinois. He is a native of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The date of his birth is March 27, 1833. As noted in his brother's sketch, he is of German origin on his father's side, his grandfather having been born in Germany. His mother,

whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lincoln, was a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln. His father was born in Pennsylvania to which state his people had come after a short residence in New Jersey where they had settled on coming to this country. He followed the pursuit of farming in Pennsylvania all his life, passing away in 1877, when he was seventy-six years of age. He was a stanch democrat in politics and in his religious predilections was a Presbyterian.

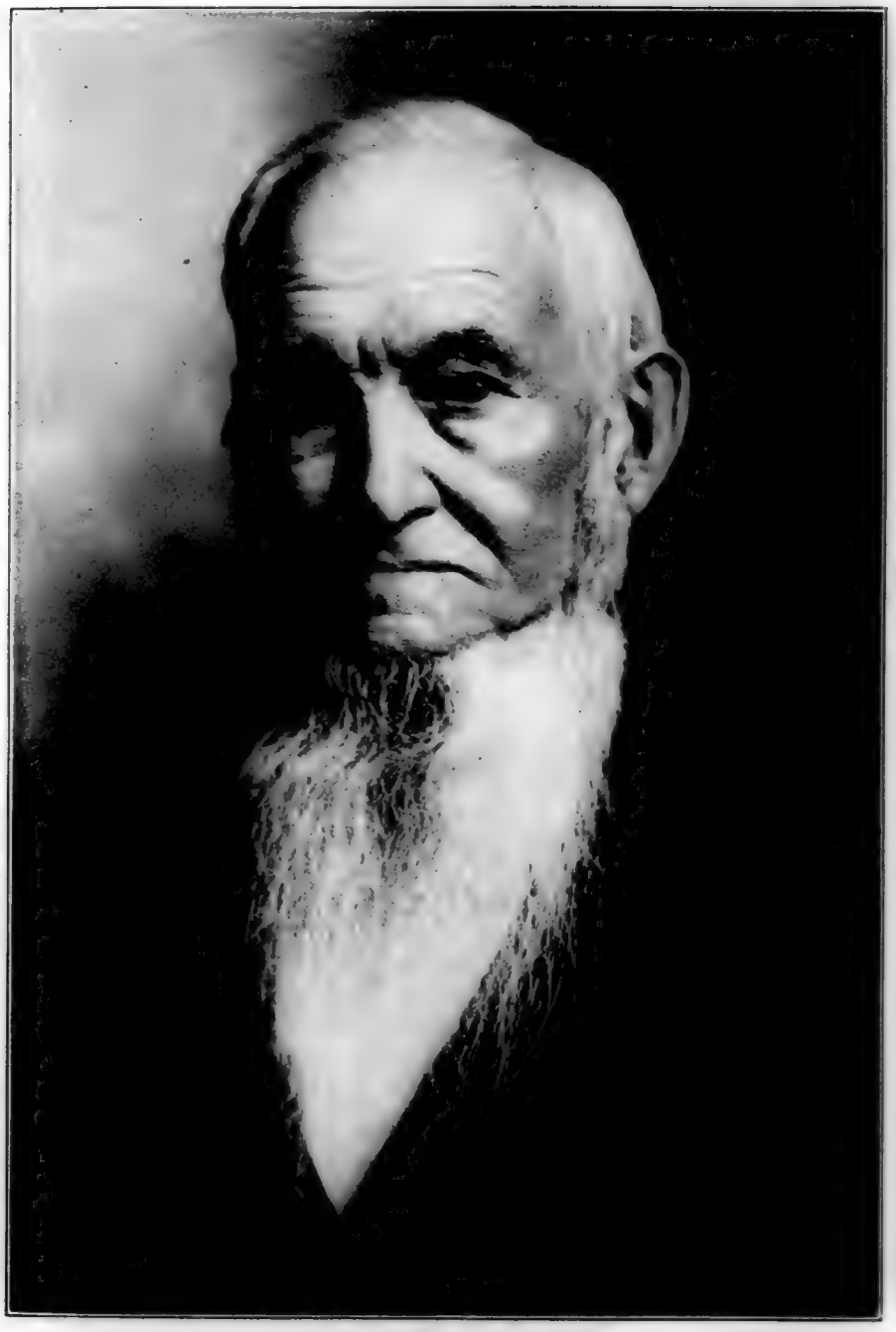
Thomas Junk was educated in the district schools of his native locality. When old enough to handle a plow he began to farm, first as hired help and then for himself. In 1856 when twenty-three years of age he came west, locating in Knox county where he learned the carpenter trade, following this calling for some years. Then, wishing to engage in farming, he gave up the trade in which he had been trained and bought a farm of eighty acres in Knox county. This he operated with much success, raising abundant crops, hogs and cattle. Some years ago he retired and removed to a residence in Henderson village.

Thomas Junk's marriage to Miss Maria Kilgore took place November 10, 1859. She was a daughter of David Kilgore, for years an agriculturist in Franklin county, spending his winter months teaching school, but who left Pennsylvania and became one of the famous "forty-niners" in the days of the California gold boom. There were seven children born of this union. Jessie Louise, the wife of John Nisley, a farmer in Nebraska, is the mother of five children. Some of these are married and have children of their own, thus giving Thomas Junk the distinction of being a great-grandfather. Frances is living at home. James E. is married and operates a farm in Stuart, Iowa. W. S. is living in Knox county on the farm where he was born. He is married and the father of four children. Minnie is the wife of Jasper Strode, a farmer in Knox county. She is the mother of five children. Edith is the wife of Charles Sears, connected with mercantile interests in Loveland, Colorado. She is the mother of two children. David died at the age of twenty-three.

Although keenly interested in the political welfare of his community and of the state and nation, Mr. Junk has never been bound by party ties. He votes for the man who in his judgment is best fitted to discharge the duties of the office for which he is a candidate. He has served as trustee of his township and as school director. In religious allegiance he and his wife subscribe to the faith of the Reorganized church of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Junk is living a comfortable, care-free life in the village of Henderson, is in good health, and from all indications seems to possess the grace of providence granting him the enjoyment of many added years.

JOHN BOWEN VIVION, M. D.

Dr. John Bowen Vivion was a distinguished physician, honored by the profession throughout the state. Study and close application constantly promoted his ability and gave him prominent place in the ranks of the medical fraternity in Illinois. He was born in Clark county, Kentucky, October 23, 1810, a son of Henry and Mildred (Ryan) Vivion, both of whom were natives of Virginia, being reared upon farms in the vicinity of Alexandria, that state. They re-



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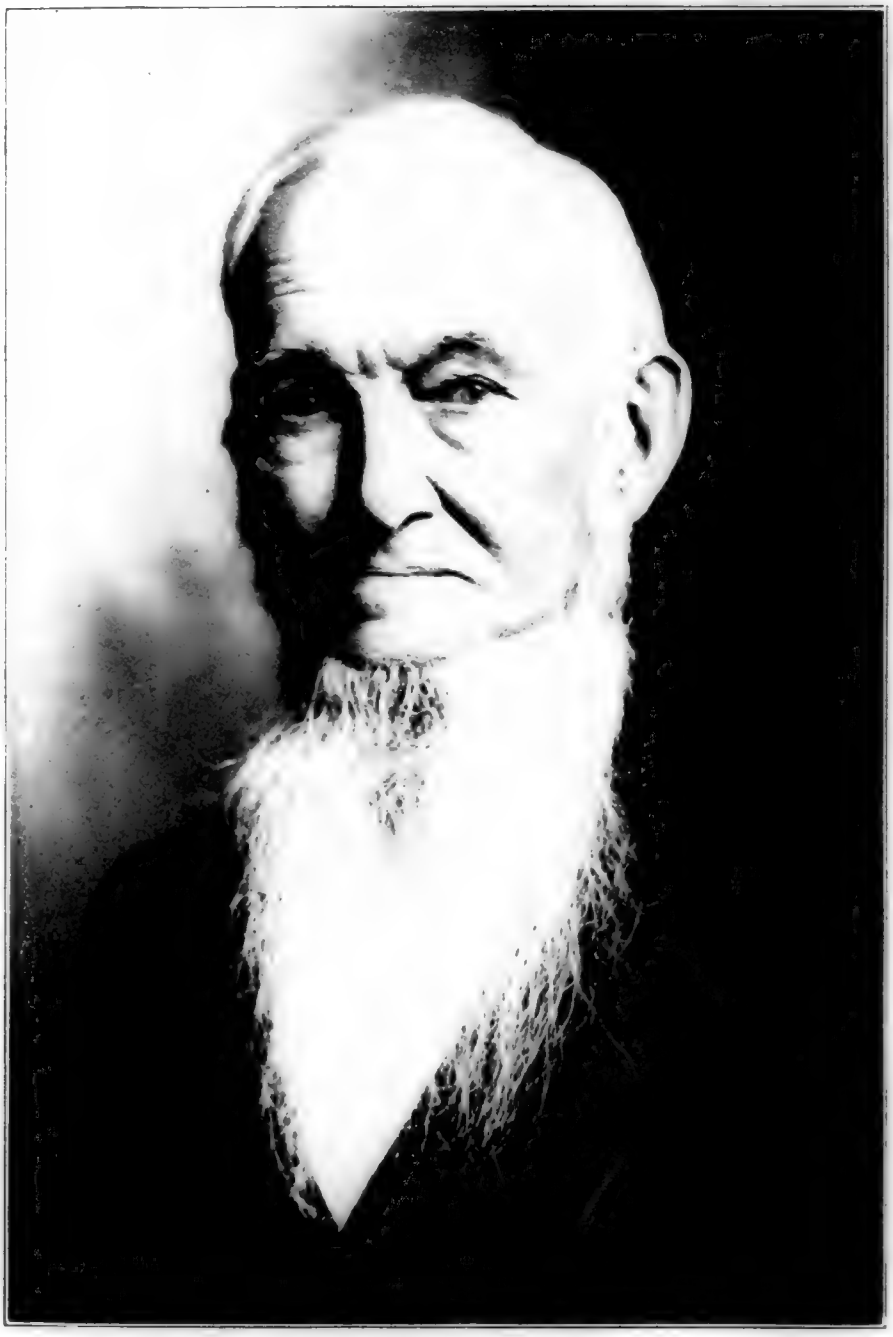
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DR. JOHN B. VIVION

moved westward to Clark county, Kentucky, when it was almost an unbroken wilderness and took helpful part in its reclamation and development. Both were firm believers in the Christian religion and held membership in the Baptist church until that denomination divided upon the question of missions, after which they joined the Christian church. Henry Vivion devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and was recognized both as a good farmer and good citizen. He at one time owned about fifteen slaves, their labor being used in the development and cultivation of his fields. He was ever a most charitable and benevolent man, giving freely of his means to aid the poor, and in 1822, when a scarcity of corn caused great suffering among them, he refused to sell at the advanced price which was being asked, saying that what he could spare he would give to those who needed. About 1810 the family removed from Clark to Warren county, Kentucky, there remaining for six years, at the end of which time they went to Howard county, Missouri, where they resided until the father's death when he was seventy-nine years of age. The mother then made her home in Clinton county, Missouri, with her son James, and reached the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Dr. Vivion received limited educational opportunities, yet when the chance offered attended the district schools near his father's homestead until eighteen years of age and afterward engaged in teaching school for two or three years. However, he had decided to make the practice of medicine his life work and during his leisure hours he studied medicine, reading alone. When twenty-two years of age, at Huntsville, Missouri, he began reading under the direction of Drs. Head and Rutherford, with whom he studied for one and a half years. He then went to Winchester, Kentucky, where he spent a year and a half under the preceptorship of Drs. Frasier and Vivion. He next attended lectures in the medical department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and on the 1st of May, 1836, began practice in Dover, Missouri, thereafter following his profession for more than sixty-five years. For thirty-five years he practiced in accordance with the tenets and principles of the allopathic school, but in 1866 became an advocate and practitioner of homeopathy, winning a diploma in Hahnemann College. In 1851 he removed from Dover to Waverly, Missouri, and two years later purchased a farm about two miles from Dover, on which he resided for seven years, practicing all that time. In 1860 he sold this property and went to College Mound, Missouri, while in 1865 he became a resident of Ursa, Illinois. Three years later, or in 1868, he came to Galesburg, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on July 1, 1902. His work in his profession was most serviceable and throughout the period of his practice his skill and ability increased because of his wide reading and study, and his broad experience. His standing among his professional brethren is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the State Medical Association, but resigned in favor of a younger man.

On the 26th of September, 1836, Dr. Vivion was united in marriage to Miss Maria Jane Atkinson, and for a half century they traveled life's journey together but were separated through the death of the wife, on the 25th of August, 1887. In their family were eight children of whom four reached adult age, namely: Sarah Ann, the wife of Thomas Gorham; Robert, who was a Union soldier in the Civil war and died from hardships undergone in the field; John

G., deceased; and Edward L. On the 16th of May, 1888, Dr. Vivion was again married, his second union being with Lucy Neely, a daughter of James Neely, who came to Galesburg after the arrival of "the colony" from the state of New York. For ten years he resided at Log City and then removed to Center Point, where he followed farming until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sabrina Arnold, was also from the Empire state. His brother, Abram Neely, came to Knox county at a very early day and owned a mill upon the present site of the Santa Fe depot and also a great deal of land on what is now Broad street.

Dr. Vivion gave his early political allegiance to the whig party and following its dissolution he joined the democratic party in 1856 and remained thereafter one of its strong supporters. He filled a number of local positions, serving as health commissioner of Galesburg for several years, as city health officer for two years and as city physician for five years. He was also prominent in church work and in 1843 was elected an elder of the Christian church, which position he filled throughout the remainder of his days. Church services were held in his office in Galesburg and the Lord's Supper was administered there until 1871, when his denomination built a church in this city. He afterward filled the pulpit much of the time until 1890, when a regular minister was secured. His life was ever characterized by high and honorable principles, his course conforming to his religious professions. He was always kind and generous to the poor and was a loyal, devoted friend. His entire life was characterized by progress, whether in the field of his profession, in public service or in church relationships, and certainly the world is better for his having lived.

GEORGE LOUIS NEWBERG.

George Louis Newberg, the present mayor of Wataga, has always devoted his energies to general farming and stock-raising, in both of which occupations he has met with a goodly degree of success. He is one of Knox county's native sons, his birth having ocurred in Copley township, on the 7th of January, 1862, the pioneer period, being members of the Bishop Hill Colony. By trade Mr. Newberg was a charcoal and lime burner, which occupation he followed in connection with his farming in Copley township. He was very successful, being a thrifty, hard-working man and at the time of his demise was one of the leading men of the community. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Newberg there were born five children, four of whom are living, our subject being the second in order of birth, while the others are as follows: Mathilda, the wife of William Hedstrum, of Copley township; Johanna, the wife of Harvey Larson, of California; and Christiana, who married Samuel Sambo, also of California. The father passed away at the venerable age of eighty-four years, on the 5th of May, 1899, but the mother had only reached an age of forty at the time of her demise on the 25th of January, 1875.

The district schools in the vicinity of his home provided George Louis Newberg such educational advantages as he enjoyed, his student days being terminated at the age of sixteen. During the succeeding five years he gave his undivided at-

tention to the operation of the home farm under the supervision of his father. At the expiration of that period he left the parental roof to make his own way in the world, first engaging in farming in Copley township, but later he removed to Oneida, where he remained until 1905, when he became a citizen of Wataga. In connection with general farming, Mr. Newberg made a specialty of raising and shipping stock, activities proving to be very remunerative under his capable management. He has always been an energetic man, who considers that anything worthy of engaging his efforts, is deserving of the best of them and has so directed his endeavors.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Newberg chose Miss Anna C. England, who was born in Persifer township, this county, in May, 1864. Mrs. Newberg is a daughter of George England, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1826, a son of William England. He was reared to manhood in his native state and there he later married Miss Susie Webb, who was also born in the Keystone state. Their domestic life was begun in Pennsylvania, but they removed to Illinois in 1856, locating in Knox county. Mr. England was one of those who responded to his nation's call during the Civil war and enlisting in Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1864 went to the front, being mustered out on the 15th of March, 1865. He passed away in 1911, at the age of eighty-five years, but the mother is still living in her seventy-second year. To Mr. and Mrs. Newberg have been born five children: Ivan, a farmer of Wataga, aged twenty-two years, who married Ethel Edwards; Mary, a young woman of twenty; John, who is eighteen; Nathan, now fourteen; and James, who is eight. Martha, a niece, is a little maid of four years and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Newberg.

The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church of Wataga, in which the parents hold membership, and Mr. Newberg is also an Odd Fellow and a Mason, being identified with the lodges of Wataga; he is a member of Oneida Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and Lodge No. 671, of the Mystic Workers of the World. His political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party and he takes a deep interest in all municipal affairs. He served as school director for several terms and in 1910 was elected mayor of Wataga, the responsibilities of which office he is discharging in a manner highly pleasing to the community and most creditably to himself.

CHARLES BROWN.

Charles Brown is manager and superintendent of the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Wataga, where he has resided for the past fourteen years. He is a native of Sweden, having been born in Halland, on April 7, 1856, a son of Nels Johnson and Johanna (Johnson) Brown. Both parents spent their entire lives in the old country, the father, who was born in 1810, devoting his energies to farming until his demise, which occurred in 1892. Three children, born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, are living, as follows: Charles, our subject; Hetta, who is living at home; and August, who is operating the home farm.

Charles Brown was reared and educated in his native land to the age of fourteen years when he went to Denmark, where he worked for two years at the jewelry trade. In 1877 he emigrated to the United States, locating in Chicago, where for twelve years he followed the barber's trade. At the expiration of that period he came to Wataga and bought out a barber shop that he operated until 1903, then withdrew to become manager and superintendent of the Farmers' Elevator Company. During the succeeding six years he has been successfully identified with this enterprise, the business of which has developed in a most gratifying manner during the period of his connection with it.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Brown chose Miss Maggie S. Campbell, who was born in 1873, a daughter of William H. and Mary Ann Campbell, now residents of Wataga, but natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1867.

Mr. Brown votes the republican ticket but he has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and a charter member of the Mystic Workers of the World, Wataga Lodge, No. 671. Although he has always led a somewhat unobtrusive life, never having actively participated in the public affairs of the municipality, Mr. Brown can always be depended upon to indorse every movement that is at all likely to promote the interests of the community.

FRANK O. RYLANDER.

Many of Sweden's native sons have sought the broader opportunities of the new world, bringing with them the unremitting energy and perseverance characteristic of that nation, and in the great majority of cases they have attained success in the management of varied business affairs. Such is the record of Frank O. Rylander, who was born in Smaland, Sweden, on the 23d of October, 1864, a son of Johanas and Clara (Johnson) Johnson. The parents were both born in Sweden and there spent their entire lives, the father engaging in farming as a life occupation. Both are now deceased, the father's death occurring in 1899, while the mother died in 1903. They were consistent members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

In the common schools of his native land Frank O. Rylander acquired a good education and after laying aside his text-books he assisted in the work of the farm for a while. Later he spent two years in Stockholm, working at the cooper's trade, and then, on the 15th of May, 1887, he came to the United States, attracted by the business opportunities which he heard were here offered. He made his way direct to Illinois, locating in Oneida, Knox county. From there he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he was employed as a carpenter until September, 1887, when he began working out by the month. He was thus engaged for several years and in 1893 took up agricultural pursuits in Ontario township, Knox county, Illinois. Meeting with success in this venture he was able in 1907 to purchase a farm upon which he might engage in farming independently and he now owns a fine tract of one hundred and sixty acres on section 21, Ontario township. Here his time is fully occupied with the

various phases of agriculture and in addition to the cultivation of the fields he makes a specialty of feeding hogs, in both of which lines he is meeting with well merited success.

It was on the 29th of March, 1893, that Mr. Rylander was married to Miss Anna C. Halstead, a daughter of John P. and Christiana (Carlson) Halstead, both of whom were of Swedish descent. The father, a farmer by occupation, was killed by a train at Oneida, his death occurring on the 29th of April, 1899. His widow still survives and makes her home in Woodhull, Henry county, Illinois. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Rylander are seven children, namely, George E., Clara A., Ottis R., Mildred L., Frances M., Robert L. and Everett Lester, all of whom are yet at home. In the various relations which go to make up the public life of the community Mr. Rylander is deeply interested and he is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Ontario township. He holds membership in the Ontario Congregational church and fraternally belongs to Oneida Camp, No. 555, M. W. A., at Oneida, and to the Mystic Workers. A review of the political question of the country led him to give his support to the republican party and since becoming an American citizen he has never faltered in his allegiance to the principles of that organization. He has never sought nor desired public office, however, the only position which he has ever filled being that of school director, as which he has served for nine years. He has never regretted the step which he took when he sought a home in the United States, for here he has found good opportunities for business advancement and in their utilization has won a substantial degree of prosperty. Illinois, also, has found in him a valued citizen for he has ever manifested admirable traits of character and exhibited a public-spirited devotion to the best interests of his adopted land.

DAVID P. NILES.

A well known retired farmer of Sparta township is David P. Niles, who is the oldest pioneer in point of years of continuous residence now living in this district. He was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, on October 20, 1824, and is a son of Sill and Louisa (Olmstead) Niles. The mother passed away in 1852, but the father survived until 1871, his demise occurring at the age of seventy-six years. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Niles, who was a veteran of the Revolution, was a blacksmith by trade, in connection with which he also engaged in farming. He was a native of Connecticut as was Steven Olmstead, the maternal grandfather. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sill Niles numbered eight, those beside our subject being as follows: Eliza, the wife of Charles D. Loomis, of Columbia county, New York; George F., who is deceased; Charles H., deceased, who also was a resident of Columbia county; Helen C., now Mrs. Kane, of Columbia county; Martha, the widow of H. Ten Broeck, of Columbia county; and two who died early in life.

In his early boyhood David P. Niles attended the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm in the acquirement of an education, subsequently giving his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits until 1856. He then decided to remove to the west and three years later became a resident of Wataga,

making his home with a family by the name of Smith. He purchased the old Wataga mill that he successfully operated for seven years, when he bought three hundred acres of land and engaged in farming. Agriculture at that period involved much more drudgery than at the present, many tasks, that then required days to do by hand, now being performed by the aid of modern machinery in a few hours. Despite the hard work and discouragements he encountered, Mr. Niles persisted in his undertakings and eventually became one of the largest landowners in the county. In connection with the operation of his fields he made a specialty of raising and feeding stock, both proving to be most lucrative under his capable direction. During the long years of his efficient management of his affairs, he so intelligently concentrated and directed his efforts that he acquired a competence that enabled him to retire, and he is now renting his property and enjoying the ease and comfort awarded the well spent years of his early life.

For his wife Mr. Niles chose Miss Helen C. Johnson, who was born in Sweden in 1849. Of this union there was born one child, who is now deceased.

During his early years Mr. Niles was a whig but when this party merged into the republican he gave his support to the men and measures of the latter body. Although he never prominently participated in the political activities of his township he served as road commissioner, the duties of which office he discharged in a highly creditable manner. Mr. Niles has now passed the eighty-seventh milestone on life's journey, but despite his many years his eyesight is remarkably good and his faculties as acute as those of a man years his junior. He is still able to look after his own business affairs and takes a lively interest in all public questions. During his long period of residence here he has been the interested observer of the development of the country as it kept pace with the progress of civilization, and many are the interesting reminiscences he relates of the pioneer days.

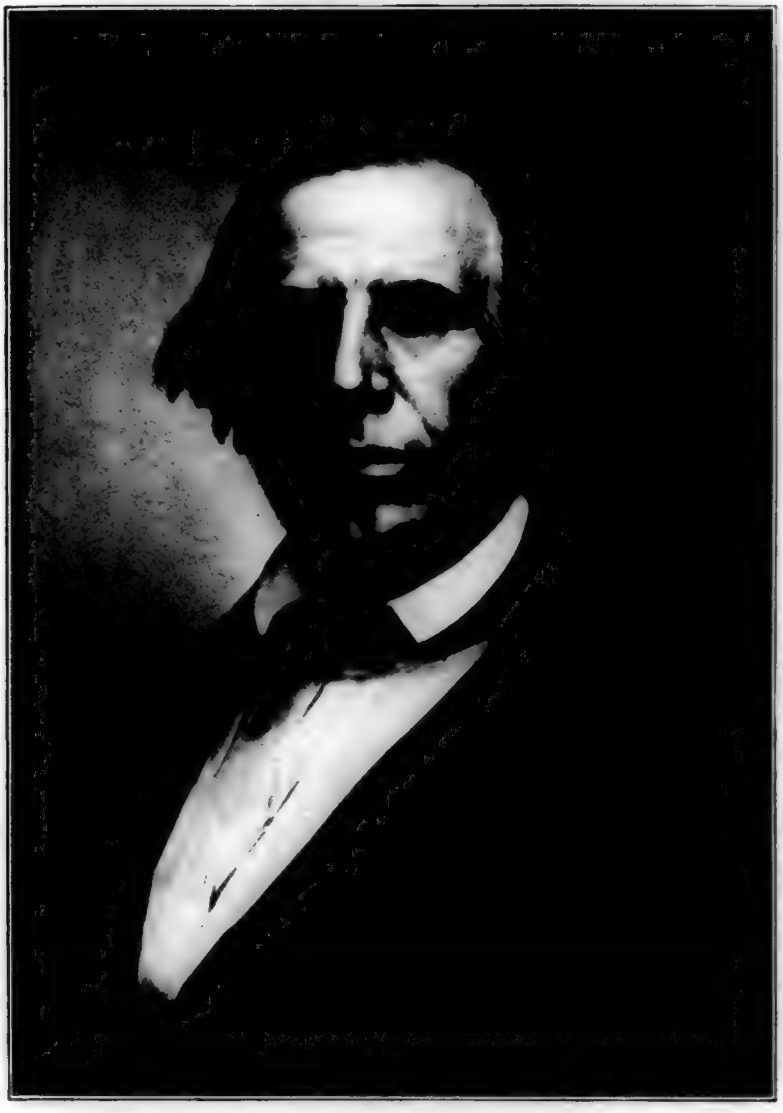
JAMES CHAMPION McMURTRY, M. D.

Dr. James Champion McMurtry, a former citizen of Knox county and, until his death, devoting himself unselfishly to the service of others in the practice of his profession, was born in Crawford county, Indiana, February 3, 1829. His parents were William and Ruth (Champion) McMurtry, both natives of Kentucky. He was a descendant of ancestors distinguished in the service of their country for generations. The great grandfather of Dr. McMurtry, whose name was John McMurtry, was a Revolutionary war hero, killed in the battle of Cowpens. The father, William McMurtry, was a ranger in the Black Hawk war.

On November 1, 1829, the year in which Dr. McMurtry was born, his father removed his family to Knox county, Illinois. Before this they had resided in Indiana, where William McMurtry was active in politics besides carrying on agricultural pursuits. He served as lieutenant governor under Governor French, of Illinois. He was state senator of Illinois for many years. Mr. McMurtry, descended of French Huguenot origin, was a man of superior mental qualities



Hon. W. D. McCarty



William McMurtry

possessing an excellent education, and made many friends through his genial manner and magnetic personality. He was an intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas and occupied a prominent position in the democratic party in Illinois when the political battle was growing in intensity before the final triumph of President Lincoln and the newborn republican party. Dr. McMurtry's father was a captain in the Sixty-seventh Regular Militia of Illinois and a colonel of the One Hundred and Second Volunteer Infantry of Illinois. In 1846, he was made a member of the Henderson Lodge, F. & A. M.

Unlike most youths of his time Dr. McMurtry had every educational advantage that could prepare him adequately for the profession of his choice. He began with a common-school education, supplementing this by a course at Knox College and at Union College in Schenectady, New York. After this liberal education he narrowed down the field of his studies and devoted himself to medicine as his specialty. For this purpose he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he received his degree. He then returned to his home county, where he established a practice for himself in which he continued till death terminated his activities. He was one of the leading practitioners in this section of the country, noted for his kindness in the treatment of his patients and for his generous acts of charity towards those who were less able to meet the heavy financial tax which illness entails. He was a splendid athlete devoted to indoor exercises and outdoor sports, and was modern in his mode of living and his views of life.

The marriage of Dr. James McMurtry and Miss Caroline Nelson, of Warren county, Illinois, occurred June 9, 1855. Her parents were Andrew and Susan (Hawley) Nelson. Mr. Nelson was a merchant, coming originally from Amherst, Massachusetts. On July 3, 1843, he settled in Henderson, Knox county, where he engaged in business.

Five children were born to Dr. and Mrs. McMurtry. James W. is an attorney at law in Elk City, Oklahoma. He is the father of seven children. Franklin H. died in infancy. Susan H. lives on the home farm in Henderson township. She is a graduate of Knox College, of the class of 1886. Caroline is the wife of H. B. Conyers, a jeweler in Urbana, Ohio, and is the mother of one child. She is also a graduate of Knox College, of the class of 1886. Mary is at home supervising the place and managing the estate. She, too, was graduated from Knox College, in 1886.

Dr. McMurtry died March 29, 1903. He was well-to-do, owning at the time of his death a very fine farm of three hundred and thirty acres of land, devoted to general farming. Fraternally he was connected with a number of organizations in which he took an active part. He was a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., of Henderson, and was worshipful master for twenty-two years. In 1855, he became a member of Horeb Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., at Knoxville, Illinois. He held the office of grand pursuivant in the grand lodge of Illinois, in 1855, and grand marshal of the grand lodge of Illinois, from 1880 till 1884. He was elected to all the offices in the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Illinois. He was chosen high priest in 1877 and for a number of years was grand representative of Georgia in the Grand Chapter of Illinois. Since 1862 he was a member of the Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T.

In politics Dr. McMurtry was a republican. He voted for Lincoln for his second term, although he was up to that time a loyal democrat. He was a man of political influence and a strong party leader. He was the founder of the Union League of Henderson township and served as the first president of that organization. Large-minded in his convictions and of a powerful personality, he possessed in a marked degree many of the characteristics which distinguished his father before him, clear-sighted vision, the faculty of foreseeing the consequences of a situation or of an action long before those consequences occurred. Among the many residents of Knox county who knew Dr. McMurtry intimately he possessed the friendship of a large number of people and the warm regard of all.

WILLIAM S. CAMERON.

William S. Cameron, who has been a resident of Galesburg for more than a quarter of a century, is a prominent factor in industrial circles as the president of the Frost Manufacturing Company, to which office he was elected in 1900. His birth occurred near Elgin, Scotland, on the 17th of January, 1864, his parents being Robert and Elspit (McBeth) Cameron, who were likewise natives of that country. The paternal grandfather, Alexander Cameron, was also born in Scotland and became a mason contractor. Unto him and his wife were born the following children: William, John, Peter, Robert, Jane and Annie. William McBeth, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was likewise a mason contractor and passed away near Elgin, Scotland, when seventy-eight years of age. His wife, Mrs. Ann (Proctor) McBeth, was seventy-six years old when called to her final rest. Their children were as follows: James, William, Robert, Jane, Annie, Elspit and Helen.

Robert Cameron, the father of William S. Cameron, grew to manhood in the vicinity of Elgin, Scotland, and largely devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. He lived retired for a number of years prior to his demise, which occurred at Rothes, on the 10th of July, 1911, when he had reached the age of eighty-four years. His wife passed away in 1871, when only twenty-seven years of age. Both were faithful members of the Established church. Unto them were born five children, namely: William S., of this review; James, who is a resident of Elgin, Scotland; Ann, who died in infancy; Alexander, who died when a young man of twenty-one years; and Nellie, living at Elgin, Scotland.

William S. Cameron obtained his education in the schools of St. Andrews, Lhanbryd and Elgin and remained in his native land until nineteen years of age. After putting aside his text-books he served an apprenticeship in the general contracting business. In 1884, wishing to test the truth of the many favorable reports which he had heard concerning the opportunities and advantages of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and settled in Galesburg, Illinois, where he has remained almost continuously since. He was first employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company for two years and then entered the service of the Frost Manufacturing Company,

taking charge of the pattern department. In 1900 he was chosen president of the concern and has remained its chief executive officer to the present time. The Frost Manufacturing Company was established in 1851 and has manufactured principally engines, boilers and dry pans. Its products are sold in all parts of the United States and a number of foreign countries. Three hundred people are employed in the plant, which consists of the following departments: machine shop, boiler shop, forge shop, foundry, pattern shop and flange shop. As the head of this extensive and important industry Mr. Cameron has displayed splendid executive ability and keen discernment. Intricate business problems he comprehends with rare quickness and the solution which he proposes almost invariably proves to be the correct one.

On the 27th of September, 1888, Mr. Cameron was married to Miss Margaret S. Davidson, a native of Alves, Scotland, and a daughter of Peter McL. and Margaret (Bremner) Davidson, who were likewise born in that country. Emigrating to the United States, they settled in Galesburg, where Mrs. Davidson passed away in 1909 at the age of fifty-eight years. Peter Davidson, a contractor and builder, still survives. He was the father of six daughters, namely: Margaret, Isabel, Elsie, Grace, Delia and Genevieve. Samuel and Elsie (McConachie) Davidson, the paternal grandparents of Mrs. Cameron, had eight children: James, Samuel, William, John, Peter, George, Elsie and Jessie. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Cameron had the following children: Alexander, James, David, Margaret and Annie. Unto our subject and his wife were born three children: Robert LeRoy, born on April 13, 1890, who died at the age of six years; Margaret Mae, born on March 27, 1892, a graduate of the Galesburg high school, who is now attending St. Mary's school at Knoxville, Illinois; and William Ray, born on December 22, 1897, a public school student.

Fraternally Mr. Cameron is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is also a member of the Galesburg and Soangetaha Clubs. His wife is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. They are prominent in the social circles of Galesburg and their own home is a favorite resort with many friends. Coming to the new world in early manhood, Mr. Cameron utilized his opportunities to the best advantage and now enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the most prosperous and esteemed citizens of his community.

GEORGE L. STEPHENSON.

George L. Stephenson, a representative of the mercantile interests of Knox county, has a flourishing store at Oneida and has been a prominent factor in the political and social life of this community with which he has been identified since 1865. Born in Kirkbright, Scotland, October 20, 1838, he is a son of George and Isabella (McMillan) Stephenson, who left their home in Scotland, in 1850, for a new one in America. Mr. Stephenson was a farmer and came to Illinois on account of the excellent agricultural opportunities, settling in Copley township where he bought at the outset forty acres of land. Later he increased his holdings by buying eighty acres more and spent the remainder of his life in the cultivation of this land, death terminating his labors in 1884. He was

twice married, George L. Stephenson being a son of his first wife, who died in 1862. His second wife is also deceased.

George L. Stephenson was the sixth of a family of eight children of whom one died in infancy. He received the usual education available in a country school and when able to support himself took up agriculture until 1863. He then came to Oneida village, engaging in the grocery business for two years, which position he gave up for clerking, remaining, however, only for a short time in this vocation, when he went into another department of the mercantile business with C. F. Matteson, who was conducting a clothing and men's furnishings establishment. Three or four years later he saw his chance of opening a profitable business on his own account and became the owner of a general store carrying dry goods, clothing, men's furnishings and the usual stock in trade, and he has been properously engaged in this enterprise ever since. He has also ably acted in the capacity of auctioneer for over forty years.

On October 26, 1866, Mr. Stephenson was united in marriage, in Copley township, to Miss Grace L. Stewart, a native of Scotland, her father being engaged in the furniture business in Glasgow. Five children were born of this union: Frank S., a farmer in Walnut Grove township, who is married and has five children, three boys and two girls; Milton J., who is married and employed as a railroad man in Chicago and has had a high-school education; Grace, the wife of David N. Olson, an undertaker and embalmer, who lives in Evanston, Illinois; Jessie, who lives at home and takes care of her mother; and Harry H., a graduate of Knox College, who died August 15, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Stephenson are members of the Presbyterian church of Oneida. In his political sympathies Mr. Stephenson votes with the republicans and, his townspeople recognizing in him a citizen well qualified to hold public office, have called him to serve again and again. He was mayor of the village for ten years, and acted on the council for a number of years, while he filled the position of town supervisor for seventeen years, during ten of which he presided as chairman. He is active in the Masonic order, being a member of the Oneida Lodge, F. & A. M., and was a member of the Galesburg Chapter, but withdrew from there and helped organize the Oneida chapter. He is an ardent worker in the Galesburg Commandery, and is associated with the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Chicago. Mr. Stephenson is a man of strong personality and has a gift for making friends, in whose affections he holds a high place and by whom he is regarded as a man of absolute integrity.

ALBERT L. SQUIRES.

For more than forty years Albert L. Squires has been associated with agricultural interests in Knox county. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 25, 1845, his parents being Ira and Caroline (Stewart) Squires. Passing his boyhood in his native land, he was scarcely out of school, when he was fired with enthusiasm at the outbreak of the Civil war and enlisted in Ashtabula county, Ohio, with Company I, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Corps, Second Division, serving under General

Hooker, for three years. His company, of which James J. Smith was the captain, fought with General Meade in the battle of Gettysburg. He was honorably discharged in 1865, at the close of the war, and returned to his home in Ohio, assisting with the work of the fields for several years. In 1868 he came to Knox county, Illinois, to visit his sister, Mrs. Alexander Gehring. Being pleased with the agricultural prospects in Knox county, he remained here and engaged in farming, which he has pursued ever since.

In 1865 Mr. Squires was united in marriage to Miss Jane Howland, a daughter of Fred Howland, originally from Connecticut, but later a resident of Ohio. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Squires. Mary Luella, residing in Cherry Valley, Ohio, is the wife of David Robinson, a farmer, and has eight children. Kate, a resident of Niles, Ohio, is the wife of George Champlain, a carpenter, and has seven children. The wife of Mr. Squires passed away in 1908, at the age of sixty-seven years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wataga, Illinois. Fraternally he is associated with Lodge No. 589, I. O. O. F., of Wataga, and J. D. Shields Post, No. 45, G. A. R., of Galesburg. Ever faithful in the performance of his duties, he has found much enjoyment in his work and in the pleasant home of his sister, Mrs. Gehring, he passes his life quietly and with contentment of spirit.

JOHN MAGNUS APPLEGREN.

John Magnus Applegren, who has long been successfully identified with the commercial activities of Wataga, was born in Alfta, Gefleborg Laen, Sweden, on October 10, 1848. His father, Johann Frederick Applegren, was born on the 10th of August, 1826, was one of the prominent and well known men in his province. All his life he was connected with the operation of a tannery on his ancestral estate, where he was living when he passed away at the age of eighty-five years. He organized in his native town an insurance company of which he was secretary for forty-five years, and upon his retirement was presented by the members of the company and the policyholders with a loving cup valued at one thousand dollars. He was a member of the Lutheran church and a representative of the government for his province. He was married three times, his first union being with Miss Elizabeth Lunn, a daughter of J. Lunn, an officer in the Swedish army. She passed away in 1851, leaving two children: John Magnus, our subject; and Peter Fred Applegren. For his second wife Mr. Applegren chose Miss Karen Johnson, who died in 1858. Of this union there was born one son, Andrew Gustave, a wholesale merchant in Sweden. Mr. Applegren's next marriage was with Miss Anna Elizabeth Sorling, and unto them were born four children: Anna, Johanna, Breta and Maria, all of whom are residents of Sweden. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Johann Magnus and Margaret Applegren. The former, who was a native of Falun, Sweden, passed away in 1854 at the age of fifty-five years, but his wife, whose birth occurred in 1797, lived until 1887. He was the founder of the large tannery on his estate, which is still owned and operated by the family.

The school days of John Magnus Applegren, who was reared at home, were terminated at the age of fifteen years when he was sent out by his father to buy and trade leather and hides. Later he assisted in the general store maintained and conducted for the benefit of the employes of their factory, serving in this capacity until he was nineteen when he took passage for America. Upon his arrival in this country he made his way inland to Wataga, and here engaged in farming until 1874, when he entered the store of H. P. Woods. He remained there for ten years and then went to work in the railway carshops, but after following this for two years returned to his former employment. After being identified with this business for another decade he made a trip to Sweden and upon his return together with a Mr. Sundberg bought a mercantile establishment in Wataga. This connection continued until 1902, when Mr. Applegren bought his partner's interest and took his son into the business.

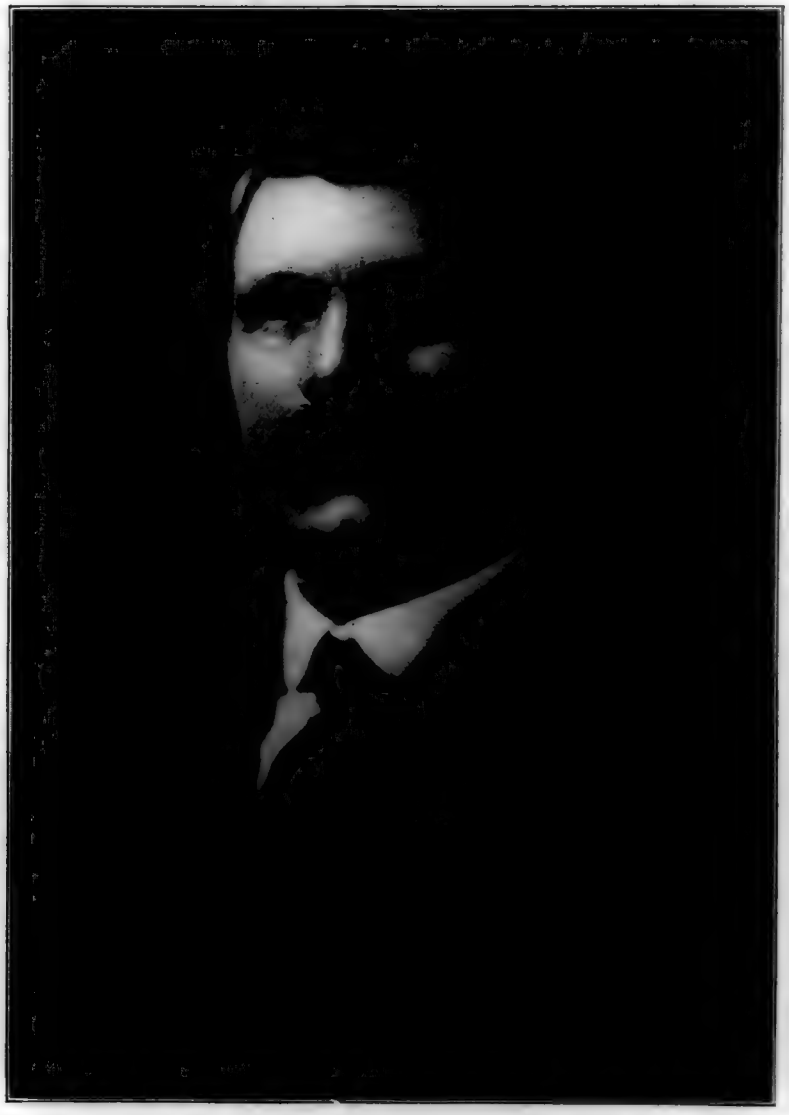
In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Applegren to Miss Mary Peterson, who was born on the 15th of April, 1853, a daughter of Jonas and Christina (Hedman) Peterson, the father one of the pioneer settlers of Knox county, where for many years he engaged in farming. Both parents are now deceased, the mother having passed away in 1904. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Applegren there has been born one son, Fred, whose birth occurred on May 2, 1875. He is unmarried and has been associated in business with his father for nine years. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Wataga Lodge, No. 291, A. F. & A. M., of which he was secretary in 1910, and he is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America Camp, No. 3229, Wataga, and served several years as clerk of the local order.

Mr. Applegren gives his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party, the policy of which he fully endorses, but he has never been an office seeker, always having preferred to concentrate his energies upon the development of his personal interests, in which he has met with a goodly degree of success.

AMES A. BARLOW.

Ames A. Barlow has become well known in real-estate circles in Galesburg, handling both city and farm property. His intellect early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins, and industry became the beacon light of his life. It has prompted him to become thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the business in which he engages and to have a knowledge of all the property that is upon the market and the valuation thereof. Because he has done this he has been enabled to negotiate many important realty transfers and now has a large and gratifying clientage.

Mr. Barlow is a native of Lafayette, Stark county, Illinois, born February 25, 1857, although he has lived in Knox county ever since he was three years old. His parents were Gideon A. and Martha B. (Peterson) Barlow. The father was born in Sullivan county, New York, July 18, 1833, while the mother's birth occurred in Sweden, October 8, 1837. The former was a son of Nathan Barlow, who was likewise born in the Empire state and was a farmer by occupa-



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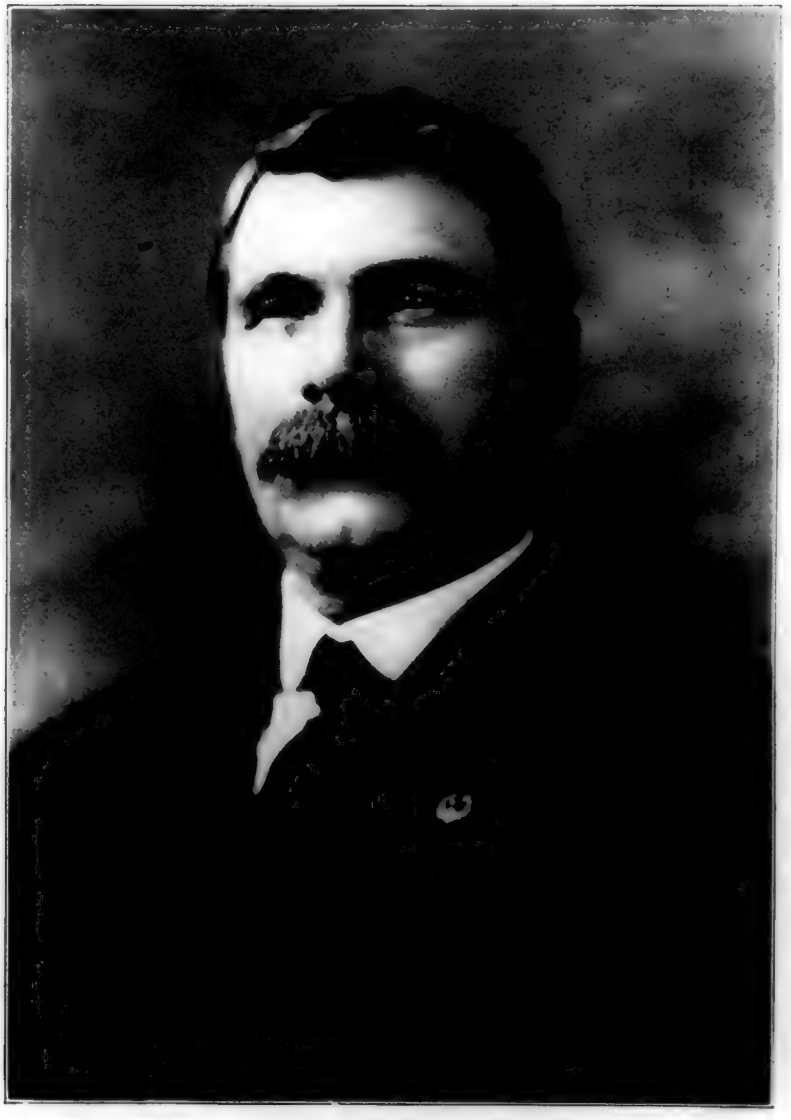
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AMES A. BARLOW

tion. In the year 1844 he removed westward with his family, establishing his home in Illinois when his son Gideon was but eleven years of age. The latter worked on his father's farm through the period of his minority and afterward took up the same line of business on his own account, following that occupation until he retired, a few years prior to his death. He worked diligently and persistently to cultivate his fields and make them productive and in time they returned to him a substantial competence. He passed away, December 10, 1898, in Galva, Illinois, where his widow is still living. There he was recognized as a valued and representative citizen and enjoyed the respect and good-will of all with whom he came in contact. In politics he was always a republican for he came to his majority about the time that the republican party sprang into existence. He filled a number of township offices and in all connections of vital interest to the community manifested a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He was a member and trustee of the Baptist church, to which his wife also belongs. They were married on the 20th of May, 1856, and became the parents of eight children: Ames A., Frederick W. and Gideon B., who are residents of Galva; Ada L., the wife of John W. Swickard, of Galesburg; Edgar Sherman, who is living in Kewanee, Illinois; John F., a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Forest S. and Lewis W., both of Galva.

Ames A. Barlow pursued his education in the Galva schools and after he had finished the high-school course there, pursued a commercial course in Davenport, Iowa. He then became an active factor in the further development and improvement of his father's farm and so continued until the 2d of December, 1902, when he entered the county treasurer's office to serve for a period of four years. He proved a faithful custodian of the public funds, carefully and systematically discharging the duties of his position, and upon the expiration of his term of office he received the commendation of all concerned. He then began operating in the field of real estate, in which he still continues, handling both city property and farm lands, together with realty in Florida. He brings to bear a most enterprising and progressive spirit and is largely regarded as an authority upon anything pertaining to real estate in Knox county.

On the 17th of August, 1879, Mr. Barlow was married to Miss Celinda S. Hathaway, a daughter of Arthur F. and Jane (Mowatt) Hathaway, of Galva. Her father was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, born October 21, 1821, and her mother's birth occurred in Montreal, Canada. Mr. Hathaway became a lumber dealer of Galva, where he took up his abode in 1854, remaining actively in business there until he retired, about twenty years prior to his death, which occurred on the 8th of August, 1894. He had for two years survived his wife, who died in 1892. He voted with the republican party and served as supervisor and in other township offices; but whether in office or out of it he was always loyal to the best interests of the community and gave his active cooperation to many projects for the general good. Unto him and his wife were born four children: Mrs. Barlow, whose birth occurred in Galva, July 10, 1856; Abbie, who was born November 16, 1860, in Galva, where she is still living; Jeptha B., born in Galva, March 23, 1863; and Jennie, born in Galva, October 5, 1865. The two younger daughters are still residents of their native town. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are the parents of three children: Lawrence W., who was born in Galva, December 14, 1880, resides in Galesburg and is married and has one daughter,

Grace. Mabel M., born in Galva, April 1, 1883, is the wife of S. R. Scott, of Galesburg, and has two children, Maxine and Genevieve; Abbie A., born in Galva, July 24, 1894, is yet at home with her parents.

Politically Mr. Barlow is a republican, having continuously supported the party since attaining his majority. The only office he has held for many years was that of county supervisor and he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship and when his aid and cooperation are sought for the benefit of the community they are freely given. He has attained high rank in Masonry, being a member of the Knight Templar Commandery, the Woodmen and the Elks Lodges. He is also a member of the Elks Club and of the Galesburg Club, and is ever appreciative of the social amenities of life. In manner he is genial and cordial and his many attractive qualities have won for him an extensive circle of warm friends.

ALBERT CHESTER KEENER, M. D.

Dr. Albert Chester Keener has become well known because of his connection with educational interests in central Illinois and his present connection with the medical profession as a practitioner at Altona. He was born July 23, 1873, in Biggsville, Henderson county, this state, and represents one of the old families of this section. His grandfather was Marton Keener, who married Miss Meyers and came with his family to Illinois in 1868, settling near Biggsville, where he followed the occupation of farming. His son, James T. Keener, the father of the Doctor, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and in his boyhood days devoted his time to the acquirement of an education in the country schools in his native state and also to the work of the fields on the home farm. During the period of the Civil war he drove a team on the canal near the Susquehanna river, being thus employed until the removal of the family to Illinois. His wages were four dollars per month and he frequently tells interesting tales of how he rode the mules many a night upon the tow path. He came with his parents to this state in 1868 and in early manhood learned the plasterer's trade which he followed for a time, but afterward returned to the occupation of farming which he followed until his labors had brought to him a substantial competence that he regarded as sufficient to supply him with the necessities and comforts of life throughout his remaining days. He then retired and is now living in Biggsville at the age of sixty years. He married Eliza Jane Edwards, who is now fifty-six years of age. In their family were five children: Charles Lester, a resident of South Dakota; Mary Blanch, the wife of P. Stevenson, of Monmouth, Illinois; John Creston, living on the home farm; and Maud, who is with her parents.

The other member of the family is Dr. Keener, of this review, who in his boyhood days attended school in Biggsville, Illinois, and afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for eight years and three months following his graduation at Biggsville. He proved a capable educator and made steady progress in this profession until his ability was recognized and he was elected county superintendent of schools. His election furthermore was

a notable compliment as he is the only democrat that has been elected to this office in Henderson county, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He filled the office for four years but two months before the close of his term he entered the Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago, having determined to engage in practice as a life work. There he pursued a four years' course and was graduated in June, 1910, being president of his class in the senior year. In September of the same year he removed to Tower Hill where he entered upon the active practice of his profession but in the following March bought out the practice of Dr. J. H. Conwell, of Altona, where he is now located and is well established in his chosen life work.

On the 10th of June, 1896, Dr. Keener was married to Miss Nannie Magee, who was born in Henderson county, Illinois, February 12, 1873. They have become parents of two children, Alberta Faye and Darcy Dale, aged respectively fourteen and eleven years. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church of Altona and are well known socially in the town, having gained many warm friends during the brief period of their residence here. Dr. Keener belongs to the Masonic lodge at Carman, Illinois, and formerly to the Woodman camp at Biggsville but has transfered his membership to Altona. He was also identified with the Mystic Workers at Biggsville and his political support is given to the democratic party. He holds membership with the Phi Chi fraternity and belongs also to the County Medical and State Medical Societies. Through the proceedings of those bodies as well as by private reading and study he keeps in touch with the advanced work being done by the medical profession and in his private practice he holds to high ideals, performing his work with a sense of conscientious obligation.

ANDREW RYLANDER.

Andrew Rylander, who is an enterprising farmer of Ontario township, was born in Sweden, September 19, 1862. His parents were Johanas and Clara (Johnson) Johnson, who spent all their lives in their native country, where the father was engaged in farming. They were zealous members of the Swedish Lutheran church. The father died in 1899 and the mother in 1903.

Andrew Rylander was reared and received a common-school education in his native country and at the age of fifteen began working on a farm there, where he remained until 1882. At that date he came to America and in the fall of the same year located in Knox county, where he was employed on a farm for eight years. In 1890 he rented a place in Ontario township and engaged in farming it for eighteen years. In 1905 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres and moved on it in 1908. He engages in general farming and makes a specialty of raising hogs and cattle.

On the 15th of January, 1897, Mr. Rylander wedded Miss Jennie Holcomb, who was brought from Sweden to America in 1869 by her parents, Haukin and Elsie (Martin) Holcomb, both natives of Blekinge, Sweden, when she was six years of age. The parents located in Knox county, where they later pur-

chased a farm and where the father died in 1884. The mother is now living with a daughter in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Rylander have become the parents of three children, all of whom are residing at home. They are: Clell V., who was graduated from a business college; Floyd E.; and Carl Milo.

In politics Mr. Rylander is a republican, and fraternally he is a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 555, M. W. A. He is greatly interested in the cause of education and has served as school trustee for six years. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church at Altona. He possesses keen discernment and in the years of his residence in Knox county has gained a handsome measure of success, placing him with the prosperous farmers in this portion of the state.

GEORGE GARDNER STEARNS.

George G. Stearns, deceased, was for some time connected with the agricultural interests of Knox county, but prior to his death retired from business, spending the evening of his life in well earned rest. He was born in Conway, Massachusetts, February 9, 1836, a son of George and Fannie (Arms) Stearns, who were also natives of Conway and spent their entire lives in the east where the father followed the occupation of farming and thus provided a good living for his family. Both he and his wife were consistent and faithful members of the Baptist church and his political indorsement was given to the republican party. In their family were seven children: Isabelle, George G. and Henry, all now deceased; Clara, the wife of Tyler Harding, of Des Moines, Iowa; Harriet, who has also passed away; Fannie, who married John Holcomb, of Conway, Massachusetts; and Jennie, deceased.

In the public schools of his native town George G. Stearns pursued his education and was reared to the work of the farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. On leaving New England he removed westward to Indiana, where he lived for a year, and in 1858 came to Knox county, turning his attention to farming in the vicinity of Knoxville. There he resided until 1861, when his patriotic spirit was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and he joined the army, enlisting as a private in the First Illinois Cavalry, with which he served for four years. He was then mustered out with the rank of captain of Company A, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. He had served for one year as orderly sergeant and was captured and for nine months was held as a prisoner of war. His valor and courage won him promotion until he was given command of the company and as its head his personal bravery inspired and encouraged the men who served under him. When the war was over he resumed the pursuits of private life and once more engaged in farming, continuously following that pursuit until about twelve years prior to his death, when he retired to private life and made his home in Knoxville. He always gave stalwart support to the republican party which was the defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war and which he ever believed to be the party of reform and progress. He held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and thus maintained



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pleasant relations with the boys in blue. He was also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and his religious faith was evidenced in his membership in the Presbyterian church. He died August 8, 1898, and in 1906 his widow removed to Galesburg, where she still lives.

It was on the 2d of October, 1865, soon after his return from the war, that Mr. Stearns was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Runkle, a daughter of Eldirt and Nancy (Bowen) Runkle, of Knoxville, who were natives of New York and were married in the Empire state. Her father was a mill man by occupation and came to the west when this region was still a pioneer district, settling at Knoxville in 1835. There he followed the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in June, 1865, and during the intervening period of thirty years his labors constituted an element in the substantial development and progress of the locality in which he lived. He was a republican in his political views and in his religious faith was a Presbyterian. His wife long survived him and died in October, 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. In their family were six children but only Mrs. Stearns, who was born in Knoxville, is now living. She was the fourth in order of birth. The others were Elizabeth, James, Mary H., George and Frank.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stearns there were born five children, namely: George E., of Olympia, Washington; Arthur D., residing in Galesburg; Fred R., of Omaha, Nebraska; Fannie, the wife of Henry Carl, of Hatfield, Massachusetts; and Mary, who married Fred Holloway, their residence being at 997 North Broad street, Galesburg. Mr. Stearns was nearly sixty-two years of age when called to his final rest. He had lived an active, busy and useful life and his death was the occasion of deep regret to many who knew him as well as to his immediate family. He was always reliable in business affairs and straightforward in his dealings and in matters of citizenship he was as true and loyal to his country as when he followed the old flag upon the battle fields of the south.

FRANK C. HOPKINS.

Frank C. Hopkins is well known as a representative of the grain trade in Knox county, being manager of the Altona Grain Company. He was born January 12, 1885, in the town which is still his home, and is a representative of one of the old families of the county, his grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Hopkins, having been one of the first hotel proprietors of Altona. His father, Samuel Hopkins, resided in Altona for many years and in early life engaged in teaming but afterward became connected with grain buying. At one time he was employed in connection with the elevator at this place and for fifteen years was very prominent as a grain merchant, conducting a large and profitable business. He figured as one of the leading citizens of the town by reason of the extent and importance of his business activities and connections. He married Harriet Pierce, a daughter of D. A. and Sylva Pierce. She had been previously married, however, and by her first union had one child, Lulu, now the wife of Harry Gehring, a resident farmer of Walnut Grove township, and the mother of one child, Mary Frances Gehring. By her second marriage Mrs. Hopkins

became the mother of six children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Frank, Mabel, Ermma and Blanch, at home; Arthur, who is following the painter's trade in Altona; and Earl, who is engaged in clerking in Altona. The father died in 1905 at the age of forty-six years and the community lost a valued and representative citizen and business man and the family a devoted husband and father. Mrs. Hopkins now makes her home with her son Frank C. and is forty-six years of age.

Frank C. Hopkins was a pupil in the public schools of Altona through much of the period of his youth, and started out in the business world as a clerk in his native town, being employed in connection with hardware and grocery stores for ten years. He then turned his attention to the grain trade, becoming a buyer for G. S. Dole, whom he thus represented for three years. He afterward spent a similar period as buyer for the Jackson Grain Company and, in 1910, became associated with the Altona Grain Company at Altona as manager. The officers of this company are D. N. McMaster, president; C. C. Sawyer, secretary; and C. S. Nelson, treasurer. Mr. Hopkins, with varied previous experience, is well qualified to handle the business at this place as general manager and keeps in close touch with the grain market. The company finds him an efficient and trustworthy representative and in this connection he has become well known in business circles although one of the younger business men of the county. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also well known socially in his native town and the surrounding country and many admirable traits of character have made him popular.

HENRY FRANK WILLIS.

Henry Frank Willis, president of the Willis Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of architectural sheet-metal goods, was born in Freeport, Ohio, August 24, 1854. He is descended in the paternal line from English ancestry although the family was founded in America at an early day. His grandfather was Isaac Willis, a native of New Jersey, who married Martha Humpers and removed to Ohio, settling in Harrison county where he died when well advanced in years. Among his children were George, John, Elizabeth, Alexander, Amos F., Isaac, Charlotte E., William and Joseph. His wife was a daughter of Alexander Humpers, a native of New Jersey, who served as lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, enlisting in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment and afterward reenlisting in the Fifth New York Regiment.

Isaac Willis, father of our subject, was born May 16, 1822, ere the removal of the family to Ohio, but much of his youth was spent in the latter state where he learned and followed the shoemaker's trade. He came to Illinois in 1856, settling first at Ipava, Fulton county, where he conducted a shoe business. Subsequently he removed to Havana, Illinois, where he resided for eight years, and then returned to Ipava where he died in 1875, at the age of fifty-three years. While a resident of Ohio he had wedded Mary Jane Murphy, a native of that state who died May 17, 1857. He was a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers while his wife held membership in the Methodist church. They

had a family of three sons and two daughters, of whom two died in early childhood. The others were: John Montgomery, who died in 1869; Anna Ruhamy, the deceased wife of William E. Ladd; and Henry Frank, of this review.

Henry Frank Willis spent his boyhood days in Ipava and Havana, Illinois, having been but two years old when his parents removed to Ipava. He is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed and after putting aside his text-books, in 1872, learned the harness-maker's trade at Canton, Illinois, following that pursuit until 1891, when he came to Galesburg and joined his cousin, I. H. Willis, in establishing his present business under the name of the Willis Manufacturing Company. In 1900 he took over his cousin's interest and is now president and chief stockholder in the concern. He has since established with him in the business his sons, I. R., J. D., and R. B. Willis. The company manufactures all kinds of architectural sheet-iron goods and they employ about twenty-five or thirty people, shipping their output to all parts of the United States and also to Mexico and Canada. The business is constantly developing in its ramifying trade interests for the modern methods of manufacture employed and the reliable dealings of the house constitute features in business growth and success.

Mr. Willis has been married twice. On the 13th of August, 1879, he wedded Miss Mary Emma Gamble, who was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of John Gamble. Her father was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in the north of Ireland, whence he came to America in his boyhood days. Both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and reared a family of twelve children all of whom reached years of maturity. This number included Mary Emma, who became the wife of Mr. Willis, by whom she had five children. The eldest, Isaac Ralph, now vice president of the Willis Manufacturing Company, married Beatrice Irene Hagarty and they have two children, Henry Frank and Beatrice Jean. John D., treasurer of the Willis Manufacturing Company married Irene Park Campbell. Robert Bruce, secretary of the company, married Genevieve Davidson. Jessie Ann died at the age of two years and Emma Frank, the youngest, is the wife of Park N. Williams, a resident of Wilcox, Canada. The mother of these children died January 30, 1902, at the age of fifty-one years, in the faith of the Presbyterian church of which she had been a devoted member. On the 7th of March, 1907, Mr. Willis married Miss Mary Eva Wood, who was born at Ipava, Illinois, August 19, 1872, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wood, who were natives of Ohio and became early settlers of Ipava. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war, going to the front as musician but returning as hospital steward. He is still living at Ipava but Mrs. Wood, who in her maidenhood was Miss Sarah Elizabeth Farquhar, died there in 1881. Their children were Joseph Russell, Ann Elizabeth, Mary Eva, Katharine and Susanna. The death of Mrs. Mary Eva Willis occurred December 16th, 1910, when she was but thirty-eight years of age. She left one child, a daughter, Sarah Louise, born October 21, 1908.

Mr. Willis is a member of the Presbyterian church, as were both of his his wives, and in the work of the church he is much interested, contributing generously to its support. He belongs to Veritas Lodge, I. O. O. F., also to the Modern Woodmen Camp. His position concerning political questions has

never been an equivocal one. He is a republican and while residing in Fulton county he served as village clerk of Ipava and was city treasurer of Astoria and also supervisor from Astoria township. There have been no spectacular phases in his life. He has pursued the even tenor of his way, quietly and capably conducting his business interests, his energy, careful management and determination constituting salient forces which have brought him substantial success. At the same time he belongs to that class of citizens who promote the public prosperity in advancing individual interests.

G. W. DUNBAR.

G. W. Dunbar is one of the successful and progressive farmers of Henderson township. He was born in La Fayette, Stark county, Illinois, March 8, 1846, his parents being George and Millie (Collins) Dunbar, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Illinois in 1826 and settled in Stark county on a farm which they had previously purchased. Twenty-two years later they removed to Knox county and again engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing here up to the time Mr. Dunbar retired from active life. His death occurred in Galesburg in 1903. In politics he was a republican and looked upon the policies of that party as being most conducive to efficient government. In religious faith he was a member of the Free Methodist church.

G. W. Dunbar received his education in the common schools, and in March, 1864, enlisted in Company K, Eighty-third Regular Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. He was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1865, and immediately engaged in farming. At the age of twenty-one years he started upon his independent career by purchasing the farm upon which he still resides and which comprises one hundred and thirty acres. He carries on general farming and also raises cattle and hogs. In addition to his agricultural pursuits, for thirty years he has engaged in the machine and threshing business. The well developed condition of his farm and the profitable crops which he harvests annually attest to his ability as an agriculturist.

Mr. Dunbar has been twice married. In September, 1867, occurred his marriage to Nancy Hogan, the daughter of William and Martha Hogan, natives of Knox county, where Mr. Hogan owned a sawmill. They are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar were the parents of three children, only one of whom survives, Mrs. Eva Henderson, who is engaged in the dressmaking business. Mrs. Dunbar died in 1871. In 1873 occurred Mr. Dunbar's marriage to Eva McElhaney, the daughter of James and Rose (Dubbs) McElhaney, both deceased. Mr. McElhaney was a harness maker by trade and resided in Knox county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar three children were born, namely: Verna, who is the wife of Henry Barr, a coal miner, and resides in Mathersville, Illinois; Lola, who is the wife of R. E. Davidson, a merchant of Henderson, by whom she has one child, Doris; and Archie, an agriculturist, who is married and resides in Henderson.

Mr. Dunbar is a republican, and is a member of the Methodist church. His activities have always been along the lines of progress, and the well developed

condition of his farm is indicative of his successful agricultural methods. Having been a resident of Knox county during practically his whole life, he has been identified with many of the plans for improvement in the county and in every undertaking has proven his worth and ability.

WILLIAM E. DUNN.

William E. Dunn, who is living retired on his farm located on section 24, Rio township, was born in Lewis county, New York, on the 24th of May, 1852. He is a son of Frederick J. and Susan P. (Wetmore) Dunn, who were born and reared in Oneida county, New York, the father's natal day being May 22, 1819. They were married 1847 or 1848, continuing to make their home in the Empire state until 1853, when they came to Knox county, locating on a farm in Ontario township. When they first settled here the father worked in a sawmill in Rio township, but he subsequently purchased a farm to the further development of which he devoted his energies for many years. He was given the advantages of a good education and taught school during his younger days both in his native state and Knox county. During the war he was collector in the country and after the close of hostilities he entered the ministry of the United Brethren church, but continued to operate his farm. In the early '60s he was ordained and thereafter gave his entire attention to his ministerial duties. Mr. Dunn, who has attained the venerable age of ninety-three years, now makes his home in Knoxville, where he has been residing since 1907. The mother, however, died on March 24, 1864 and in 1865, the father married Maria Rine, of Henderson township, this county. She was a native of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. She passed away in February, 1894, and in 1896, Mr. Dunn was united in marriage to his present wife, formerly Miss Maggie Wolloch. Four children were born to Mr. Dunn and his first wife, our subject being the second in order of birth, and two of his second marriage. The paternal grandfather was David Dunn, who was born in the Empire state on November 14, 1791. He came to Knox county in 1853 and passed the rest of his life in this county, where he engaged in farming.

As he was only a child one year of age when his parents brought him to Knox county, the memories of William E. Dunn's entire life are associated with the scenes familiar to his manhood. He was educated in the district schools, and immediately after laying aside his text-books gave his entire attention to farming. Agricultural pursuits have ever engaged his attention with the exception of three years, when he worked on the railroad and also followed the carpenter's trade. He is now living on the old home farm, containing eighty acres, which is being operated by his son. Here for many years, Mr. Dunn engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and was extensively engaged in the feeding and marketing of hogs.

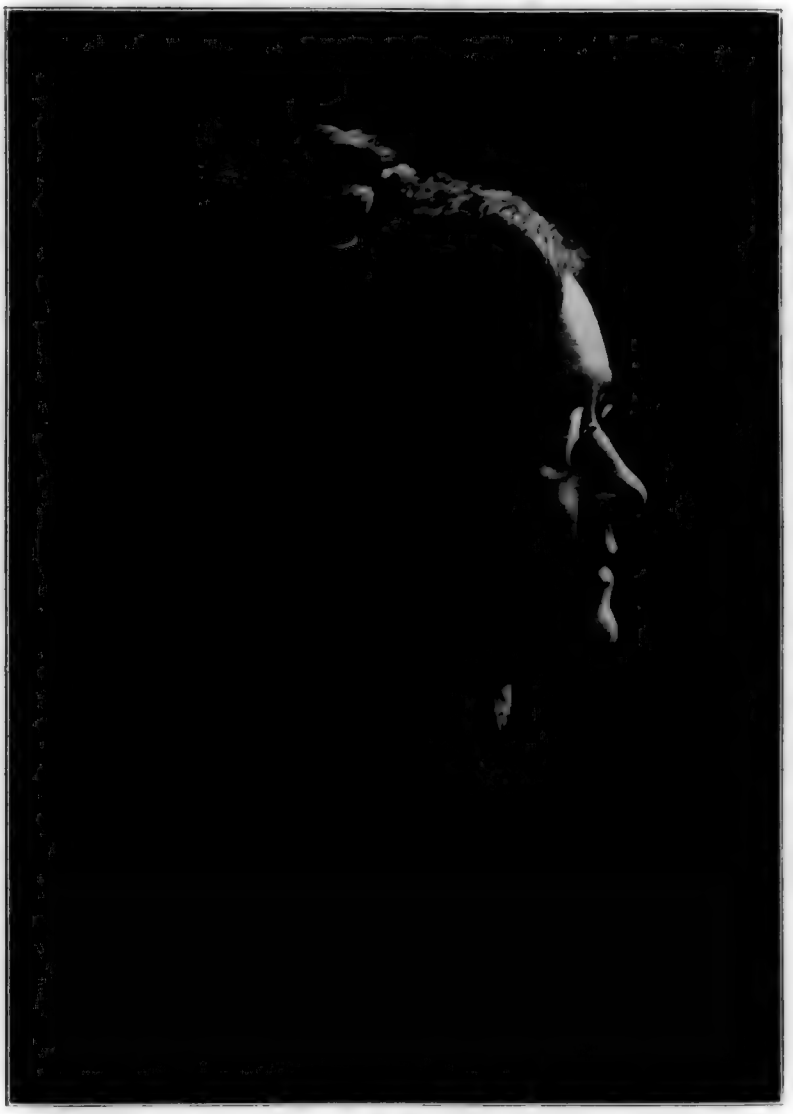
On the 5th of March, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Addie C. Haskins, a daughter of Cyrus and Harriet (Case) Haskins. The maternal grandparents were Erastus and Parmelia (Grafton) Case, who came west and passed their latter days with Mr. and Mrs. Haskins. The families originally

came from Vermont, whence they removed to Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Haskins locating on a farm in Ontario township, Knox county, in 1853. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn. Roswell E., who received a high-school education, married Hattie Carr of Ontario township, a daughter of the Rev. James S. Carr, minister of the Ontario Congregational church, and they have two children: Maurice and Ralph. Clark A., who is the younger, is living at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn hold membership in the Congregational church of Ontario township, and fraternally he is a member of Oneida Lodge, No. 337, F. & A. M. and also the Knights of Pythias. His political support he gives to the republican party and has always taken an active interest in affairs of the township. He was school director for fifteen years and trustee for three, while for five he discharged the duties of assessor. Mr. Dunn continues to live on the farm but has retired from the active work of the fields, which are now being cultivated by his eldest son. The greater part of his life has been passed in the immediate vicinity of his present home, where he enjoys a large and favorable acquaintance.

ISRAEL JOHN HARRIS.

A prominent citizen of Abingdon and one whose family name has been connected with the history of this locality for four decades past, is Israel John Harris, a member of the firm of Craig & Harris; stone cutters and dealers in monuments. He traces his lineage back five generations to colonial days in the early part of the eighteenth century and to the days of the American Revolution, when one of his ancestors brought luster to the family name by his unfaltering devotion to the American cause and his prowess throughout the struggle. Israel John Harris was the son of Joseph and Matilda C. (Hart) Harris. His father, Joseph Harris, was a son of James and Rebecca C. (Jennings) Harris, a grandson of Israel and Betsy (Mead) Harris, a great-grandson of Israel and Sarah (Morse) Harris, and a great-great-grandson of John and Rachel (Moss) Harris. Of these antecedents Israel Harris, the great-great-grandfather of the present member of the family bearing this name, was born at Cornwall, Connecticut, on February 16, 1746. Concerning his participation in the war of the Rebellion the Old Northwest, a genealogical quarterly, of April, 1898, has the following to say: "In May, 1775, he joined the famous body of young patriots afterwards known as the Green Mountain Boys and, as orderly sergeant, assisted in the daring rush to and the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, serving with Seth Warner and probably sharing later in the outlawry of the leaders of the regiment which by its success opened the way for the ill-fated expedition of Montgomery and furnished supplies for the siege of Boston. He was still with Warner's forces when that commander joined General Stark near Bennington, Vermont, in the late summer of 1777 and defeated the efforts of Colonel Baum to seize the supplies laid up at that place for the patriot forces, a defeat which caused the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga two months later. Early in 1778 he was made lieutenant and for bravery on the battlefield given his commission as captain in the Old



MRS. I. J. HARRIS



I. J. HARRIS

Continentals in 1779. In October, 1780, owing to complete disability, the result of wounds and exposure, he was honorably discharged and returned to his former home where he remained until 1782, when he removed to Rutland, Vermont. His record as a brave soldier and, above all, his connection with the most famous band of partisan troops the north could boast of, made him an instant leader in that village and one of its most influential citizens."

Israel J. Harris, the subject of this biography, who is justly proud of the honorable record of his illustrious forefathers, was born in Elba township, Knox county, Illinois, October 24, 1857. His father was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, April 17, 1827, and his mother was born in Preble county, Ohio, August 6, 1829. They were married in Rochester, Peoria county, Illinois, where his mother was living at the time, having accompanied her parents thither when she was a child. His father came to Illinois in 1853, when a young man, and located on the west half of section 21, in Elba township, Knox county, where he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land which he cultivated. From time to time he increased his holdings by additional purchases until he owned at one time five quarter sections. Here he resided until the fall of 1868 when he removed to a farm west of Abingdon, living there one year. Then he came to Abingdon to reside, remaining there until his death April 20, 1883. His wife died October 13, 1901. His father was a republican in politics and served one term as justice of the peace in 1856. He voted for Lincoln when elected for the first term. He was a member of the Christian church and, while the war was in progress, on account of his rigid religious scruples, came to the stern conviction that war was wrong. Having taken this stand, he went one step further and, feeling his opposition to the national policy of union even at the cost of war, he voluntarily denied himself the right of the ballot. For this reason he did not vote again for a federal officer until Garfield's campaign when, influenced by the noble Christian life of Garfield, he felt justified in voting for him.

Israel J. Harris was reared at home and began his schooling in the Elba Center district school. For certain reasons it seemed best to his parents, however, to keep him at home. Consequently he was withdrawn after three days at school and his mother undertook his training and education at home. At the end of the school term it was found that he had advanced in his studies far beyond his sister who had been attending the district school. His mother therefore taught both children after that until their removal to Abingdon, when Israel, then in his twelfth year, was fitted to enter old Abingdon College. During his career in this institution his studies were frequently interrupted on account of ill health, so that he was not quite able to complete the course. As a variation from studying he began to teach in 1876, at the age of nineteen, and continued teaching at intervals and attending school until his father's death in 1883. He then took charge of the operation of the farm and pursued agricultural occupations till 1889 when he returned to the schoolroom, teaching until the spring of 1896 when he was stricken with a complete nervous breakdown making him an invalid for four years. At the end of this time, his health being once more restored, he engaged in his present business of monument dealing and became identified with the firm of Craig & Harris.

The marriage of Mr. Harris and Miss Emma Nelson was solemnized September 1, 1887. She was a daughter of Swan Nelson, a resident of Knoxville but

later a farmer of Cedar township near Abingdon, and now deceased. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris and they are in order of their births: Joseph Victor, graduated from the Abingdon high school with the class of 1906, who is a reporter on the Galesburg Mail; Verna Pernella, graduated from the Abingdon high school with the class of 1911, who will enter the teaching profession this fall; Olive Caroline, a member of her sister's class, graduated in 1911, who will either teach or enter college this fall; Yerda Thresa, who is a student in high school; and Israel J., Jr., the youngest in the family.

Mr. Harris gives his political allegiance to the republicans but has strong prohibition and anti-saloon proclivities. He served for two terms as alderman from the second ward. In his earlier years he was a member of the Christian church, the faith in which he was brought up, but a schism in the church in 1883 caused him to leave it. Later he and his family became members of the Congregational church, in which he is a deacon at the present time. For a number of years he was the superintendent of the Sunday school and on his retirement in 1909 was presented by the school with a handsome silver loving cup which he prizes very highly. He was president of the Knox County Sunday School Association for two years and is now the vice-president of this association.

The house in which Mr. Harris and his family are now residing and which he remodeled in 1902 is the original Harris homestead bought by his father, Joseph Harris, in 1869. The old Harris farm west of Abingdon has for the most part been laid out in town lots and is now known as the Harris addition of Abingdon. Throughout his career Mr. Harris has been an exponent of a high code of business as well as social ethics, living an exemplary life that makes him conspicuously deserving of the public trust placed in him as one of Abingdon's leading citizens.

CHARLES C. REYNOLDS.

Charles C. Reynolds was born in Ontario township, on the 14th of June, 1870, his parents being Alvah and Susan (Hayden) Reynolds. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, was born on the 22d of May, 1830, at Bedford, Westchester county, New York, and the mother's birth occurred in Indiana in 1839. Alvah Reynolds, who has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, followed the carpenter's trade for thirteen years after starting to earn his own livelihood at the age of sixteen. His marriage occurred in Illinois, on the 10th of May, 1859, to Susan Hayden, a daughter of Jonathan and Hulda (Reeves) Hayden, of Henry county, where they settled in 1853. He began his independent agricultural career by purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ontario township and was the owner of seven hundred and twenty acres upon his retirement. In 1893 he gave eighty acres of land to each of his children and discontinued active farming. He had been most successful in stock-raising and had brought his farm under a high state of cultivation. In politics he is a republican and has served as school director of his district for thirty-six years.

Charles C. Reynolds received his education in the common and high schools of Oneida, the Abingdon Normal school and Hedding College. After discon-

tinuing his studies he engaged in agricultural pursuits and has followed this occupation ever since, at first being employed by his father and later working independently.

Mr. Reynolds was married on the 25th of December, 1901, to Miss Edith Ward, a daughter of Frank and Nellie (Abernathy) Ward. Mrs. Ward, who was of Scotch descent, belonged to one of the pioneer families of the county, the father having come while the Indians were still here. Mrs. Reynolds' brother Frank is a resident of the township and Amos Ward, who came to the county in 1838, served as county commissioner and as justice of the peace. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds four children were born, Nellie B., M. Ward, Birdice L. and Helen E. Mrs. Reynolds' death occurred in May, 1896, on the home place.

In politics Mr. Reynolds is a stanch republican, believing that the policies of that party are most conducive to good government. He also holds membership in the Christian church of Ontario township and has served as school director in his district. He is one of Ontario township's enterprising men and has contributed much toward the general welfare of the community, where he is held in high esteem and is numbered among its substantial agriculturists and representative citizens.

HARMAN J. KUNKEL.

Harman J. Kunkel, who owns and operates the largest gristmill not only in Knox county but in this section of the state, is one of Wataga's self-made men, having begun here in his early youth with no capital save his untiring energy and determination. He was born in Cashtown, Adair county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of October, 1872, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) Kunkel, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1877 and the mother in 1879. Joseph Kunkel, who was a veteran of the Civil war, was a blacksmith by trade but he had been educated for a music teacher, which vocation he sometimes followed while he also engaged in farming. Five of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kunkel are still living, those beside our subject being as follows: Sarah, the wife of George Kadel, now deceased, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Mary, the wife of Harry E. Smith, of Knoxville; John, who is a resident of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; and Irwin, who is living in Wellsville, Pennsylvania.

Left an orphan at the age of seven years, Harman J. Kunkel was reared in the county of his birth, whose common schools he attended until he was thirteen, during which time he also worked on a farm. After laying aside his text-books he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, serving for three years, at the expiration of which period he came west. He was only a youth of sixteen when he came to Knox county and first located at Wykoff, near Wataga, where he worked at his trade for fifty cents per day. He subsequently went to Galesburg, where he engaged as carpenter for two years, returning to Wataga, where he farmed until his marriage in 1893. During the succeeding five years he operated a farm in the vicinity of Wataga, but later he bought a place which he has sold, on moving to Wataga, where he is now residing. In

1907 he purchased a flour and feed mill here and soon thereafter withdrew from his agricultural pursuits, giving his undivided attention to the operation of his mill. This proved to be a very lucrative undertaking and on the 30th of March, 1911, he extended the scope of his activities by becoming the owner of the mill belonging to the estate of Warden & Son. He has one of the finest plants in this part of the state, the capacity being far greater than that of any other mill in his vicinity, while it is fully equipped with all modern machinery. Mr. Kunkel has been very successful in all of his undertakings and in addition to his mill is the owner of the electric light plant in Wataga, which he installed in May, 1909. Such success as has come to him has been the result of his own intelligently directed effort and unceasing application, as he began his career in Knox county without either capital or influence, but he possessed those qualities that invariably win: industry and determination of purpose.

Mr. Kunkel's plans for a home of his own had their culmination in his marriage, in October, 1893, to Miss Minnie A. Morgan, of Wataga, Illinois. Mrs. Kunkel is a daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Morgan, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a coal miner. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kunkel there have been born the following children: Sarah Elizabeth, who is sixteen; Mary Frances, now fourteen; John Morgan, who is thirteen; Beulah Fern, nine years of age; Harry, who is six; and George Harman, who has passed the fourth anniversary of his birth.

The family attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the mother is a member, and Mr. Kunkel is an active member of a large number of fraternal organizations. He is affiliated with the Masonic order through his membership in Wataga Lodge, No. 291, A. F. & A. M.; and he is an Odd Fellow, his local connection with this society being through Wataga Lodge, No. 598, I. O. O. F., and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows encampment at Galesburg. The Mystic Workers; Brotherhood of American Yeomen; and United Commercial Travelers, Galesburg Lodge, No. 269, claim his affiliation also. Political activities have never occupied much of Mr. Kunkel's attention his entire time and thought having been concentrated upon the development of his personal interests, in which he has met with notable success. However, he is always ready to give his cooperation or indorsement to any movement he deems qualified to advance the community or to promote municipal enterprises.

ALEXANDER GEHRING.

Alexander Gehring, a well known and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Sparta township, Knox county, Illinois, is still engaged in cultivating the farm on which he has lived for nearly forty-six years. His birth occurred in Baden, Germany, on the 1st of December, 1844. His father, Anthony G., was born March 12, 1821, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Mosier, was born June 24, 1823. They came to America and settled in Sparta township in 1857. His paternal grandparents were Bennett and Elizabeth (Closman) Gehring and his great-grandparents were Mathias and Susan Gehring. His maternal grandparents were Jacob and Mary Mosier. Alexander Gehring was the oldest

of three children, a sister who is dead, and a brother named Martin, a farmer in Sparta township, with whom his mother makes her home.

Alexander Gehring began his education in Germany, continuing his studies for a little time after coming to this country. When a mere boy, at the age of fourteen, he commenced to work on the farm, first for his father and later hiring out to a neighbor. At twenty-one he began to work for himself and in 1867, after his marriage, took possession of the farm which he is now operating. In addition to general farming he devotes much time to stock-raising in which pursuit he has been very successful. Born to his calling he loves his work and the interests which fill a farmer's life and has no wish to retire while his farm yields him the comfortable income which he now enjoys.

The marriage of Alexander Gehring to Miss Jerusha Squires, of Trumbull county, Ohio, occurred May 30, 1867. Her father, Ira Squires, was born in Ireland in 1818 and came to America when six years old. Her mother, Caroline Stewart was born in 1820 of Scotch parentage. When Mrs. Alexander Gehring was three years old her parents died whereupon she was reared by Isaac and Sarah (Hillergast) Baker. She was the granddaughter of Jason and Dorothea (Tew) Squires. Mrs. Gehring has one brother, Albert Squires, who lives at her home.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gehring were four children. Carrie, who remained single and was living at home, died in August, 1911, at the age of thirty-four, at Greenville, Pennsylvania, while on a visit. She was a very devout woman and an untiring worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. She was an officer in the missionary society of her church and a member of the Epworth League. Alice, the wife of James Parkinson, a farmer in Kansas, is the mother of five children. Sarah Luella, the wife of Benjamin Morgan of Wataga, Illinois, has four children. Ira Anthony, married to Effie Richmond, lives in Galesburg and is the father of two children.

The Gehring family holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Wataga, Illinois, in which Mr. Gehring is a steward and a trustee. In his political views he is a republican and has always been an ardent worker for his party. He served as roadmaster for several terms and was on the school board three terms. Coming to this locality more than fifty years ago, Alexander Gehring has not only witnessed the agricultural growth and development of Knox county but has been a large contributor to the prosperity for which this community is noted.

OLIVER SWANSON.

Oliver Swanson was born on the 16th of February, 1853, at Solvesborg, a town in the southern part of Sweden, his parents being Swan and Karna (Person) Olson. The father, whose birth occurred in 1825, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Sweden until his death, which occurred when his son Oliver was a child of but two years. Both mother and father spent their entire lives in Sweden. Oliver Swanson received his education in the common schools of his native land and at the age of eighteen years, after having assisted on the home farm, came

to America settling at Woodhull. For a time he worked out by the month and then came to Ontario township where he settled on a farm in 1881. In 1893 he came to his present home. This property consists of eighty acres and has been his residence ever since. Although he devotes his time and energy principally to general farming, he also raises shorthorn cattle and feeds hogs and cattle for the market. In these various branches he is meeting with the success, which is the reward of persistent and diligent labor. On the 12th of April, 1879, Mr. Swanson was married to Marie Anderson, a resident of Knox county, and a daughter of Anders and Anna (Johnson) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Sweden, where they were engaged in farming. The father died in Sweden and the mother came to Henry county, in 1875. They were the parents of five children. To Mr. and Mrs. Swanson three children have been born: Hattie S., who is the wife of William Sebastian, a resident farmer of Henry county; Hartwick, whose birth occurred in 1884 and who died in January 1905; and Florence, who is attending high school in Altona, Illinois.

In politics Mr. Swanson gives his support to the men and measures of the republican party and has served as road commissioner and is assessor at the present time. In religious faith he holds membership in the Lutheran church of Altona. By his earnest work and diligent application to his agricultural pursuits and by his interest and furthering of all measures pertaining to the higher social and moral development of the community, Mr. Swanson has become recognized as a citizen of substantial and honorable worth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE TYLER, M. D.

Dr. Franklin Pierce Tyler, engaged in the general practice of medicine in Galesburg, was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, June 21, 1854, his parents being Dr. Truman Murray and Mary Ann (Cutler) Tyler. The family home was first established in Galesburg in 1862. The father was born in the state of New York in 1804 and the mother's birth occurred in Massachusetts in 1810. In early manhood he prepared for the practice of medicine and for a time followed his profession in Ohio, after which he came to Illinois, settling in Illinois City. His next place of residence was in Edgington, this state, and afterward he lived for a time at Rock Island, coming to Galesburg in 1862. Here he opened an office and continued in active practice until his life's labors were ended in death twenty-one years later. He was widely known as a capable physician whose scientific knowledge was supplemented by broad humanitarian principles, thus making his work of great worth in the world. His widow survived him and died at the home of her son, Dr. Tyler, in Clifton, Kansas. Dr. Truman Tyler, Sr., was a democrat in his political views and fraternally was connected with the Masons, which order found him an exemplary representative. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist church and were people of kindly purpose and of high principles. In their family were three children, Stella Louise, the elder, who died in 1908; and Christopher C., who like our subject is also a resident of Galesburg.



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DR. F. P. TYLER

Dr. Tyler, Jr., whose name introduces this record, was a lad of but eight years when the family removed to this city, so that his education was largely acquired here. After attending the public schools, he entered Lombard University, where he pursued his more specifically literary course. His professional training was received in Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. He then went to Clifton, Kansas, where he opened an office and continued in active practice for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Galesburg, where he still follows his profession as a general practitioner, having comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medicine and surgery, while his broad and extended experience has added greatly to his efficiency.

On the 12th of October, 1886, occurred the marriage of Dr. Tyler and Miss Emilia Brewer Laux, a daughter of Professor Carl Rupert Laux, of Galesburg. The children of this marriage are: Carl Rupert, who was born in Clifton, Kansas, in September, 1887; and Cecil May, also a native of Clifton. Both are still at home. Mrs. Tyler is a member of the First Congregational church and Dr. Tyler holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights and Ladies of Security. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party but without desire for office, his ballot merely expressing his approval of the policies and principles of the party. He belongs to the city and county medical societies and is ever deeply interested in anything that tends to bring to man the key to the mystery of life. He is extremely careful and conscientious in all of his professional work and his ability has gained for him a liberal patronage.

BENJAMIN THOMAS HART.

The commercial activity of Altona finds a worthy representative in Benjamin Thomas Hart, who is now proprietor of a drug store. He has conducted this for three years and is accorded a good patronage. He was born at Camp Point, Illinois, December 3, 1877. The early ancestral history of the family has been lost. It is supposed, however, that the great-grandfather was stolen by the Indians and was carried to Kentucky. The grandfather, Thomas W. Hart, was a native of that state. He married Miss Wheeler and they became parents of a son, George M. Hart, who was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, January 29, 1837. When a boy of six years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Quincy, Illinois, where his boyhood days were passed. He learned and followed the cooper's trade and from Quincy removed to Camp Point, Illinois, being at that time twenty years of age. This was some time prior to 1859. In the early '60s he walked from Quincy to Denver, Colorado, starting with an emigrant train that traveled by way of Leavenworth. At length he returned to Camp Point, Illinois, where he engaged in the cooperage business for many years but is now living retired. He married Rhoda Bryant, who also survives and is now sixty-eight years of age, her birth occurring on the 20th of July, 1843, in Kentucky. She was a daughter of Moses Bryant. Unto him and his wife were born six children of whom Benjamin T. Hart and two sisters are

now living. The sisters are: Elitha May, the wife of Charles H. Montgomery, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Hazel Gertrude, who is teaching in the Loraine high school. Three of the children died in infancy.

Benjamin Thomas Hart spent his youthful days in his parents' home and after his education was over, began clerking in a drug store at Camp Point on the 1st of March, 1892. For two years he attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy and, in May, 1899, came to Altona where he conducted a drug business for two years. He then returned to Chicago where he finished his course of study with the class of 1902. On locating in Altona he engaged in clerking where he now carries on business for himself. He also spent a year in Burt's drug store in Galesburg and in August, 1904, purchased his present drug store at Altona. He has also been engaged in the restaurant business at Altona since 1908 and both branches have proven profitable. He has a well appointed and well conducted establishment and his business methods are such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

On the 20th of April, 1902, Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Updike, who was born in Altona, February 12, 1879, and is a daughter of Josiah W. and Edith (Van Scyok) Updike, the father a pioneer resident of this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hart have been born two children: Harry Worth, who was born February 8, 1903; and Marjory Lois, born December 20, 1905. Mr. Hart and his wife are members of the Methodist church of Altona and at the present time he is financial secretary of the church. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Altona Lodge, No. 330, F. & A. M. He also holds membership with Altona Camp, No. 3737, M. W. A., of which he is past consul, and he likewise belongs to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. He is a young man and yet, in business and in social life, he has made a record which is creditable and enviable, gaining for him the respect and admiration of his fellowmen.

FRANK C. KRANS.

Trained in the printing trade and in editorial work, Frank C. Krans is well qualified to fill the position which he now occupies as editor and manager of the Oneida News, a weekly paper published in Oneida, Knox county, Illinois. During a period covering more than twenty years he has gained his experience in Illinois, in Nebraska, Oregon and Washington, coming in contact with newspapermen and printers from every section of the country, since the members of this fraternity are of a roving disposition fond of seeking new scenes for their field of labor. Frank C. Krans was born July 6, 1870, in Galva, Illinois, a son of O. and Christiana (Aspequist) Krans, natives of Sweden. The father came to America with his parents when he was a young man and made his way to a Swedish settlement at Bishop's Hill, walking all the way from Chicago. When a boy he assisted in hauling the lumber from Bishop's Hill to Galva when the first building was erected in the latter town. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company D, of the Fifty-seventh Volunteer Infantry of Illinois, from Princeton. At the close of the war he returned to Galva, Illinois, where he

followed his trade as painter and decorator until ten years ago when he removed to Altona, Illinois, and has resided there ever since, still actively interested in his work. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic of Galva.

Reared at home Frank C. Krans was educated in the common schools and in the high school of Galva. He prepared himself for his career by acting as assistant on the Galva News learning the many varied features of the work. He then went to Altona where he took charge of a paper started by C. F. McDonough and continued in the management of the same for two years, when he decided to gratify his desire to move farther west and secured employment in Ogalalla, Nebraska. A year later he went to the Pacific coast and remained there, working at the printer trade for five years. In the fall of 1893 he returned to Illinois and purchased the Altona Record which he conducted until 1906 when he sold it to Mills & Company. Thereupon he went to Kewanee, Illinois, where he held a responsible position on the Star Courier and labored there until 1911, serving one term of this time as president of the Typographical Union of Kewanee. During the current year he bought an interest in a stock company in Oneida, organized in 1900, which publishes a weekly, the Oneida News, and of this he became editor and manager. He is spirited and enthusiastic in his work and in the brief period since coming to this position has already demonstrated his efficiency.

The marriage of Mr. Krans and Miss Anna Olson, of Altona, was celebrated October 2, 1898. She is a daughter of Peter Olson and obtained her education in the grammar and high schools of Altona and the Normal school of Bushnell, after which she followed the vocation of teaching for a number of years. She gave that up, however, and entered the Hospital Training School at Galesburg where she was fitted for the profession of nursing and after her graduation was given a position on their staff. Mr. and Mrs. Krans are the parents of three children: Kenneth, who is attending school, and two younger ones, John and Walton.

Mr. Krans is a republican in his political affiliations and served as town clerk for five years during his residence in Altona and also as village clerk for an equal period of time, while as a member of the council he gave his efforts to the advancement of the welfare of the community. He is a member of the Masonic order, being connected with Lodge No. 320, F. & A. M., of Altona and the Knights of Pythias, of Oneida, whose beneficent principles he tries to follow in all the relations of his daily life.

HENRY WELCH.

Henry Welch, who is a resident of Ontario township, has been connected with agricultural interests in Knox county throughout his life. He was born in Rio township, March 6, 1871, and is the son of John and Ann Welch, the former, whose birth occurred May 28, 1836, a native of Kings county, Ireland, and the latter a native of New York. John Welch, whose parents, John and Sarah (Clarke) Welch, were agriculturists in Ireland and there resided all their life, worked on the farm and received a common-school education while at home, and

after emigrating to this country, in 1850, continued in agricultural pursuits. Going to Galesburg in 1857, he worked out by the day until he removed to Rio township in 1862, at which time he rented a farm. After cultivating this for some time, he purchased two hundred acres of land near by and has ever since made that farm his home although he now rents it and lives retired. This farm is a high tribute to his ability and labor and stands as evidence of his rise from a day laborer, husking corn at fifty cents per day to a successful agriculturist, who has acquired a competence sufficient to provide for a comfortable retired life. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have been the parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Mary Stafford, a widow, who is the mother of two children, Clare and William; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Charles, who is married to Winiferd Barry, the daughter of James Barry, and who is the mother of one child, Anna May, of Sparta township; Margaret, who is the wife of J. H. Rittenhouse, a traveling salesman of Galesburg and to whom two children, Neal and Ruth, have been born; Nellie, the wife of Ira Rice, who conducts a general store at Wataga; and Edward, deceased.

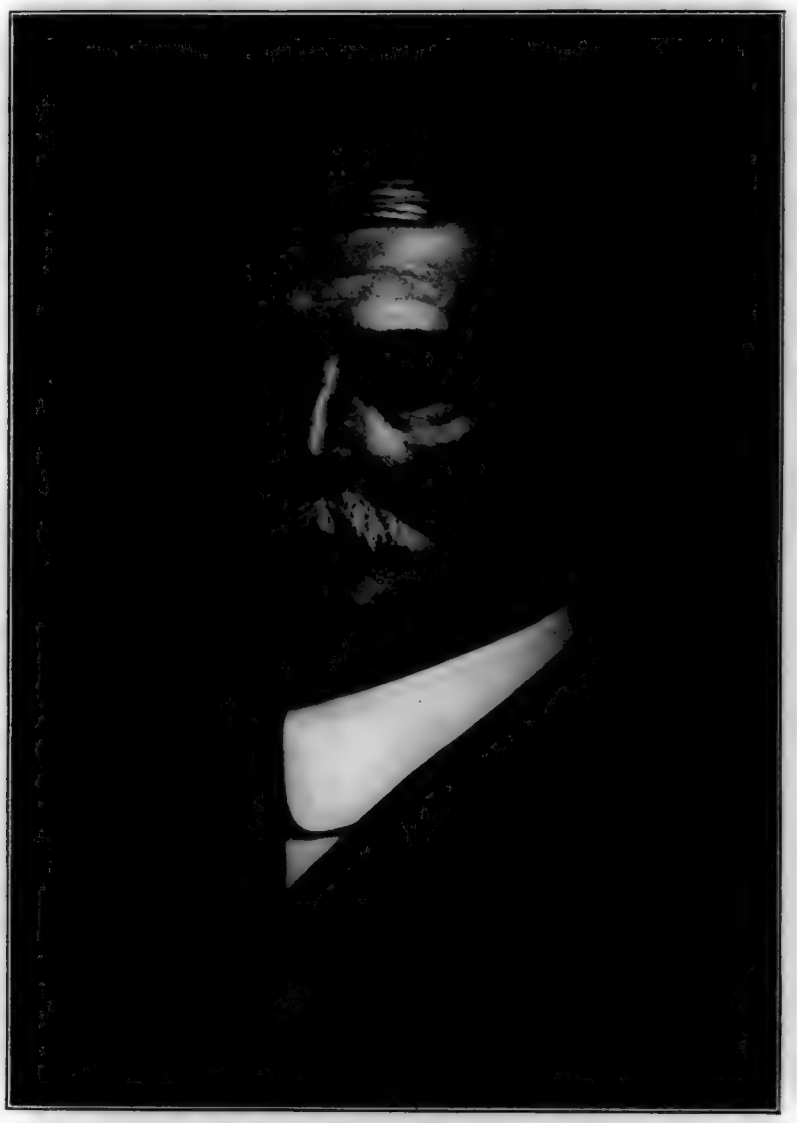
Henry Welch received a common-school education and then worked on his father's farm until he started in life for himself, at the age of twenty-seven years. He began his independent career on a farm in Rio township, which he cultivated for ten years, and, in 1900, he came to Ontario township and purchased the one hundred and fifty-three acres of land comprising his present farm, which is all under high cultivation and returning profitable yields to the labor expended upon it. Mr. Welch is raising grain and general farm products and is also engaged in cattle and hog-raising for the western markets.

On February 2, 1898, occurred Mr. Welch's marriage to Lucy Barry, the daughter of James and Frances (Edwards) Barry, who have long been residents of Knox county. To Mr. and Mrs. Welch three children have been born, Maurice E., Francis M. and Florence L.

Mr. Welch is a democrat and is a member of the Roman Catholic church of Woodhull. In these, as in other relations he is consistently loyal, living in accordance with the highest ideals of citizenship.

ORANGE LOWELL CAMPBELL.

The consensus of public opinion places the name of Orange Lowell Campbell high on the roll of representative and honored residents of Knoxville, where he is now filling the position of postmaster. This is his native town, his birth having here occurred, March 7, 1852. His parents were Elisha and Mary A. (Lowell) Campbell. The father was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1825, and was a son of Dr. John and Mary (Webb) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Virginia, where the grandfather engaged in the practice of medicine, becoming recognized as a prominent member of the profession and a prolific writer who made valuablue contributions to medical literature. His father had been a native of Scotland and Dr. John Campbell displayed in his life many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry. At an early day he removed from Virginia to Ohio, settling in Gallipolis, and subsequently he came to Illinois,



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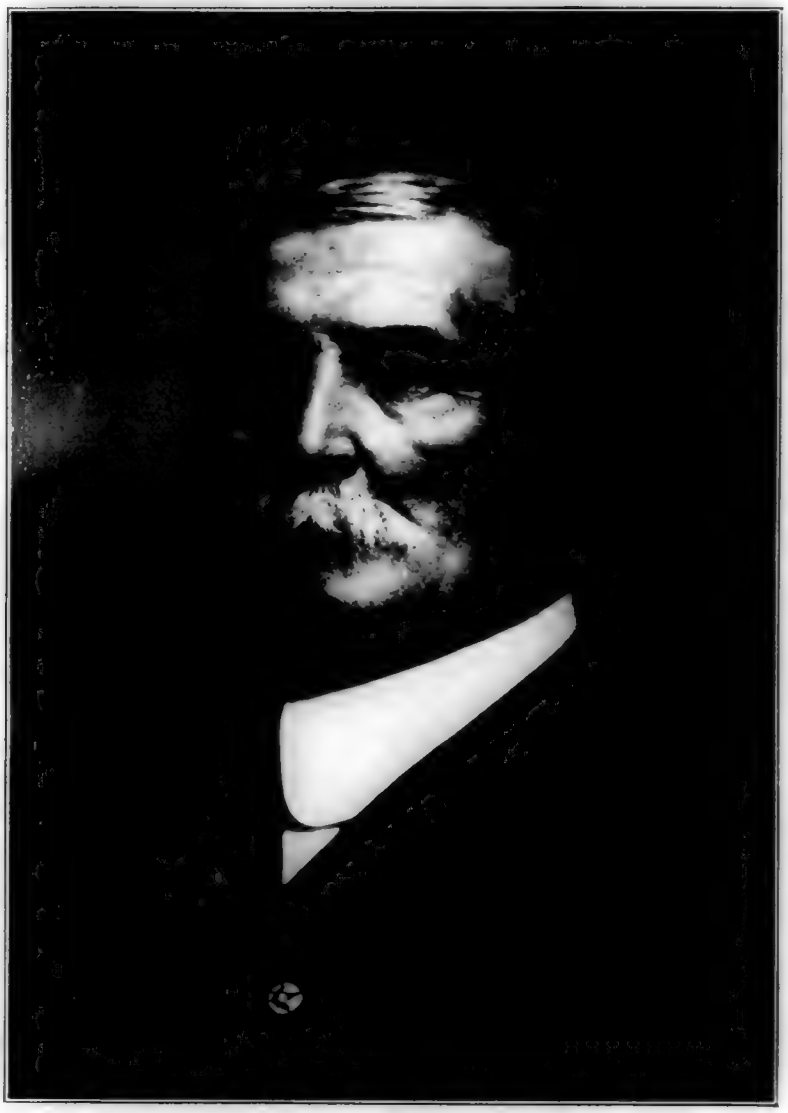
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O. L. CAMPBELL

establishing his home in Quincy, where he lived to the time of his death. When a young man he not only practiced medicine but also engaged in the practice of law and, at the time of the war of 1812, manifested his patriotic loyalty to his country by active service in the field. His wide reading made him a well informed man and as a ready writer he discussed through the press many questions of widespread interest.

The maternal grandparents of O. L. Campbell were natives of England, while the paternal grandmother, Mrs. Mary (Webb) Campbell, was of German lineage. Elisha Campbell, the father of O. L. Campbell, spent his youthful days under the parental roof and in early manhood took up the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully in Ohio until his removal to Illinois. He also learned the plasterer's and mason's trades and thus became well qualified for the attainment of success along different lines of activity. It was in 1848 that he became a resident of this state and in May, 1850, he was married in Knoxville to Miss Mary A. Lowell. On coming to the Mississippi valley he had spent a short time in St. Louis, Missouri, and thence made his way to Peoria, Illinois, where he also remained for but a brief period. On the expiration of that time he came to Knoxville, where he followed his trade and also engaged in teaching school. His life was thus busily passed until August, 1862, when he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting here as a member of Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years. He was appointed corporal of his company and later was advanced to the rank of sergeant. On account of the wounds which he had sustained, he was assigned to a position in the recruiting service, as he was unfit for active field duty, and as such enlisted a company of negro soldiers at Fort Donelson. Following the close of the war he returned to Knoxville, but afterward became a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he died in 1880, the interment being made, however, in Red Oak, Iowa. His wife survived him until June 2, 1900, passing away at Omaha, Nebraska, and her grave, too, was made at Red Oak. In their family were ten children, five sons and five daughters, as follows: Orange L., who is the eldest in the family; Almira, the second of the family, who was for twenty-one years a teacher in the public schools of Omaha; Clara; Charles, engaged in business in Los Angeles, California; Lloyd, mechanic of Detroit, Michigan, acting as foreman of the paint department of the Chalmers Automobile Company of that city; John and George, both of whom died in infancy; Emma and Louise, twins, deceased; and Ella, also deceased. The first two were teachers in the public schools of Iowa.

Orange L. Campbell pursued his education in the public schools of his native town and, passing through consecutive grades, was eventually graduated from the high school. When a young man he learned the printing trade, which he followed during the summer seasons while continuing his education in the winter months. His first work was in the office of the Knox County Republican, with which paper he continued during the period of the Civil war and until he had completed eight years' service in that connection. He then went to Watseka, Illinois, where he remained for a year, after which he secured a position on one of the leading papers at Quincy, Illinois. Returning to Knoxville, he purchased in 1876 the Knox County Republican, which he edited until 1910, making it one of the progressive country papers of this part of the state, with

a good circulation and large advertising patronage. He put aside private business affairs, however, to enter upon public office, being first appointed postmaster under President Harrison and later by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, while at the present time he is filling the position by appointment of President Taft. His administration of the office has always been business like and systematic, his course winning the approval of the many patrons of this office. In 1887 he was elected to the position of town clerk and served for eight years. He was also the first secretary and clerk of the public library and for eight years was secretary of the board of education. During seventeen years he served as secretary of the Knox County Agricultural Association and was the first secretary of the Knox County Farmers' Institute, which position he filled for eight years. He is an honored member of the Knox County Old Settlers' Association and has been its secretary for twenty-seven years. His activities have touched the general interests of society along many lines and in every connection he has been found faithful to the trust reposed in him.

Fraternally Mr. Campbell is connected with Pacific Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been the secretary. He belongs also to Raboni Chapter, No. 95, R. A. M., and to Illinois Council, No. 1, which was the first lodge of this kind in the state. He became one of the organizers of the Fraternal Reserves and was its first state vice president. He likewise has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, with the Sons of Veterans of Galesburg and for two terms was captain of the Knoxville Sons of Veterans, having also been one of the organizers of this society. He is the vice president of the Fifteenth Congressional District Postmasters' Association and is president of the Military Tract Association. All of his varied interests have brought him a wide acquaintance and everywhere he is held in high regard.

On the 19th of June, 1873, in Knoxville, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Stowe Bull, who was born in Milford, Connecticut, July 2, 1851, a daughter of Captain William and Phoebe (Stowe) Bull. Her father came to Knox county at an early day, purchased a farm and resided thereon until his death in 1862. Her mother died in 1909, at the age of eighty-nine years, having spent her last days in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. The Stowe family of which Mrs. Campbell is a representative in the maternal line came from Milford, Connecticut, and from the same ancestry descended Harriet Beecher Stowe. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Campbell was a soldier of the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Unto Captain and Mrs. But there were born seven children, of whom the Rev. Cornelius Bull was the eldest. He is a minister of the Free Methodist Episcopal church and resides in Fullerton, Kansas. The other members of the family were: Mrs. R. J. Overstreet, of Galesburg; I. T. Bull, living in Shenandoah, Iowa; John S., of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Philip H., of Galesburg; and one, who died in infancy. Mrs. Campbell, also a member of this family, has become the mother of three children, of whom the eldest, Sterling H., now resides in St. Louis, Missouri, being sales agent for the American Railway Equipment Company, in which connection he travels all over the United States. He is a graduate of St. Alban's School of Knoxville. Charlotte W. is vice principal and teacher of language and literature in St. Mary's school. Mary, the youngest, is now a student in that school. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell hold membership in the Presbyterian

church and he is a member of its choir. Their daughters, Charlotte and Mary, are members of the Episcopal church. In the religious organization to which he belongs Mr. Campbell has always taken an active interest and has served as secretary and treasurer of the Presbyterian Sunday school. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has ever been a stalwart champion of its principles. He is also much interested in music, possessing considerable natural talent and ability, and for six years he has been a member of the Galesburg Musical Union. Mr. Campbell has a very wide acquaintance not only in Knox county but in other parts of the state and his sterling worth has won him high regard, while his geniality and cordiality have gained for him enduring friendships. He is popular wherever known and everywhere is spoken of in terms of good-will, confidence and respect.

JOHN SCHWARZ.

John Schwarz, one of the successful farmers and dairymen of Sparta township, Knox county, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 4th of December, 1866. He is a son of John George Schwarz, who spent the first forty-five years of his life in the fatherland, his birth there occurring on November 14, 1827. His parents were John and Margaret Schwarz, who spent their entire lives in their native land, where they were identified with agricultural pursuits. Left an orphan at the age of seven John George Schwarz was reared by an elder brother until old enough to become self-supporting. For his wife he chose Rosina Moessner, a daughter of Matthew Moessner, a school teacher in Germany. She was also a native of Wurtemberg, her birth occurring on January 3, 1827. Five of the children born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz are living, those beside our subject being as follows: Leonard, who is a cooper, Mathias and Michael, all residents of St. Clair county; and Anna Margaret, the wife of Conrad A. Fritz, of Belleville, Illinois. Together with his wife and family John George Schwarz emigrated to the United States in 1872, locating in St. Clair county. There for a time he worked as a laborer, but later by means of his thrift and unceasing energy he was able to buy a small farm that he cultivated until his death on June 16, 1882. The parents were both members of the German Lutheran church and assisted in the organization of the church in the vicinity of their home, Mr. Schwarz being one of the trustees until his death. Although he became a citizen of the United States he never actively participated in political affairs, devoting his entire attention to the development of his personal interests.

Having been only a lad of six years when he emigrated to the United States with his parents John Schwarz obtained practically his entire education in the district schools of St. Clair county, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age. His energies were then directed toward assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm, where he continued to live until twenty-three years of age. He then came to Knox county, and during the first two years of his residence here he worked as a laborer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. After his marriage he rented the farm where he is now living, so in-

telligently directing his efforts in its cultivation that he acquired the means to purchase it in 1890. Mr. Schwarz takes great pride in his homestead and its appearance, giving his personal supervision to everything about his place. His fields are carefully tilled and annually yield abundant harvests in return for his labor, while his dairy business is also proving most lucrative.

Mr. Schwarz has been ably assisted in his efforts by his wife, whose maiden name was Wilhelmina Schultz. She is a native of Galesburg, her birth there occurring on the 22d of October, 1871. Her parents are William and Margaret (Sauter) Schultz, both of whom are still living. The father, who is a blacksmith, was for many years actively engaged in his trade, but having attained the age of sixty-seven is now living retired. The mother is a daughter of Jacob and Dorothea (Zeller) Sauter, the former still living at the venerable age of eighty-seven, but the wife passed away in 1873, when she was fifty-eight. She was a daughter of Christoph and Katherine Zeller, the father a laborer of Lauterberg, Germany, while the parents of Jacob Sauter were Johann and Anna Margaretha (Maier) Sauter. Johann Sauter passed away in 1850 at the age of seventy-eight. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz there have been born seven children: George William, who is nineteen and living at home; Dorothea Paulina, who is seventeen; Rosa, fourteen; Carolina, who is twelve; Wilhelmina, aged nine; Anna Margaretha, who is seven; and Ruth Irene, aged three weeks.

The family manifest their religious views through their membership in the Lutheran church, while his political support Mr. Schwarz gives to the republican party. He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the township and served for thirteen years as a member of the school board, while at the present time he is serving in the capacity of road commissioner. He is held in high esteem in his community where he is known as a straightforward upright man, whose business transactions are always conducted in a fair and honorable manner.

JOHN McMASTER.

John McMaster, who is now living retired in Altona, Illinois, is one of the men whom his fellow citizens regard with honor and respect because his life exemplifies all that is commendable and in accordance with high principles. He was an earnest and diligent laborer and his integrity in any business dealing has never been questioned. He was born on the 15th of May, 1827, at Daldillan, parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland, and in 1852 came to America with his parents, John and Ann (Struthers) McMaster, the latter being a daughter of James and Mary (Watson) Struthers. The father was the only son of John McMaster, who was an agriculturist of Scotland, his death having occurred at the age of ninety-two years, in 1868, Mrs. McMaster having passed away ten years previous, at the age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of: David, who is living retired in Copley township; George, a resident of Henry county; Thomas, who is living in Walnut Grove township; and John, the subject of this sketch. The McMasters made the trip from their native land in company with the Struthers family and

went direct to Chicago and thence overland with teams to Peoria, from which place they set out for Copley township, Knox county. There they built the first log house which was erected in that district on eighty acres of land, which Mr. McMaster and his children brought under such a state of cultivation that it was suitable for a home.

At the age of fourteen years John McMaster began his active career on the home farm. Subsequently he purchased a team of horses and by hard labor and constant saving was soon able to make a home for his parents. After his marriage he bought eighty acres in Walnut Grove township but disposed of it two years later, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres, which formed the nucleus of the more extensive farm he owned at the time of his retirement in 1898.

Mr. McMaster was married on the 22d of August, 1861, to Miss Lorinda Helen Multer, who is a daughter of Captain Joseph and Susan (Becker) Multer and whose birth occurred at South Worcester, Ostego county, New York, on the 10th of May, 1838. Captain Multer was a veteran of the war of 1812. Mrs. Multer was a daughter of Louis Becker, of Germany, and Joseph Multer was of Dutch descent, his father having been the royal family's physician. Mrs. McMaster came to Knox county to visit her brother in 1860 and was one of thirteen children, her two surviving sisters being: Catherine, the wife of E. Daily, of New York; and Susan, who is the widow of George Payne, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. McMaster became the parents of five children: Chauncey J., who is married to Frances Reed and is living in Walnut Grove township; David N., a resident of Walnut Grove township, who married Miss May Thompson; Anna, who is the wife of Frank Brown, of Galesburg, and has one child, Margaret; John E., also residing in Walnut Grove township, who married Minnie Lock and has two children, Lola M. and Bequeeth; and Mary E., the wife of William Thomson, of Walnut Grove township, and the mother of two children, Helen A., and Mary M.

On the 22d of August, 1911, Mr. and Mrs. McMaster celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, an occasion which gave one hundred and seventy-five of their friends, who had assembled from various parts of the United States and even as far as India, an opportunity to show the regard and esteem in which this worthy couple is held. They were the recipients of the hearty congratulations of their neighbors and of many substantial and valuable gifts. The following poem, which was written and read by J. W. McQueen, gives an idea of the affection felt for Mr. and Mrs. McMaster:

"Fifty years you have walked together
Along the pathway of life,
Amid the storm and shiny weather
You've not faltered in the strife.

"Yes those years have drawn you nearer,
Dearer far than tongue can tell
Have your lives together blended
In the race you have run so well.

"Golden weddings are not common,
Few can reach that auspicious day,
Yours has been a happy concourse
Friends you've made along the way.

"Life without friends would be dreary,
If we lived for ourselves alone
The days would go so long and weary
Life a void and empty tomb.

"Here today we meet and greet you
Children, neighbors, friends have come
To extend the hand of friendship
On this your gala nuptial day.

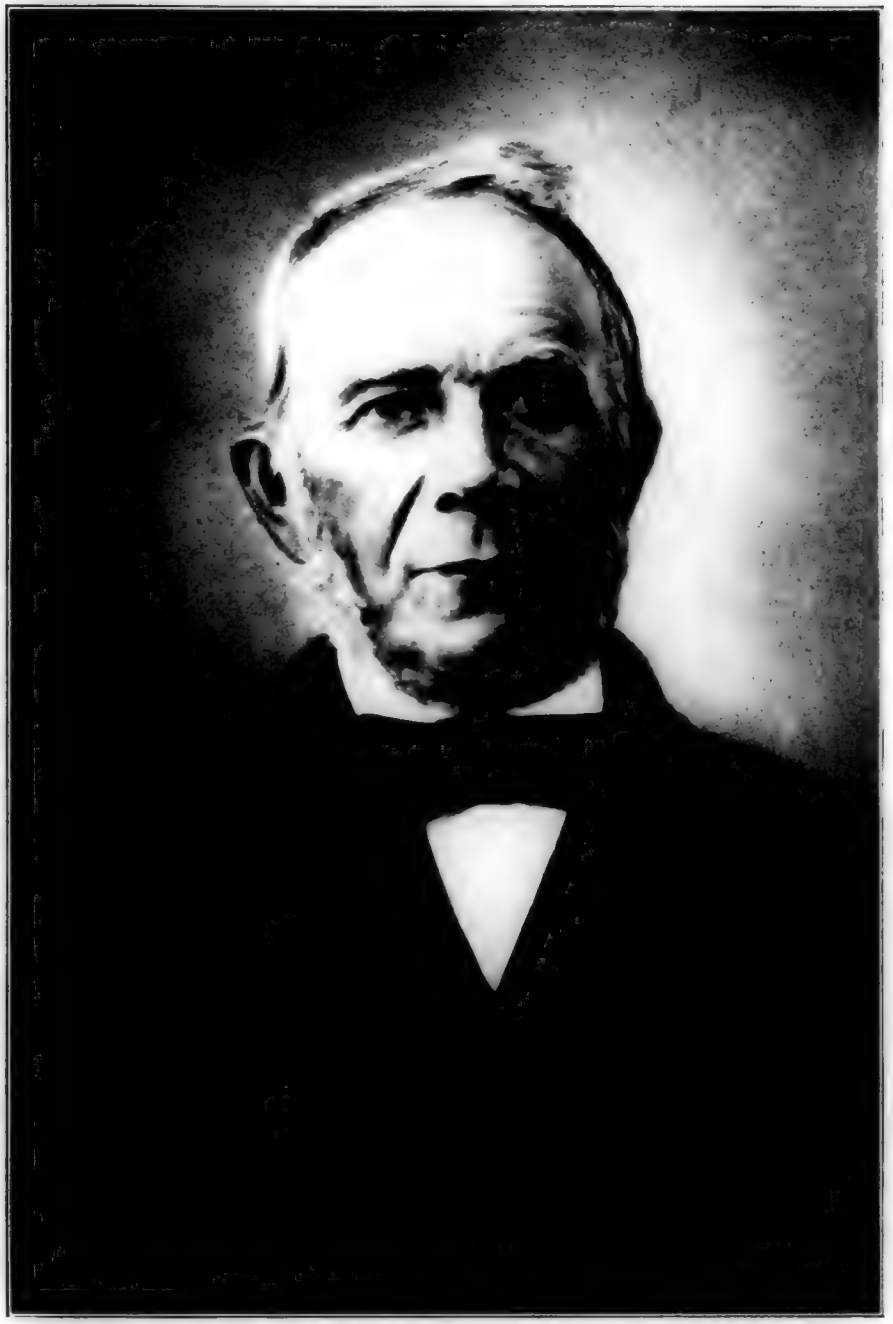
"May the golden sunshine brighten
Many happy days ere yet to come
As adown life's road you travel
Towards the setting of the sun."

In politics Mr. McMaster has always given his support to the republican party and has frequently held township offices, thus having opportunity to serve his community. Mrs. McMaster holds membership in the Methodist church, in the work of which she takes an active and helpful interest. They have passed their entire married life in this vicinity and by their kindly spirit, charitable disposition and generous acts have won the affection and regard of all who know them.

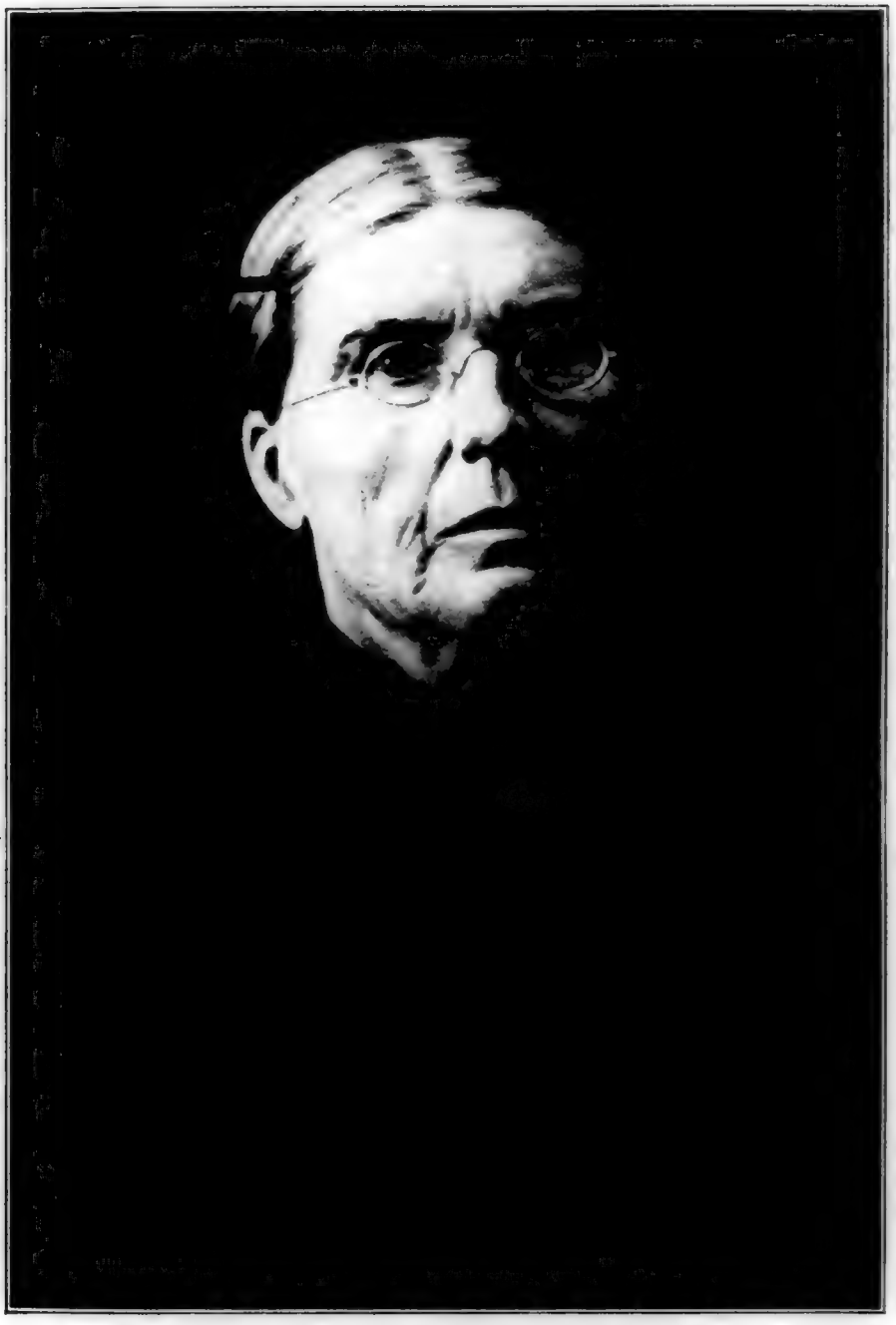
ALAN McQUARRIE.

This country is in a large measure indebted for its civilization and institutions to the sturdy natives of Scotland who have been prominent in stimulating the march of progress and in directing affairs along safe and conservative lines. Alan McQuarrie, who passed away December 29, 1903, and was well known in Copley township, Knox county, is a native of that country, his birth having occurred in Ayrshire, near Glasgow, December 31, 1814. He was the descendant of a family which can trace its ancestry far back in the annals of the Highland Scotch race and at the present time the family has in its possession a tartan worn by one of the earliest generations.

Mr. McQuarrie began his active career in his native land, first engaging in agricultural pursuits, but later he became the owner of coal lands which gave promise of valuable mineral beds and also contracted with his government to drain a section of the adjacent lowlands. These undertakings were all of the kind calling for hard labor and yet would not yield immediate profits and America seemed to him to offer greater opportunities to the man who was willing to sacrifice and labor. Accordingly, he set out for the United States with his wife



ALAN McQUARRIE



MRS. ALAN McQUARRIE

and two children, in 1851, and came directly to Knox county, where he located upon the Copley township property which is the present McQuarrie homestead. That he was one of the earliest pioneers to enter the district is seen in the fact that his was the first log house built. Throughout his life the greater part of his time and attention was given to dealing in land and farming, although he was engaged in contracting and railroad grading near Altona, Illinois. At various times he bought and sold tracts of land in Iowa.

Mr. McQuarrie was married June 15, 1849, to Miss Mary Watson McMaster, who was born in Scotland, on the 20th of August, 1824, and died on the 29th of January, 1895, at the age of seventy years. She was a daughter of John McMaster, also a native of Scotland, who came to the United States in 1850, locating in Copley township, Knox county, where his death occurred at the age of ninety-two years. He was married to Ann Struthers, who was a daughter of James Struthers, whose death occurred in 1868, at the age of ninety-five years. Mr. and Mrs. McQuarrie became the parents of five children. Margaret, who is the wife of J. Gordon, was born in 1852. She is residing in Altona. Mary Watson was born on the 17th of January, 1855, on the home farm and has devoted her entire life to her parents. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and is at present residing on the home farm. Alan John, whose birth occurred on the 30th of April, 1859, in the old log cabin, has engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life. He casts his vote with the democratic party but has never taken an active interest in politics. Agnes Florence is married to Albert Erickson, of Walnut Grove township. Ann Struthers became the wife of Alexander Morgan and both are now deceased.

In politics Mr. McQuarrie was a democrat and, although he was not an active politician, he was always interested in public affairs and contributed his influence and support toward securing the election of those candidates whom he thought would be most efficient in promoting measures which would be to the interest of public welfare. He was a man of high moral character, industrious and enterprising, and his honesty and uprightness always merited the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

STEWART J. COX.

Stewart J. Cox, an agriculturist residing on section 16, Ontario township, was born on the 3d of October, 1876, upon the farm where he is now living. He is a son of L. J. and Elizabeth (West) Cox, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

Stewart Cox received his education in the common schools and has since assisted in the cultivation of the farm. In 1895 he began farming independently and now is the owner of two hundred and ten acres of land, which he devotes to general farming and to feeding hogs for market purposes. In his agricultural pursuits he has gained the success which is the reward of hard labor and persistent effort conscientiously carried on, even though the start is made without capital.

On the 3d of October, 1900, Mr. Cox was married to Miss Mildred White, a daughter of John and Mary (Barrer) White, the father being engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have become the parents af three children: Stewart Garrett, Minnie E. and James Richard. In his political allegiance Mr. Cox retains an independent attitude, casting his vote for the man or measure which he thinks will be most effective for good government rather than according to the dictates of any party. He holds membership in the subordinate lodge of the Odd Fellows and the encampment of the Modern Woodmen of America, of Woodhull. In all life's relations, whether as a business man, citizen or in fraternal affairs, he is progressive and believes that the individual should continually advance through the recognition and improvement of opportunities which present themselves.

GEORGE BEHRINGER.

George Behringer, who has long been identified with the agricultural interests of Knox county, being engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Sparta township, was born in Galesburg, on the 4th of November, 1856. His father, Michael Behringer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on March 5, 1824, and there he passed the first twenty-five years of his life. He was in the government service, being employed in the capacity of mail driver and express courier, but early recognizing that there was little possibility of his ever attaining such a position as he aspired to, he determined to leave his native land and come to America. In 1849 he took passage for the United States, coming directly to Chicago, where he remained for three years. Almost immediately upon his arrival he obtained a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, continuing in their service during the remainder of his life. Being entirely unfamiliar with the language and customs of the country, as well as with railroading his early duties were of a minor nature. He proved to be an efficient and trustworthy employe, however, and was promoted from time to time to positions of greater responsibility and for many years was overseer of the freight yards, and during the cholera year was placed in charge of the coaches in transit wherein were placed those stricken with this fatal disease. For his wife Mr. Behringer chose Miss Helen Schmidt, also a native of Wurtemberg, her birth there occurring on March 24, 1824, and a daughter of Daniel Schmidt, a fruit-grower and a manufacturer of wine. The paternal grandfather, Michael Behringer, was a weaver by trade. Both of the parents were members of the Lutheran church and for many years the father discharged the duties of trustee. Four of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Behringer are still living, our subject being the eldest of the family. The others are as follows: Daniel M., who is a merchant in Nebraska; William, who lives in Sparta township; and Helen C., the wife of N. E. Olson, a farmer in the vicinity of Galesburg.

George Behringer was reared in Galesburg and educated in the common schools. When old enough to qualify himself for a life vocation, he entered the machine shops of the "Q" at Galesburg, but after being there employed for three years, he decided he preferred agricultural pursuits, so turned his attention to

farming. He subsequently located on the place where he is now living, meeting with such excellent success in his undertakings that he ultimately became owner of the property. The place was well improved when he purchased it, but during the period of his occupancy he has effected various changes and installed some modern conveniences, that have greatly added to its appearance. As he is energetic and capable, Mr. Behringer has met with good success in both his farming and stock-raising and is known as one of the prosperous citizens of Sparta township. He was one of the organizers of the Wataga State Bank, of which he is now vice president, and he is interested in various other local enterprises.

On the 3d of March, 1887, Mr. Behringer was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Benson, who was born in Warren county, Illinois, on the 25th of October, 1866, and is a daughter of Tufve and Catherine (Allison) Benson, the father a native of Sweden. The mother passed away on the 18th of November, 1909, at the age of sixty-eight years. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Benson, as follows: Samuel, a retired real-estate dealer of Galesburg; Carrie, the wife of H. Gehring, now retired, also of Galesburg; Mrs. Behringer; Ira, a plumber of Maplewood, Missouri; Harvey, a farmer of Salem, Illinois; Jeannette, who married Charles Harpman, a teacher at Pittsburg, Kansas; Hazel, who is at home; and Edith, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Behringer have three children: Dessa, who is twenty-two years of age, now attending Lombard College; Frank Lloyd, who will soon attain his majority, and Herald, a youth of twelve years, are both at home.

Mr. Behringer is a member of the Lutheran church and Mrs. Behringer of the Congregational, being affiliated with the Ladies' Aid Society and for three years president of this organization. Fraternally he is identified with the Wataga camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he also belongs to the Mystic Workers of the World. His political allegiance he has never accorded any one body, but gives his support to such men and measures as he considers best adapted to protect the highest interests of the majority. Although he takes a deep interest in all public affairs, Mr. Behringer has had neither time nor inclination to seek political honors, preferring to give his undivided attention to the development of his business affairs.

GEORGE HILL SMITH, D. D. S.

Dr. George Hill Smith, engaged in the practice of dentistry in Galesburg, was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1874, a son of Robert Starrett and Sarah (Hill) Smith. The ancestry is traced back through several generations to Robert and Mary (Starrett) Smith, who were the great-grandparents in the paternal line. There is a strain of Scotch on the paternal side of the family and of Scotch-Irish on the maternal. Robert Smith, the grandfather of Dr. Smith, was a native of Franklin township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, born November 19, 1799. He was a farmer by occupation and devoted his entire life to that pursuit. He married Rosetta Shotwell, also a native of Franklin township, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Skanklin) Shotwell. The ancestors of John Shotwell came from Scotland and settled in New Jersey, in 1680. The

name was originally Shadwell, but upon witnessing the skill in markmanship of one of them the king exclaimed: "Well done, Shotwell," since which time this family has been known as Shotwell. Robert Starrett Smith, son of Robert and Rosetta (Shotwell) Smith, was born in Franklin township, January 20, 1837, pursued his education there and afterward engaged in teaching school for a time. Later he took up the occupation of farming, which he followed at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, until his removal to the middle west in 1879, when he settled near Galva, Illinois, where he carried on farming until 1894. In that year he retired and came to Galesburg, where he is still living. In early manhood he wedded Sarah Hill, who was born in East Liberty, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1841, and was a daughter of Colonel Alexander McClelland and Mary (Johnston) Hill. Her father was born in 1802 and died March 17, 1863, while her mother, whose birth occurred in 1805, passed away on the 11th of January, 1863. Alexander McClelland Hill was colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment and was twice a member of the state legislature, representing the district of Fayette and Westmoreland counties (1851-52) and was prominent in the public life of his locality. He was among the pioneers of the coke manufacture in this country and an earnest advocate of the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through Fayette county, and labored hard to effect it. He was a son of Rev. George and Elizabeth (McClelland) Hill, the latter being a daughter of Alexander McClelland, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Rev. George Hill was born in York county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1764, and was ordained as the Presbyterian pastor of Wheatfield on the 13th of November, 1792, later accepting the charge of Legonier, Westmoreland county, where he continued to serve until the time of his death, June 9, 1822. Mrs. Sarah (Hill) Smith was educated in the east, attending Blairsville Seminary, which school was founded by her cousin, George Hill, D. D., who was a grandson of Rev. George Hill of Legonier, Pennsylvania. It was on the 27th of December, 1860, that Robert S. Smith and Sarah Hill were married, and unto them were born six children: Alexander, who died in infancy; Mary Rosetta, the wife of Charles E. Eldridge, of Sioux City, Iowa; Annetta P.; Alice J. at home; David Wilson, deceased; and George Hill.

Dr. George Hill Smith spent his youthful days under the parental roof and was educated in the Galva high school and in Knox College. He then entered the Northwestern University Dental School, of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. He first located for practice in Ottawa, Illinois, where he remained for three years and then came to Galesburg in July, 1905. He has since continued in this city and his ability is attested by the liberal patronage now given him. He has a well appointed office, splendidly equipped with all modern dental appliances, and his work is highly satisfactory, for, added to his scientific knowledge, is superior mechanical skill, which is one of the requisites of successful dentistry. He belongs to the Knox County Dental Association, in which he has held all of the offices, having been honored with election to the presidency two years ago.

On the 29th of June, 1903, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Lou Foster, a daughter of Julian Albert and Huldah Elizabeth (Parker) Foster, of Salem, Wisconsin. Mrs. Mabel (Foster) Smith was graduated from the Cumnock School of Oratory, Northwestern University, with the class of 1902. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the service of

Asa Parker, whose grandfather was one of the five Parker brothers who came to Haverhill, Massachusetts, from Macclesfield, England, about 1640 and later settled in Andover, Connecticut. Her grandparents on the paternal side, Andrew William and Prudence (Cornwall) Foster, were among the early settlers of Kenosha county, Wisconsin, making the trip in wagons from Oswego, New York, in 1841. Both Dr. and Mrs. Smith have many friends in Galesburg, occupying an enviable position in social circles. He also belongs to the Supreme Chapter of Delta Sigma Delta, a dental fraternity, and to a number of societies and clubs. He is an exemplary representative of Vesper Lodge, No. 584, A. F. & A. M., and also of the Modern Woodmen camp, and he likewise holds membership in the Galesburg Club. He is true to his home teaching in religious matters for his parents are members of the Presbyterian church, to which the Doctor and Mrs. Smith also belong, and in politics he has followed in the footsteps of his father, being a stanch republican, his mature judgment sanctioning the policy and principles of that party. The skill and ability which he has displayed in his profession have placed him in a prominent position in the ranks of the dental fraternity in Galesburg and his personal qualities and sterling worth have assured him high position socially.

THOMAS PETER MAIN.

Thomas Peter Main, who is residing on his farm in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, was born in the old Main homestead, on the 20th of March, 1873, his parents being Elias and Mary Ann (Huntington) Main. The father was a native of Otsego county, New York, but spent the greater part of his active career in Knox county, where he engaged principally in the wagon-making trade.

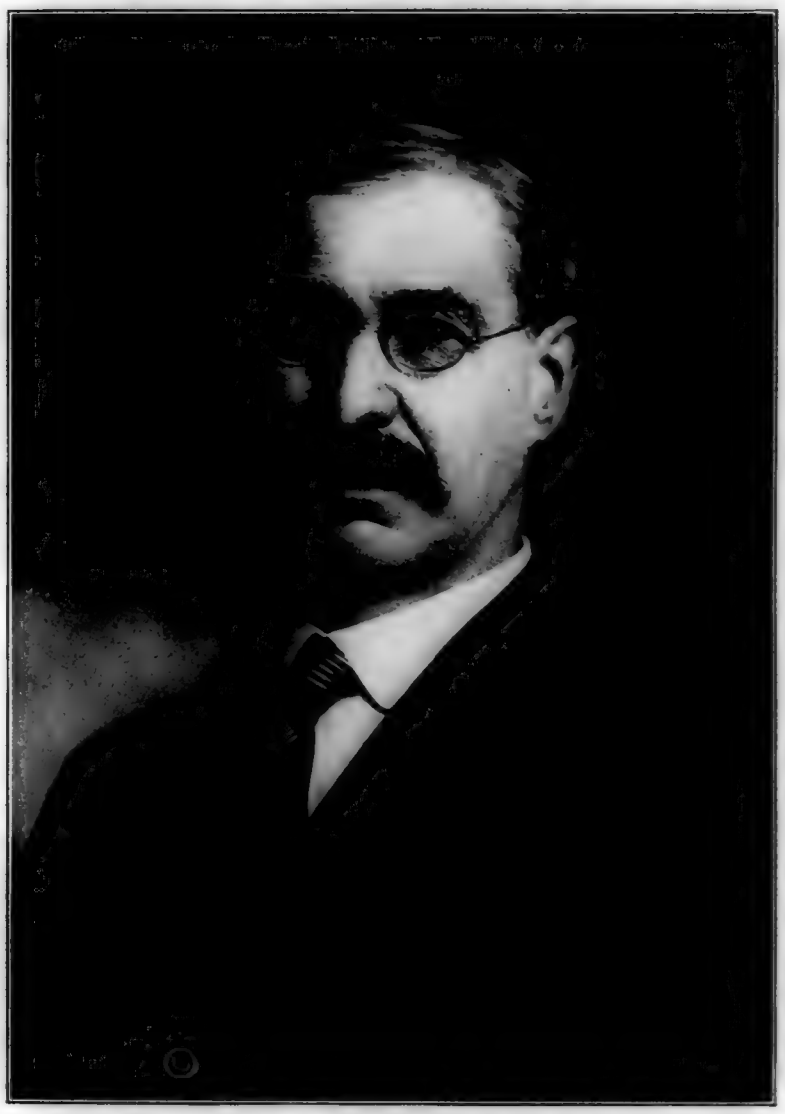
Thomas Main's entire life has been spent in Knox county, and he has done much to further agricultural interests of the county during the last twenty years. His methods have always been practical and scientific, and his application has been so constant that he has met with the success which is due to the energetic and persistent worker.

On the 24th of March, 1908, Mr. Main was married to Patience Jannan, the daughter of Jonathan Jannan of Salem township, Knox county. The father was a native of Brown county, Ohio, where he assisted his father in agricultural pursuits previous to his removal to Knox county when he was very young, his parents being George and Rebecca (Bevens) Jannan. Jonathan Jannan married Clara May Phelps, who is the daughter of Samuel and Emeline Lucy (Frisbie) Phelps. She is living in Knox county at present at the age of fifty-nine years, and Mr. Jannan reached his seventy-second birthday on the 5th of September. Their son, Henry Phelps Jannan, is a prominent agriculturist of Salem township, and is married to Lorine Bowers. Mrs. Main was born on the 10th of February, 1882, and received her education in the Elmwood high school, and three years later was graduated from the University of Illinois at Urbana. Subsequently she taught music until her marriage. To this union one child has been born, Clara Ruth, whose birth occurred on the 2nd of April, 1910.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Main are active and prominent members of the Presbyterian church, of Altona and Mr. Main also holds membership in the Masonic Lodge of his home city. In church and fraternal circles he is held in high regard, and has ever stood to maintain the same honorable relations with which he is accredited in industrial circles. In farming and stock-raising he has shown his readiness to keep abreast with the spirit and development of the times, and has won for himself a name which stands for efficiency, aggression and stability.

IRA L. PILLSBURY.

A highly successful florist of Galesburg is Ira L. Pillsbury, who came here seventeen years ago. He commenced in rather a small way but has so intelligently directed his business, that it has developed until he now maintains one retail store and has several times multiplied the size of his original greenhouse. He was born in Macomb, Illinois, on the 3d of February, 1859, and is a son of Ithamar and Caroline E. (Miller) Pillsbury. The father was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, on the 22d of August, 1794, and the mother in Smithtown, Long Island, on the 14th of October, 1818. Ithamar Pillsbury was educated at Yale Divinity College for the Presbyterian ministry and was graduated in 1822. Subsequently he became a missionary to seamen and sailors in New York city. Later he preached at various points in the east until 1836, when he came to Illinois, bringing the first colony to Henry county, having acquired the land for his settlement from the government. He continued to follow the ministry and organized a church at Andover, where he preached for several years. In Macomb he filled subsequently the pulpit of the Presbyterian church and was also president of McDonough College. During his active connection with the ministry he assisted in organizing fourteen churches in Illinois. The first church that he formed was at Burlington, August 27, 1836, and the last at Dixon, Illinois, January 29, 1852. Andover, Illinois, was the scene of the marriage of the Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury and Miss Miller on December 18, 1837, and there they spent the latter years of their life. Reverend Pillsbury passed away on the 20th of April, 1862, and his wife survived until June 8, 1896, her death occurring at Macomb. During the war of 1812 he served as a private and his political support he gave to the republican party. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury numbered ten, our subject being the ninth in order of birth. The others are as follows: Elizabeth, who was born on the 12th of October, 1838, and died August 16, 1886; James Lebbius, born October 26, 1840, who died in 1841; Edward Payson, who was born on April 27, 1842, and died on the 10th of May, 1898; Asiel Nettleton, who was born on November 29, 1844, and is now living at Palma Sola, Florida; Mary Louisa, who was born May 2, 1847, and died on the 1st of June, 1909; Sarah Adelia, who was born on the 3d of April, 1849, the wife of Charles F. Fairfield, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Francis Ithamar, who was born June 14, 1851, and died January 8, 1893; Alfred Sawyer, born on November 2, 1854, now residing at West Plains, Missouri; and Ithamar, whose natal day was the 19th of August, 1861, a resident of Macomb.

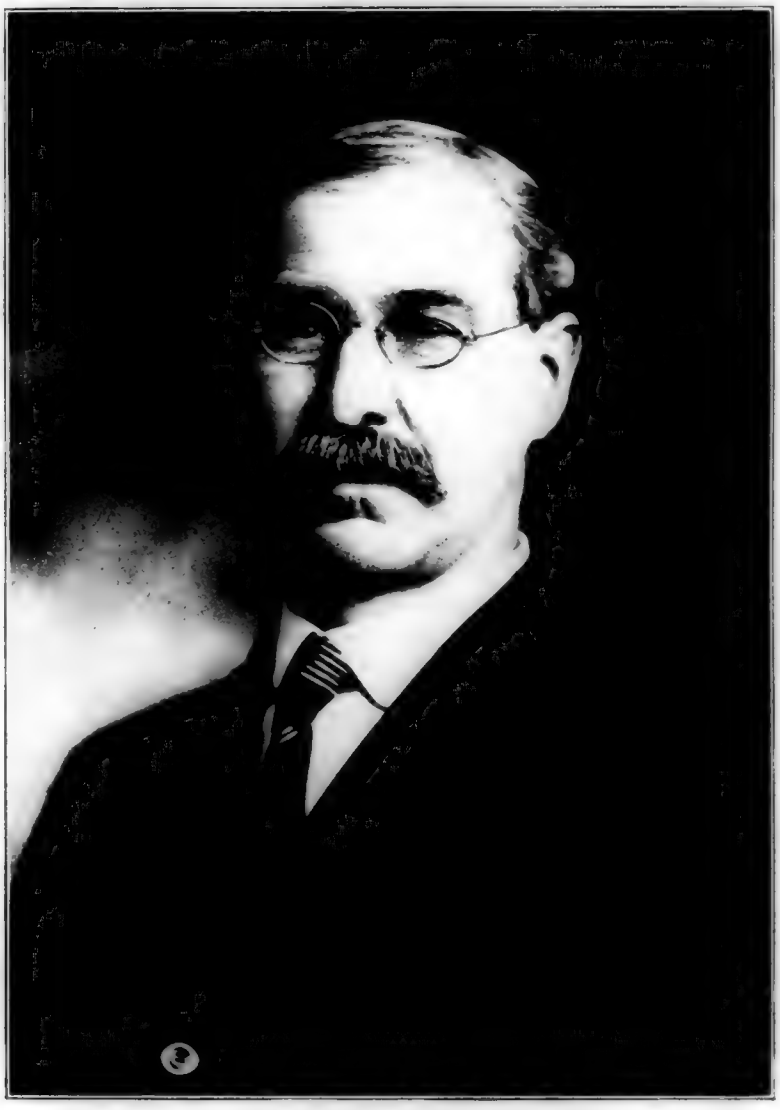


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I. L. PILLSBURY

Ira L. Pillsbury attended the common schools of Macomb in the acquirement of an education. He graduated from the public school in 1876 and very soon thereafter he engaged in market gardening, meeting with such success in this undertaking that he later extended the scope of his activities by raising flowers and ornamental plants. He continued in his horticultural activity until 1894, when he disposed of his gardens and came to Galesburg, engaging in business as a florist. At the beginning he had but one hothouse, twenty by sixty feet, but during the past seventeen years he has developed his enterprise until he now needs eight greenhouses and has a retail salesroom. A store combined with his greenhouses is located on East Main and Locust streets and the floral establishment at 65 South Seminary street. He makes a specialty of carnations, roses, violets, chrysanthemums and ornamental potted plants, of the flowering and plain variety. From six to ten people are constantly employed in his greenhouses and stores, and during the busy seasons he requires the assistance of several more. Mr. Pillsbury is resourceful and of an inventive turn of mind, so to obviate the heavy loss sustained by every florist in the handling of carnations, caused by the splitting of the calyx of this flower, he has originated a clever little device known as "Pillsbury's carnation staple." It is made of very fine green wire and, being practically invisible, can be used without detracting from the flower's appearance. The artifice has been found practical and has proven economical in his own business and since placing it upon the market, he has been favored with orders from florists throughout the country.

At Macomb, Illinois, on the 19th of March, 1885, Mr. Pillsbury and Miss Dollie B. Harris were married. She is a daughter of the Rev. Ralph and Mary (Wilson) Harris, and was born at Cameron, Missouri, on the 11th of April, 1859. Mr. Harris filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Macomb for some years and was also president of McDonough College. He was born April 6, 1812, in Charlotte county, Virginia, and united with the church at Charlotte Courthouse in 1828. He acquired his education at Center College in Danville, Kentucky, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and D. D. In 1840 he was licensed to preach and in 1843 was ordained as an evangelist and sent as a missionary to the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1849 he accepted the presidency of McDonough College, after having had charge of several different churches, and in 1852 he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Macomb, Illinois, where he remained until 1855, when he removed to Cameron, Missouri. When the Civil war broke out he went to the front with the Eighty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers as their chaplain but on account of ill health was forced to return before the close of the war. He afterward took up the study of medicine and in 1864 was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and entered upon active practice, in which he continued until 1882, when he retired. He died March 19, 1895, having for only eight weeks survived his wife. They traveled life's journey happily together as man and wife for nearly fifty-eight years and were among the most highly esteemed residents of Macomb. Dr. Harris was twice married, his first union being with Martha P. Hughes on the 2d of October, 1834. They had one daughter, Ellen Amanda, who was born in 1835, and became the wife of Edward Maguire. The wife and mother died in 1836 and on the 31st of May, 1837, Dr. Harris was married to Miss Mary P. Wilson, who was born near

Crab Orchard, Kentucky, February 27, 1818, and passed away January 24, 1895. Dr. and Mrs. Harris were the parents of ten children. James Harvie, who was born May 7, 1838, died January 4, 1893. Robert Campbell, who was born January 19, 1840, was killed by guerrillas, October 17, 1861, while serving as a soldier of the Civil war. William Thomas, born September 18, 1841, was a soldier of the Union army and is living in Keosauqua, Iowa. Miss Martha Perry Hughes, born November 25, 1842, is living in Macomb. Ralph Erskins, born July 4, 1846, is living in Pocatello, Idaho. John Green, born August 24, 1848, died August 16, 1849. Mary Elizabeth, born January 29, 1850, died February 28, 1892. Charles Stewart, born March 24, 1852, is living in Galesburg. Sarah Cornelia, who was born March 24, 1854, died November 15, 1905. Dollie Bailey, born April 11, 1859, is now the wife of Ira L. Pillsbury. Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury have three children. George M., who was born in Macomb, on May 16, 1886, is now engaged in farming near Englewood, Kansas. He is married and has two children, Gertrude Agnes, who was born May 7, 1910 and Dollie Irene, born October 8, 1911. Ira Harris, whose birth occurred at Macomb, on July 25, 1887, graduated from Knox College and is now a student in the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago. He has had the unusual distinction of delivering a sermon in the Presbyterian church at Macomb, where both of his grandfathers formerly preached. Walter E., who was born on the 3d of September, 1890, is still at home and is assisting his father in the business.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury are active members of the Presbyterian church and take a deep interest in all Christian work. He is deacon of the church and assistant Sunday school superintendent, and he was formerly president of the McDonough County Sunday School Association. He is also affiliated with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Court of Honor, No. 171. Being a progressive and enterprising business man he is a member of the Retail Merchants Association of Galesburg and the National and Illinois State Florists' Associations. Mr. Pillsbury is a stanch republican in politics but, never having had either the time or inclination for public office, does not prominently participate in municipal campaigns of political nature. By reason of his foresight and sagacity he is meeting with excellent success in his business, which is now firmly established and flourishing in its various departments.

OSCAR H. LITTLE.

Since the establishment of The Continental, a men's clothing establishment in Galesburg, Oscar H. Little has been at the head of the business, and as manager has contributed in a substantial measure to its growth and success. Throughout his life he has been connected with the clothing trade and his long experience, his enterprise and earnest purpose have been the elements of making his establishment one of the leading commercial concerns of Galesburg. He was born in Newton, Iowa, September 21, 1863, and is the son of William T. and Emily J. (Grey) Little. The father, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1836, was a clothing merchant of Newton, Iowa, having come to the west as a young man. Later he went to Chicago where he engaged in the wholesale cloth-

ing business, and after some years opened a real-estate office in that city. At length he retired from business life, and in 1906 removed to Galesburg where he passed away November 18, 1908. His widow still survives and is now living in Rogers Park, one of the Chicago suburbs. She was born in Virginia, January 23, 1843. Mr. Little was a republican in his political views and both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. They were married in Lynnville, Iowa, January, 1859, and they became parents of three children: Ida L., Oscar H. and William G.

Oscar H. Little was educated in Newton, Iowa, and his initial experience in business came to him as an employe in his father's store, whom he first represented in Carroll, Iowa, as manager of one of his stores. Two years later he went to Newton, Iowa, and continued in the business with his father for six years, after which he moved to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale clothing business for two years. He remained with his father until 1892 when he entered the employ of Samuel Stern of Chicago. At Hampton, Iowa, he represented Mr. Stern for one year and then, after a brief period spent in Chicago, came to Galesburg, on the 10th of December, 1895. It was on that day that The Continental opened its doors for business at No. 7 Main street, Mr. Stern having established the business of which he made Mr. Little the manager. The trade grew so rapidly that within a year and a half The Continental was forced to seek larger quarters, and in September 1897 removed to their present location at Nos. 152 and 154 East Main street. In May, 1906, the business was incorporated with Mr. Stern as president, N. J. Ullman, vice president and treasurer, S. Schiff, secretary and Oscar H. Little, manager. On the 15th of December, 1908, a fire broke out and that part of the store which was not destroyed by the flames was damaged by water, and the entire remaining stock was then sold to the Underwriters' Salvage Company. For three months Mr. Little was out of business, during which time the room was being refitted and an entire, new stock assembled. The firm is now again successfully conducting a large enterprise in Galesburg, each year having witnessed steady growth in their trade. They carry a large and well selected line of goods, and the business policy of the house is based upon progressive methods and irreproachable commercial integrity.

On the 18th of February, 1889, Mr. Little was united in marriage with Miss Mary Long, a daughter of James and Mary Long, of Newton, Iowa. Unto this marriage was born a son, Harlan William, whose birth occurred at Newton, Iowa, February 28, 1890, and who is now connected with The Continental. After losing his first wife, who died in 1892, Mr. Little was again married September 9, 1902, his second union being with Miss Mae Starnes, a daughter of P. M. and Mahala J. (Van Horn) Starnes, of Ipava, Illinois. Her father was born near Nashville, Tennessee, November 10, 1837, and her mother's birth occurred in Harrisville, Ohio, October 8, 1845. For some time the father was engaged in merchandising at Ipava, Illinois. He is a republican in his political views, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, loyal to its teachings and active in its work.

Mr. Little is a member of the Galesburg Club, the Retail Merchants' Association and the Elks Lodge. For a number of years he was connected with the Elks Lodge at Monmouth and was one of the petitioners for the establishment of the Elks Lodge at Galesburg. His friends, and they are many, find in him a social,

genial gentleman, courteous and obliging. His business associates know him as a reliable, enterprising merchant, and one whose success has been honorably achieved, and is therefore well deserved. Galesburg numbers him among her leading citizens, and the position is one to which he has attained by his own earnest efforts.

BYRON A. STEVENS.

In the record of Byron A. Stevens are found many qualities such as command confidence and respect. His influence was always on the side of material, political, intellectual and moral progress. He was always loyal to duty, manifesting the same splendid qualities which he displayed when a soldier on the field of battle, defending the stars and stripes.

Mr. Stevens was born in Westford, Vermont, September 9, 1841, a son of Cassius P. and Clamentia (Smith) Stevens. The father was born in Essex, Vermont, January 11, 1815, and the mother's birth occurred in Monkton, Vermont, on the 4th of June, 1814. Cassius Stevens was a farmer by occupation and always remained a resident of the Green Mountain state. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. Mrs. Stevens was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them were born two sons, the younger, Loren, being a resident of Galesburg, Illinois. Both Cassius Stevens and his wife passed away in Essex, Vermont; the former on the 5th of February, 1892, and the latter on July 27, 1876.

Byron A. Stevens pursued his education in the schools of Vermont, completing his course in the Classical Institute at Essex. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three or four years prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. With the beginning of hostilities his patriotic spirit was aroused and later he enlisted as a private. However, he was at once made first lieutenant of Company H of the One Hundred and Ninth Colored Infantry and served until the close of the war, making an honorable record by reason of his loyalty and his fearlessness.

When the country no longer needed his military aid, Mr. Stevens returned to Essex, Vermont, and again engaged in teaching school. He was also superintendent of schools of Essex for several years. For a short time he conducted a store. Later he turned his attention to the insurance business, in which he was engaged for a number of years. In the fall of 1877 he came to Galesburg, Illinois, where he entered the employ of George W. Brown in the capacity of traveling salesman. For several years he remained upon the road and was then called to the office, where he proved a valuable man, his previous broad experience and knowledge of the business giving him understanding of what was necessary in his office work as manager of the sales department. At all times he was thoroughly reliable and progressive, and he bore an excellent reputation in business circles.

On the 7th of December, 1862, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Hannah M. Drury, who was born in Westford, Vermont, December 21, 1840, a daughter of Jacob K. and Caroline (Bascom) Drury. Her father was born



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at Milton, Vermont, March 30, 1808. His wife's birth occurred in Fairfax, Vermont, August 1, 1818. Mr. Drury was a farmer by occupation, devoting his early life to the tilling of the soil, but later he established a brick manufactory at Essex, which he conducted up to the time of his death on the 29th of September, 1889. For about three years he had survived his wife, who passed away November 9, 1886. In his political views Mr. Drury was a republican, and for a time he represented his district in the state legislature. He was also prominent in local political circles. For many years he served on the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife were members.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens: Arthur L., who was born in Essex, Vermont, April 25, 1867, and who is now a traveling salesman, making his home in Minneapolis; Charlie S., who was born October 6, 1869, and died February 19, 1874; and Mabel, who was born at Essex, June 28, 1872, and makes her home with her mother in Galesburg, Illinois. She was graduated from Knox College in 1895 and later became a teacher in the public schools of Galesburg.

Mr. Stevens was a loyal member of the Masonic fraternity and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Grand Army post at Galesburg, and he was for many years a member of the Galesburg Club. Although he had never united with the church, in his religious belief he was in sympathy with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife and daughter are members. In his political views he was a republican, believing that the principles of the party contained the best elements of good government, yet he never sought or desired office.

Mr. Stevens' genial manner, his kindly disposition, and his unfailing courtesy made him popular wherever he was known. He passed away November 19, 1895, leaving behind him a circle of warm friends, to whom he was endeared by reason of his sterling traits of character.

HARRY E. MAIN.

Only twenty-six years of age Harry E. Main has already made a place for himself among the enterprising and progressive business men of Knox county, and as the manager of the Terry Lumber Company for the past five years, in charge of the yards at Wataga when the company was first organized and for the past three years filling a similar position at Oneida, has demonstrated his executive ability and efficiency. He was born in Galesburg township, August 15, 1885, a son of Charles A. and Harriet (Mosher) Main, natives of New York, where the grandfather, Thomas Main, was engaged in agriculture until well on in years, when he came west and settled in Boone, Iowa. The father was for twenty-four years in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad until he gave up this connection and took charge of a farm of eighty acres which he had purchased some years previously and on which he had done occasional labor by way of variation from the confining nature of the duties which devolved upon him in his capacity as passenger conductor. He found great pleasure in the

open-air work, tilling the fields, and sowing and gathering the crops, continuing in this occupation from about 1880 until some years ago, when he met with a runaway in which he was fatally injured. His widow resides in Marshall, Michigan, with her daughter. There were three children in the family: Frances M., who is the wife of J. G. France, the manager of a fruit farm; Earl T., who was killed in a railroad wreck at Marshalltown, Iowa, in the spring of 1910, just five months after his marriage; and Harry E.

Living in Knox county all his life Harry E. Main obtained his education here first in the elementary schools, and later in the high school at Galesburg. He secured employment with the Terry and Lewis Lumber Company at Galesburg and remained with them fourteen months working in the yards. He then went to Wataga, Illinois, and took charge of the management of the yards of the Terry Lumber Company just organized in that town, filling this position for a year and a half when he was transferred, in 1908, to their lumber yards at Oneida and has been here ever since. He is dependable in the execution of his duties and has a promising future before him. He is also interested in a farm of two hundred acres near Delavan, Faribault county, Minnesota.

Mr. Main was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Graves, on November 22, 1906. Her parents were George and Minnie (Sherman) Graves, and came from New Hampshire, her father, who was a grain dealer at Wataga, being now deceased. The mother is residing in Wataga.

In his political persuasion Mr. Main is republican and has been called upon to serve as city treasurer. He is an enthusiastic worker in fraternal circles, belonging to Lodge No. 894, B. P. O. E. of Galesburg, to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Mystic Workers. Mr. and Mrs. Main are social favorites among the younger set in Oneida and have many warm friends among the older people as well, being considerate and courteous towards all.

JOSEPH FISHER.

Joseph Fisher, who has been a resident of Knox county for over sixty years, is residing on section 28, Ontario township, Knox county, where he is engaged in farming. He was born on the 27th of May, 1831, in Lancaster, England, his parents being David and Jane (Morris) Fisher, both of whom were natives of England. The father, whose birth occurred in Lancaster, engaged in mining. When the family came to America in 1833 they settled first in Canada but five years later crossed over into the United States, where they located in Ohio, for a short time previous to going to Henry county, Illinois. Mr. Fisher passed away in that county, in January, 1844, and Mrs. Fisher's death occurred in 1876, at the home of her son Joseph in Knox county.

Joseph Fisher received his education in the little log cabin district schoolhouse, but the duties which naturally fell to him, the eldest son, after his father's death made any advanced studying impossible, and in April of that year he removed to Sparta township with his mother. The same year, at the early age of fourteen years, he started to make his own way in the world by accepting employment on a farm until he was able to purchase land for himself. His first

purchase was an eighty acre plot which cost him one dollar per acre at the time but subsequently he had to pay six hundred and fifty dollars, in order to obtain a clear title to the property. He and his wife own two hundred and forty acres, all of which has been brought under a profitable state of cultivation. His entire active career has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, general farming and dairying having received the greater part of his attention.

On October 20, 1852, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Emily Fisher. Her death occurred in 1888 and besides her husband she was survived by an adopted daughter, Nellie. Mrs. Fisher was born in Kentucky, in 1834, and was one of three children born to Woodford Fisher, all of whom are now deceased. Her parents removed to Marshall county, Illinois, when she was very young and later came to Knox county. Joseph Fisher was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth Pittard, whom he married on the 30th of October, 1890. She was a daughter of Viel and Jane (Kember) Pittard, who came to America in 1854 and located in Knox county in the following year. They were both natives of Somersetshire, England. The father was a blacksmith by trade in his native land and also for a short time in the United States before engaging in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in Ontario township on the 5th of July, 1881, when he was sixty-eight years of age. Mrs. Pittard was born May 5, 1811, and was married on the 24th of December, 1838. She was a member of the Congregational church and her death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years, July 7, 1889. Five children were born to this union, the eldest having died in infancy.

Mr. Fisher is an active member of the republican party and has been elected to office many times. For three terms he served as road commissioner, for two years as highway commissioner and for three terms in the county court. For over sixty-five years he has been connected with the agricultural interests of Knox county and during that time has done his share in developing the resources of the soil of the county, a work which has called for self denial, the encountering of hardships, persistent, hard labor and the ability to give constant application to an undertaking not always showing immediate profits.

BEN J. HUFF, JR.

Ben J. Huff, Jr., who for the past four years has been city clerk of Galesburg, has the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to that office in the city. He is a native son, his birth having occurred here, on the 6th of January, 1883, and he is the younger of two children born of the marriage of Ben J. and Mary (Phillips) Huff. Their elder child is a daughter, Helen, the wife of Harry N. Thurman, of Galesburg. Ben J. Huff was born in Kentucky, the son of George N. and Elizabeth Huff, also natives of that state. In his early boyhood the parents removed to Indiana, where he was reared to manhood, later becoming a resident of Illinois. In 1870 he came to Galesburg and entered the repair yards of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and there he has ever since been employed. He proved to be a trustworthy and efficient workman and was promoted from time to time until he is now general foreman of the car department. The grandfather, who was a veteran of the Civil war, was also an employe

of the "Q," but had withdrawn from active life prior to his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-five years. The grandmother was sixty when she passed away. They also had two children: Ben J., the father of our subject; and Helen, who married T. C. Salvetor, a master car builder. The maternal grandparents were Edward and Adelia Phillips, who were among the pioneer settlers of Galesburg. They both lived to attain a ripe old age, Mrs. Phillips having been killed by a train at Clinton, Illinois, at the age of ninety-six years. They had three children: Charles, Mina, and Mary, the mother of our subject. In religious faith Ben J. Huff was reared a Methodist and his wife a Roman Catholic. Mrs. Huff was born in Galesburg and here she has passed her entire life.

The life of Ben J. Huff, Jr., up to the age of eight years was very similar to that of other lads of the same circumstances. At that time, however, he had the misfortune to be kicked by one of his schoolmates, and the injuries sustained made of him a permanent cripple. He attended the public schools in the acquirement of his education, and after he was graduated from the high school he entered Brown's Business College, where he pursued a commercial course. When qualified to begin earning his own living he entered the offices of the "Q" in the capacity of stenographer. He continued in this capacity until 1903, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of assistant city clerk. He was retained in this position for four years, and at the expiration of that period, in 1907, was the successful candidate for the office of city clerk, of which he is still the incumbent. That Mr. Huff has proven to be well qualified for the responsibilities of this position and that he has discharged his duties with efficiency is manifested by the length of his term.

On the 9th of July, 1905, Mr. Huff was married to Miss May Winifred Fuller, who was born in Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa, and is a daughter of Marshall and Mary Fuller. One child has been born to them, Charles Raymond.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff manifest their religious views through their membership in the Baptist church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Galesburg and Crescent Clubs. In his political views he is a republican, considering that the policy of this party is best adapted to subserve the highest interests of the majority. Mr. and Mrs. Huff have a very pleasant home at No. 215 North Chambers street, the hospitality of which is freely extended to their large circle of acquaintances.

CHARLES E. HOLMES.

A capably tilled farm of three hundred and twenty acres located on section 15, Ontario township, does full credit to the agricultural skill of Charles E. Holmes, one of the estimable citizens Sweden has furnished Knox county. His birth occurred in Sweden, on the 11th of December, 1864, his parents being N. P. and Anna (Larson) Holmes. The father, who was also a farmer, engaged in the cultivation of land in his native country until 1875, when he emigrated to the United States. He arrived in Oneida, this county, on the 5th of

August, 1875, and took up his residence with a son, who had preceded him to America, continuing to make his home with him until his death in February, 1910, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Charles E. Holmes had his attention turned to agricultural pursuits when still a small lad, his early energies being devoted to assisting with the lighter duties about the farm. These increased with the development of his strength and sense of responsibility during the passing years, and by the time he had attained his maturity he was familiar with the practical methods of agriculture. For twenty-two years he has now lived on his present farm, leasing the land from Mr. A. B. Anderson. Mr. Holmes is a practical man and devotes his fields to such cereals as he feels are best adapted to the soil, the plowing, planting and harvesting being given his personal attention. In connection with general farming he raises stock, making a specialty of feeding cattle and hogs for the market. His farm is fully equipped with all modern appliances, essential to the pursuit of agriculture and everything about the place is suggestive of the business sagacity and spirit of progress that invariably characterize Mr. Holmes' undertakings.

On the 28th of March, 1890, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Rosene, adopted daughter of John Rosene, and they have become the parents of eleven children: Walter, Everett, William, Forrest, Laverne, Harold, Robert, Frankie, Ebbie, Wendell and Richard.

Ever since granted the right of franchise through naturalization, Mr. Holmes has given his support to the men and measures of the republican party, and at the present time is acting as school director. Fraternally he is a member of Oneida Camp, No. 555, M. W. A. Mr. Holmes is another energetic foreigner, who has clearly demonstrated that it is possible to attain prosperity in America by close application and unceasing industry, as he began without any capital save his ambition and determination of purpose.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON.

It is a notable fact that the native sons of Scotland who have come to our shores to delve with their hands and work with their brains have added a leaven in our melting-pot of nations that has left its stamp upon the character of our people infusing a firmer virility and a note of greater seriousness. Of this type is William Stephenson, born January 20, 1833, the son of George and Isabella (McMillan) Stephenson. The father was a stone mason by trade and in the fall of 1850 came to America and took up his residence in New Orleans. Soon after, however, he moved northward and settled in Knox county, buying a farm of eighty acres in Copley township, where he lived until the time of his death in 1883. The death of the mother occurred at an earlier date. There were nine children in the Stephenson family, of whom one died before they left Scotland, while only three are living now, namely: William Stephenson; his brother, George Stephenson of Oneida, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume; and a sister, Mrs. David Hamilton. The father was a republican in politics and with his family worshipped in the Presbyterian church.

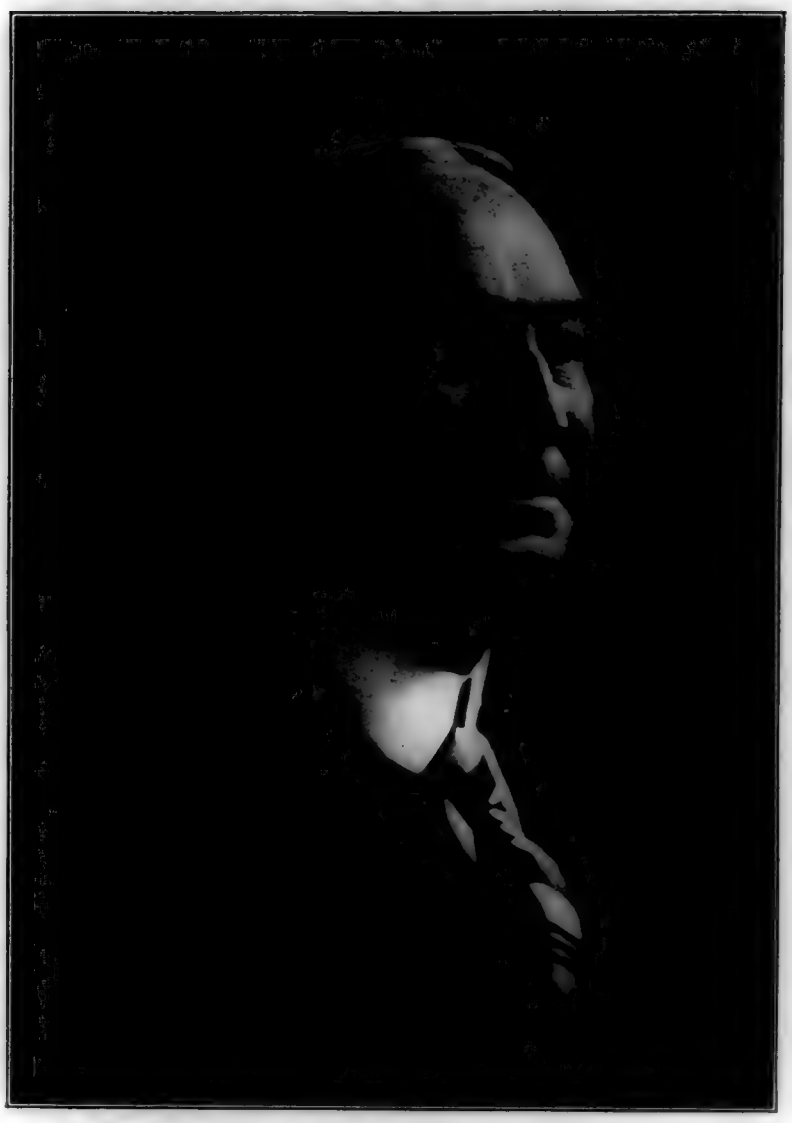
William Stephenson received a common-school education and became self-supporting at an early age, securing employment with Robert McCormick for his first year at a wage of eight dollars a month. He worked seven years more under several other employers until, in 1857, he engaged in farming on his own account and continued in this calling, operating a farm of eighty acres in Ontario township, until 1906 when he retired, and removed to Oneida. He owns no land now but has disposed of his holdings and is freed from all the responsibilities which the possession of property entails.

On November 25, 1858, the marriage of William Stephenson and Miss Susan Cornish, a daughter of Thomas and Susan Cornish of Knox county, occurred. Mrs. Stephenson passed away in November, 1882, leaving two children: Elizabeth, the wife of John McCullough, who lives on a farm at Princeton, Illinois, and has two children, both high-school graduates; and Fred, a graduate of the high school of Oneida, who is in business at St. Joseph, Missouri, is married and has one child. Mr. Stephenson married again on May 6, 1886, his second union being with Rachel Wood, a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Phillips) Wood, and a native of Scotland. Her father died when she was a little girl and her mother later became the wife of Lockhart Leighton, coming to this country in 1853 and settling in Copley township, Knox county.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Stephenson is affiliated with the Oneida Lodge, F. & A. M. In politics he is a strong worker in the republican party, supporting this party's measures and voting for its candidates. He served twelve years as alderman of Oneida. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are members of the Congregational church and give their active and sincere aid in spreading the spirit of Christianity by their devotion to truth and righteousness and their good-will towards men.

LAKE W. SANBORN.

Lake W. Sanborn, well known in Galesburg as a representative of insurance interests and also as secretary of the Mechanics' Homestead & Loan Association, was born in Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, January 10, 1845, his parents being David and Sophia A. (Ramsay) Sanborn, who were natives of Vermont and of Walpole, New Hampshire, respectively. The former was left an orphan at an early age and in his childhood became a member of the household of the Lake family of Vermont. His first employment was in connection with the sale of the old Mitchell school map and atlas but, feeling that his business opportunities in New England were more limited than he desired and that better advantages could be obtained in the middle west, he made his way to the Mississippi valley in 1846 and settled at Winchester, Illinois, where he lived for a year. He next removed to Peoria county, where he engaged in farming until 1851, when he came to Knox county, settling in Galesburg. He was a man of high character, resolute and purposeful, and at all times held to advanced standards of manhood and citizenship. While in Peoria county he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. After coming to Galesburg he occupied a prominent and honored position in financial circles in connection



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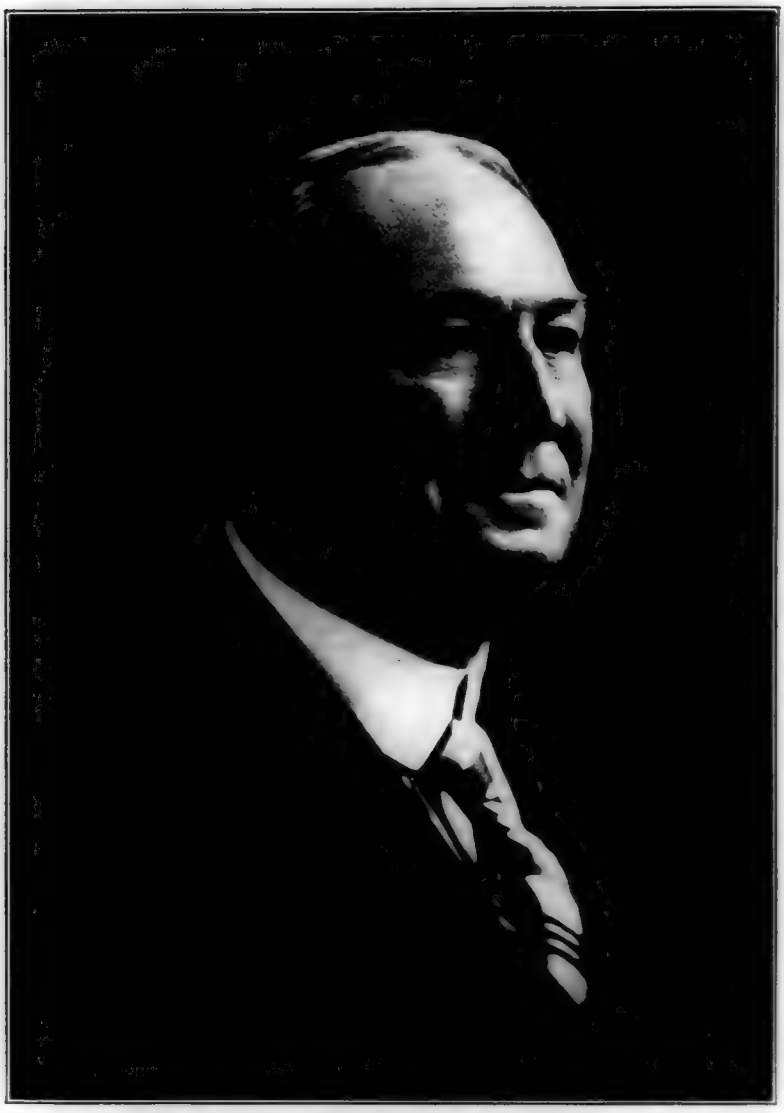
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Lake W. Sanborn.

with the old Second National Bank, which he organized and of which he remained the president for forty years. At length that institution was merged into the People's Trust & Savings Bank. Nor was this his only contribution to the business stability and progress of the county and district. He was the first treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; for years was treasurer of Lombard College; and was long actively interested in the development of Galesburg, his labors proving of practical benefit in its upbuilding and progress. During the period of the Civil war he served as United States assessor and for three years was city assessor of Galesburg. In every relation of life his record would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and stands as an example that others may well follow. He died in 1883, when more than sixty-nine years of age, and his wife, surviving him, passed away in January, 1910, in her ninetieth year. Both were members of the Universalist church and their recognition of the obligations of life was manifest in a helpful spirit toward all mankind. They became the parents of a family of six children, of whom four are now living, namely: William D., a resident of San Francisco, California; Ellen S., the wife of Professor George Churchill; Mary S., the wife of James K. Mitchell; and Lake W. The last three are all residents of Galesburg. Two daughters, Lelia R. and Hattie, have both passed away, the former in early womanhood and the latter when six years of age.

Lake W. Sanborn, so called because of his father's appreciation of the kindness of those who had given to him parental care and protection when he was left an orphan, was but six years of age when the family came to Galesburg and here he has since made his home. After attending the public schools he continued his education in Lombard College and later served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade but put aside all business cares and other personal considerations when the country became involved in Civil war, enlisting as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1864. He was then but nineteen years of age and he served until the close of hostilities, holding the rank of sergeant. After the war he followed his trade for a time and then spent two years as a clerk in the employ of H. A. Watkins & Brother. He entered the insurance field in 1867 and therein still continues, his usefulness and, therefore, his success increasing in that field. In 1882 he organized the Mechanics' Homestead & Loan Association, nor did this comprise the limit of his activities, and his serviceable work is a factor in the upbuilding of Galesburg. In 1905 he was called to the office of mayor and during a two years' term gave to the city a businesslike administration characterized by needed reform and by substantial progress. In 1907-8 he was president of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations and during the past ten years has been treasurer of the State League of Building and Loan Associations of Illinois. For years he was a director of the old Second National Bank and he also promoted the People's Traction Company, building an interurban line from Galesburg to Abingdon. His brother, William D. Sanborn, now living in San Francisco, California, has been general western agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for twenty-six years.

Mr. Sanborn has ever given his political allegiance to the republican party nor has he seen cause to change his views, believing that the party has ever endeavored to promote progress and to uphold the national honor in all the

multitudinous phases of our national and international relations. Mr. Sanborn is widely known in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Vesper Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M.; Galesburg Commandery, K. T.; and Mohammed Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with Galesburg Lodge, No. 142, I. O. O. F.; Galesburg Lodge, No. 894, B. P. O. E.; and sustains pleasant relations with his old army comrades as a member of General Shields Post, No. 45, G. A. R. His activities have touched many lines and many interests and have never been selfishly centered upon his own advancement but have also constituted a valuable factor in the city's progress and improvement. His long residence in Galesburg and his sterling characteristics have made his acquaintance a very wide one and the circle of his friends is almost coextensive therewith.

LEWIS W. PETERSON.

Lewis W. Peterson, who is residing on his farm in Sparta township, Knox county, was born in Gestrikland, Sweden, on the 22d of February, 1858. He is a son of Olaf Peterson and a grandson of Peter Peterson, who was the owner of a very large estate in Sweden, which had been in the Peterson family for many generations. His death occurred in 1863, when he was seventy years of age. Olaf Peterson was born in 1818 and died the second day after arriving in America in 1868. In his native land he had been the owner of a farm of nine hundred acres, thus being one of the prominent and extensive agriculturists of his district. He was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. He was married to Carrie Peterson, whose birth occurred in 1825 and who was a daughter of Peter and Carrie Hanson. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were the parents of six children who came to America, four of whom were: Lewis W., the subject of this sketch; Betsy, the wife of William N. Olson, of Galesburg; Christine, who became the wife of A. J. Hubbard, a resident of South Dakota; and Cora, deceased, who was married to Joe Gehring. Mrs. Peterson went to Oneida with her family after her husband's death and resided there for three years before removing to Sparta township, where they were engaged in farming for three years. The mother died on a farm east of Wataga in 1893.

At the age of seventeen years Lewis W. Peterson began managing his mother's farm, and continued till about the age of twenty-six, when he married and began farming for himself. He continued his agricultural pursuits and in 1888 purchased his present home, where he is now successfully engaged in general farming, stock-raising and threshing, always operating his own machinery. By persistent effort and hard labor he has brought his property under a high state of cultivation and is accounted one of the most able and successful agriculturists in the township.

In 1883 Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Kate Faulkner, whose birth occurred January 12, 1865, and who died on the 16th of August, 1910, at the age of forty-five years. She was a daughter of George and Bertha (Emerson) Faulkner, who were also engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. Mrs. Faulkner's birth occurred in 1838 and her family first located in Racine, Wiscon-

sin, before settling in Knox county. The grandfather, William J. Faulkner, who was a native of New York state, was the first of the Faulkner family to locate in Knox county. He was one of seven children, all of whom engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred on the old homstead in April, 1875, when he was ninety-one years of age. George Faulkner was born on the 13th of November, 1827, in Orange county, New York, and removed with his parents in 1839 to Sparta township. Throughout his life Mr. Faulkner was a stanch republican and did much to further the success of his party in Sparta township. His death occured in February, 1904. In her early life Mrs. Peterson was a member of the Methodist church but one year before her death affiliated with the Congregational church. She was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and was eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Faulkner family, who were residents of New York city, having been represented in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson three children have been born. Harry was born February 6, 1888, and married Miss Eleanor Douglas Gilmer, a daughter of John Gilmer, of Quincy, who is state's attorney, and whose mother-in-law, Nancy N. Crippen, is the oldest living person in Adams county. Harry Peterson is at present aiding in the management and cultivation of his father's farm. Edith, who is eighteen years of age, is employed in a clerical capacity. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Peterson is a member of the Congregational church and is active in its various departments, being superintendent of the Sunday school and one of the deacons of the church. In politics he is a republican and has frequently held office, having been road commissioner and at present is serving as school trustee. Though born across the water, Mr. Peterson is thoroughly American in thought and feeling and is patriotic and sincere in his love for the land of his adoption. His career is identified with the agricultural development of Knox county, where he has met with unqualified success and where he is an honored and respected citizen.

JAMES TANNEY.

James Tanney, the owner and manager of the largest general mercantile store in St. Augustine, Knox county, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, August 31, 1857. He is the third child born of the marriage of Patrick and Catharine (Tiernan) Tanney, also natives of County Roscommon. The father, who was a gardener and farmer in the old country, emigrated to the United States with his wife and family in 1857, first locating in Upper Sandusky, Ohio. After living there for five or six years they removed to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, residing there until 1878, when they came to Knox county. Upon their arrival here they located on a farm adjacent to St. Augustine, and there Mr. Tanney passed away in 1910, at the age of eighty-five years and was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery of St. Augustine. He always took an interest in local political affairs, giving his support to the candidates of the democratic party. The mother is still living at the age of seventy-five years and continues to reside upon the family homestead. The family of Mr. and Mrs.

Tanney numbered eight: P. H., who is a farmer of Warren county; Winifred, the wife of S. S. Strickland of Galesburg; James, our subject; John, chairman of the grievance committee of the Burlington Railroad, Lincoln, Nebraska; Anna, the wife of E. P. Burk, a farmer of St. Augustine, Illinois; Kate, the widow of John O'Mara, now residing with her mother; Thomas L., a farmer of Fulton county, Illinois; and Frank, who is a train dispatcher of Galesburg.

As he was only an infant when his parents emigrated to the United States, practically the entire life of James Tanney has been spent in this country. He attended the common schools of Sciota, Illinois, in the acquirement of an education, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age when he went to Peoria, following his trade in that city for three years. In 1883 he removed to Kansas City, where for seven years he engaged in carpentry work. At the expiration of that time he returned to Knox county, and here continued to pursue his vocation as a carpenter for six years, and then came to St. Augustine and established the business he has ever since conducted. This has proven to be very lucrative, and in addition to his fine mercantile establishment Mr. Tanney has acquired quite extensive real-estate interests in St. Augustine.

In 1887 Mr. Tanney established a home for himself by his marriage to Miss Mary Comer, a native of Ohio. Four children have been born of this union: Catherine Frances, the wife of Fred Barnfield, of Indian Point township; and Anna Gertrude, Mary Lillian, and Edward Joseph, all of whom are at home.

The family are all communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Tanney is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of Galesburg, and the Modern Woodmen of America, of St. Augustine. In matters politic he accords his support to the men and measures of the democratic party and served for one term as justice of the peace, but his extensive personal interests have prevented his taking a prominent part in municipal affairs of political nature.

JOHN LAFFERTY.

John Lafferty, who is a prosperous farmer of eighty acres, residing on section 13, Victoria township, was born in Lynn township, February 12, 1849. His father, John Lafferty, was a native of Ashland, Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1839, settling in Lynn township, where he purchased one and one-half sections of land and resided until his death, when he had reached the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, Sarah (Slocum) Lafferty, whom he wedded in Ohio and who was also a native of that state, survived him by several years, dying at the age of eighty-two. They are both buried in McClennaghan cemetery. In connection with farming the father was an auctioneer. In politics he was a republican and very active in public work, serving as supervisor of the county, as justice of the peace and as constable. In their family were seven children: Eleezer, Elias and Euphemia, all of whom were born in Ohio; and Edward, Royal, John and Ophelia, who were born in Lynn township, Knox county, Illinois.

John Lafferty, of this review, received his education in the common schools of Lynn township and after his school days worked on his father's home place

until 1870, when he settled on his present farm, which then belonged to his father. He took the land in hand in raw condition, undertook its cultivation, erected all the buildings and made all of the general improvements. He now has a well developed place, where he engages in general farming and sells yearly his products at a good margin of profit.

On the 15th of November, 1870, Mr. Lafferty was united in marriage to Miss Vienna Stettler, who was a native of West Virginia, born December 17, 1852. Her parents were Robert and Margaret (Smith) Stettler, both of whom were born and reared in West Virginia. The father, who was a democrat in his political views, served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and died of fever while in service, at the age of thirty-nine, in West Virginia. The mother died at the age of seventy-three and is buried in West Jersey, Stark county, Illinois. They were the parents of five children: Alice; Vienna, now Mrs. John Lafferty; Mary; Christopher; and Lemon. To Mr. and Mrs. Lafferty have been born ten children: Loverna, who is the wife of Ed McNeal, of Peoria, Illinois, and the mother of one child, Garland; Laura, now Mrs. Harry Miller, of Victoria township; Pless, of Maquon, Illinois, who married Rosa Sandal and is the father of five children, Charles, Edwin, Mary, Agnes and Alice; Walter, who married Emma Parmelee and is principal of the Peoria high school; Alfred, who is a practicing physician and surgeon of La Rose, Marshall county, Illinois, and is married to Eleanor Scott; William, at home; Florence, who is engaged in teaching school; Fairy, who is a music teacher and the wife of Walter Heer; Venus, who attends the common schools; and Wylie, who is a pupil in the high school at Maquon, Illinois.

Mr. Lafferty gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has neither sought nor desired office. A man of strict integrity and of exemplary habits, he is one of the best and most favorably known citizens of this vicinity.

CARL S. BURNSIDE.

Carl S. Burnside, who is engaged in the operation of six hundred acres of land in Chestnut township, four hundred and forty of which he owns, is numbered among the highly successful and prosperous agriculturists of Knox county. He was born on the farm, where he now resides on the 1st of April, 1873, and is a son of William and Julian (Terry) Burnside. The father is a native of Ohio, whence he was brought when a little child, to Illinois by his parents, who located in Knox county and here spent the remainder of their lives. His father, who was an agriculturist, acquired a tract of government land, in Chestnut township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his attention during the remainder of his active career. It was there William Burnside was reared to manhood, and educated and trained for an agriculturist, this vocation engaging his energies until his retirement in 1893, since which time he has made his home in Galesburg. The mother, who was a native of Chestnut township, passed away in 1895. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burnside there were born six children: Mark, who is a farmer in Chestnut township; Nellie, the wife of D. E. Meeks, a resident of Galesburg; Charles, who is living in Maquon, Illinois; Albert

G., who is a resident of Spirit Lake, Iowa; Carl S., our subject; and Fanny, who is deceased.

The entire life of Carl S. Burnside has been spent in the community, where he is now living. His boyhood and youth were very similar in every respect to those of other lads of the neighborhood. He attended the district schools in the acquirement of his early education, assisted with the work of the fields and indulged in such sports as usually afforded amusement to country youths. After completing the course of the country schools he went to Quincy, where he pursued a business course, thus acquiring a more comprehensive knowledge of modern commercial methods. Returning home he once more resumed agricultural pursuits, having decided to adopt farming for his life work. He has been very successful in his undertakings, having applied himself to the intelligent direction of his affairs in accordance with the best accepted modern methods of scientific farming. Clear judgment, practical ideas and unremitting energy are the secrets of his prosperity. In addition to his own fine farm Mr. Burnside is operating one hundred and sixty acres of land which he rents, thus making the aggregate of the acreage he has under cultivation six hundred. He is also the owner of a tract of land in the vicinity of Hereford, Texas.

Mr. Burnside has not married. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Galesburg and of the Galesburg Club. His political support he accords to the republican party, but his extensive interests have always demanded so much of his time as not to permit of an active part in township affairs. Mr. Burnside is constantly forging ahead, his business sagacity and progressive ideas making of him a practical agriculturist, who realizes that success in farming as in any other vocation depends upon system and method in the execution of the work.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HUBBELL.

Thomas Jefferson Hubbell is now practically living retired in Altona, although he is filling the office of justice of the peace, being one of the oldest in that position in Knox county, having first been elected in 1888. His long retention in this office is incontrovertible proof of the fairness and impartiality of his decisions and of his devotion to duty. He was born in Victoria township, this county, April 14, 1842, and is therefore numbered among the older of its native sons. His father, M. C. Hubbell, was born in Seneca county, New York, April 4, 1806, and reached a ripe old age, passing away December 28, 1884, his remains being interred at Victoria. His educational privileges in youth were quite limited for circumstances forced him to begin the battle of life early. Thus when a young lad he worked on a small farm belonging to his parents. He was only seven years of age when his father died in 1813, and at the age of ten years he accompanied his mother on her removal to Delaware county, Ohio, remaining at home with the family, consisting of two brothers and four sisters, in order to aid in the support of his mother. The burdens and responsibilities of life rested heavily on young shoulders and yet he bravely took up the duties that awaited him. After reaching manhood he married Philena Buck, who was born



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G., who is a resident of Spirit Lake, Iowa; Carl S., our subject; and Fanny, who is deceased.

The entire life of Carl S. Burnside has been spent in the community, where he is now living. His boyhood and youth were very similar in every respect to those of other lads of the neighborhood. He attended the district schools in the acquirement of his early education, assisted with the work of the fields and indulged in such sports as usually afforded amusement to country youths. After completing the course of the country schools he went to Quincy, where he pursued a business course, thus acquiring a more comprehensive knowledge of modern commercial methods. Returning home he once more resumed agricultural pursuits, having decided to adopt farming for his life work. He has been very successful in his undertakings, having applied himself to the intelligent direction of his affairs in accordance with the best accepted modern methods of scientific farming. Clear judgment, practical ideas and unremitting energy are the secrets of his prosperity. In addition to his own fine farm Mr. Burnside is operating one hundred and sixty acres of land which he rents, thus making the aggregate of the acreage he has under cultivation six hundred. He is also the owner of a tract of land in the vicinity of Hereford, Texas.

Mr. Burnside has not married. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Galesburg and of the Galesburg Club. His political support he accords to the republican party, but his extensive interests have always demanded so much of his time as not to permit of an active part in township affairs. Mr. Burnside is constantly forging ahead, his business sagacity and progressive ideas making of him a practical agriculturist, who realizes that success in farming as in any other vocation depends upon system and method in the execution of the work.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HUBBELL.

Thomas Jefferson Hubbell is now practically living retired in Altona, although he is filling the office of justice of the peace, being one of the oldest in that position in Knox county, having first been elected in 1888. His long retention in this office is incontrovertible proof of the fairness and impartiality of his decisions and of his devotion to duty. He was born in Victoria township, this county, April 14, 1842, and is therefore numbered among the older of its native sons. His father, M. C. Hubbell, was born in Seneca county, New York, April 4, 1806, and reached a ripe old age, passing away December 28, 1884, his remains being interred at Victoria. His educational privileges in youth were quite limited for circumstances forced him to begin the battle of life early. Thus when a young lad he worked on a small farm belonging to his parents. He was only seven years of age when his father died in 1813, and at the age of ten years he accompanied his mother on her removal to Delaware county, Ohio, remaining at home with the family, consisting of two brothers and four sisters, in order to aid in the support of his mother. The burdens and responsibilities of life rested heavily on young shoulders and yet he bravely took up the duties that awaited him. After reaching manhood he married Philena Buck, who was born



THOMAS J. HUBBELL

in October, 1808, in Christian county. She was but four years of age when during the progress of the war of 1812 she was taken to Ohio by her uncle, living with his family until her marriage. Her uncle continued a resident farmer of Ohio up to the time of his death. During the pioneer epoch in the history of Knox county Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hubbell came to this state and the father secured land and devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits. Following his demise in 1884 his widow ever remained true to his memory and passed away in Victoria, January 21, 1897. In the family were ten children of whom four are yet living: Phoebe Philena, now the wife of N. J. Johnson, of McCook, Nebraska; Joseph L., who is living retired in Nebraska; Ruth, the wife of David Swickard, a resident of Victoria; and Thomas J., of this review, who is the youngest living member of the family.

The boyhood days of Thomas J. Hubbell were spent upon the home farm and almost as soon as old enough to handle the plow, he began work in the fields, to which he devoted his time from early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. In the winter seasons he attended school until twenty years of age, when he put aside all personal considerations that he might offer his services to his country, then engaged in Civil war. He enlisted on the 11th of August, 1862, for three years as a member of Company K, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain George W. Reynolds, his regiment being assigned to duty with the Army of the Cumberland. He could not serve out the entire term of his enlistment because of disability and was discharged on the 11th of January, 1865, at Clarksville, Tennessee.

When no longer able to remain at the front Mr. Hubbell returned to his home in Victoria township and made farming his life work, continuing actively in the labor of the fields until 1886, when he retired from business life and removed to Altona, where he has since enjoyed a well earned and well merited rest. While upon the farm he carefully and systematically cultivated his fields and his well directed business interests and unfaltering diligence brought him the competence that now enables him to rest from further labor.

On the 16th of March, 1867, Mr. Hubbell was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Bell, who was born near Belleville, Canada, on the 17th of February, 1846, a daughter of Peter and Emeline (Yaeger) Bell and a granddaughter of Fred Bell, of Canada. Her father, Peter Bell, followed farming in the Dominion until about 1863, when he crossed the border into the United States and made his way to Knox county, settling in Victoria township where he followed that occupation until his death, which occurred in 1895. His wife, who was of German descent, still survives him and is now living with a daughter in Missouri at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell have been born the following children: George W., a resident farmer of Walnut Grove township, who married Mrs. Bell Lawrence, the widow of Thomas Lawrence; William H., of Campbell, Minnesota, who married Minnie Whitcomb and has two children, Ruth and Firn; and Charles A.

In his political views Mr. Hubbell has always been a republican, supporting the party which was the defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war, and has always been a member of reform and progress. He has made a most creditable record in office, having been elected justice of the peace in his township in 1888. He has since filled the position and is undoubtedly one of the

oldest justices in years of continuous service in Knox county. He has made an excellent record in presiding over this court, his decisions being ever based upon the law and the equity of the case. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army post at Galesburg, and his religious belief is evidenced in his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His has been an active, useful and well spent life, devoted to duty and to the high principles in which he believes, and there is in his entire life history no esoteric chapter.

REV. STUART M. CAMPBELL, D. D.

One of the strongest forces in the moral development and progress of Galesburg is the First Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Stuart M. Campbell is the pastor. Thoroughly versed in the church doctrines and in the principles of theology, he has, too, that broad human sympathy which enables him to reach out in helpful spirit toward all whom he seeks to influence in their choice of the things of life that are most worth while. He first became connected with Galesburg during his college days, for he was a student at Knox. Later his work called him to various other fields and in June, 1907, he returned to this city to accept his present pastorate.

Dr. Campbell is of Canadian birth, a native of the province of Ontario. He was born July 13, 1859, being one of the twelve children of Thomas and Margaret (McAlpine) Campbell, natives of Edinburgh, Scotland. The former was a son of Thomas Campbell, who lived at Thurso, Scotland, where his son Thomas was born. He was a stonecutter, thus providing for his family, which numbered three sons and a daughter. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Campbell was Thomas McAlpine, a native of Prestonpans, Scotland. Both he and his wife lived to a ripe old age and reared a large family.

Thomas Campbell, the father of Dr. Campbell, spent his youthful days in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he became a merchant tailor. He crossed the Atlantic to Canada when forty years of age and lived for some time at Picton and at Galt, Ontario, but is now living retired in Toronto, at the venerable age of ninety years. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith, as was his wife, who died in 1896, at the age of about sixty-five years. In their family were seven sons and five daughters, of whom nine reached adult age: John; Thomas; Jessie, the wife of George W. Scott, of Toronto; James; Margaret, the wife of William McMaster, of Toronto; Walter; Charles, deceased; Agnes, the wife of J. H. G. Russell, of Winnipeg, Canada; and Stuart M. Three daughters of the family died in infancy.

Dr. Campbell spent his youthful days in his native country, leaving Picton at the age of ten years to become a resident of Galt, where he was reared to manhood and acquired his preliminary education. He afterward devoted several years to the newspaper and printing business in Galt and then crossed the border to seek the opportunities of this country, where competition is greater but where advancement is more quickly secured. He made his way to Chicago where he worked as a printer until 1884. Realizing the fact that intellectual progress must constitute the basis of success in professional lines, he then entered Knox College

in the fall of that year and was graduated with the class of 1888. In the meantime he had determined to enter upon the active work of the ministry and with that end in view became a student in the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, in which he remained for a year. He afterward spent two years in the Princeton Theological Seminary of New Jersey and was graduated in May, 1891. Ordained to the ministry, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lyons Farms, near Newark, New Jersey, where he continued until the fall of 1894, when he accepted the pastorate of the Emerald Avenue Presbyterian church in Chicago. In 1903 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church of Evanston, Illinois, and in June, 1907, came to Galesburg as minister of the First Presbyterian church of this city, with which he has since been identified.

On the 10th of September, 1889, Dr. Campbell was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Martha Eunice Kent, who was born in Akron, Ohio, a daughter of Oscar and Charity Kent, who were likewise natives of the Buckeye state and resided upon a farm near Akron. There her father died a number of years ago and her mother passed away in Chicago in 1909, at the age of seventy-eight years. They were members of the Christian church and they had a family of two sons and four daughters, George, William, Cordelia, Alice, Martha and Mary. Four children have been born unto Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Gladys M., Helen, Stuart M. and Marion K. During the four years of Dr. Campbell's pastorate here he has carefully systematized the work and the different societies and organizations of the church are now in a flourishing condition. He is an earnest, logical and effective speaker, a deep student not only of the Bible but of humanity as well, and is thus able to make of his teachings a practical force for good in the lives of those who come under his ministry.

G. W. VAN BUREN.

G. W. Van Buren, formerly a wagonmaker and blacksmith of Victoria, now retired, was born February 15, 1831. A native of Delaware county, New York, he is the son of Peter Van Buren, a well known farmer of Victoria township. Peter Van Buren was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1800, and was reared and educated there. He married in early youth Charity Sornberger, also of Delaware county, New York. She was the daughter of George Sornberger, who later was a resident of Knox county, Illinois, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren came to Illinois in 1838 and settled on a farm of one hundred and five acres, one and one-half miles south of Victoria, where they lived during the remainder of their lives, he dying at the age of fifty-six and she, at the age of sixty-five years. They are both buried in the Victoria cemetery. Mr. Van Buren was a very prominent man in his community and for ten and one-half years was justice of the peace of Victoria township. He was a democrat in politics and both he and Mrs. Van Buren were devoted workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they were members. They were the parents of nine children, of whom G. W. was the third in order of birth. The others were: Ambrose; Benjamin, who lived and died in Oregon; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Moses R. Aldridge and is now deceased; Katherine,

who married Franklin Force and is also deceased; Martha, now Mrs. John W. Harold, of Missouri; Mary M., who married Abraham Files, of Kewanee, Illinois; Helen, who is the wife of Novates Tiffany, of Nebraska; and John, who was murdered in Idaho.

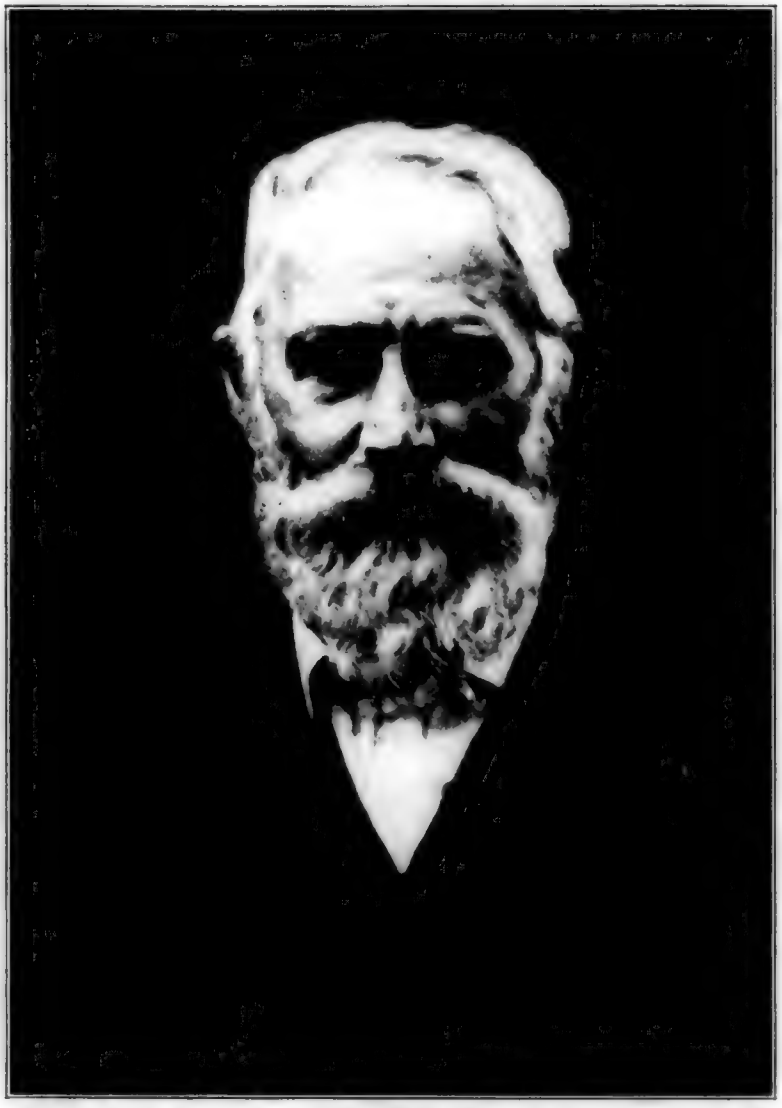
G. W. Van Buren was six years of age when his parents came to Victoria. He was educated in an old-time, rudely constructed log schoolhouse with its desks made of slabs supported by pegs that were fastened in holes bored into the wall, and with its seats that were long wooden benches. After his school days he learned the carpenter trade, working for six years all over this part of the county. He then took up farming, managing and operating the old homestead until 1861, at which time he came to Victoria and began the work of wagonmaking and blacksmithing, a business which for forty-seven years he successfully pursued, retiring in 1908.

He was married in 1857 to Emma J. Force, who came as a young girl with her parents, Thomas and Phoebe (Wiley) Force, from New York to Knox county. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren but the eldest, an infant girl, died at the age of six months. The second child, John, who is a resident of Victoria, is a carpenter and contractor, and in the strawberry business. He married Lulu Tripp and they are the parents of two children, Edna and Bessie. Arthur, deceased, married Grace Cummings, who is and has been for five years postmistress at Victoria. They have one child, Marie. Cora, the wife of William Hosford, of Michigan, has no children. Mary Emma, the wife of John Cooke, lives in Truro township, Knox county, and has nine children, Bernice, Mabel, Sydney, Van, Calvert, Phyllis, Kenneth, Margaret and Harlan. Alice, the wife of John Doak, resides in Copley township and has one son, Dale. Charles E. married Ella Rice, a daughter of Amos Rice. Mrs. Van Buren, the mother of these children, a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in July, 1904.

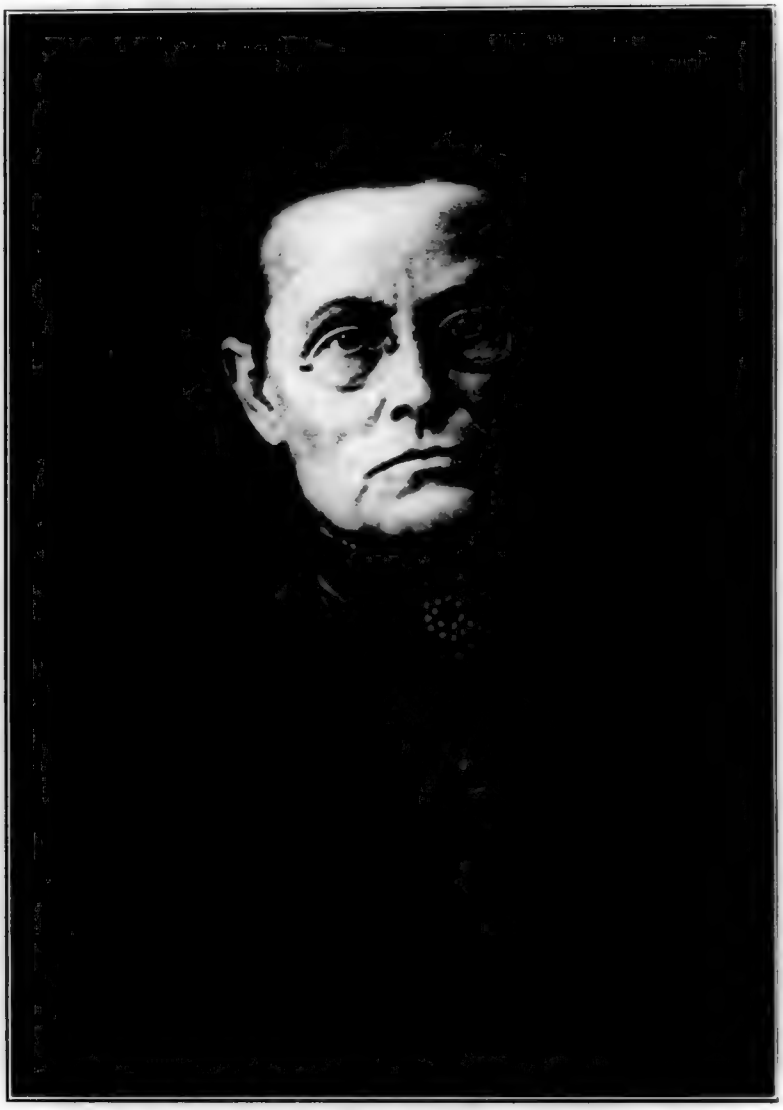
Mr. Van Buren has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church since he was twenty years of age and has given it faithful service, having held almost all of the church offices. He is a republican in politics, has given much time to public service, and has at different times in his life held most of the town offices. Few men have had the opportunity to render to their community such long and efficient service as has Mr. Van Buren. Eighty-one years of age, having lived in the county more than seventy-four years, he has seen its development from the formative to the present state and has rendered at all times whatever help he could to bring about better conditions in his community.

A. L. HURD.

Many years of industry and enterprise devoted to agricultural pursuits enabled A. L. Hurd to acquire a competence that now permits him to live retired in full enjoyment of all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. His birth occurred in Portage county, Ohio, May 2, 1837, his father being Nehemiah Hurd, a native of the state of New York, but a resident of Ohio during the greater part



A. L. HURD



MRS. A. L. HURD

of his life. In 1851 he removed with his family to Illinois, locating on a farm in Knox county, to the further cultivation and development of which he devoted his energies during the remainder of his active years.

A. L. Hurd was a lad of thirteen years when he left his native state, in the common schools of which he began the education that was completed in those of Illinois. After he had mastered the common branches he laid aside his school books and gave his entire attention to the work of the home farm, in the operation of which he had been assisting his father when not engaged with his studies. In 1863 he responded to his country's call for volunteers and enlisted in Company C, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until peace was restored. When mustered out he returned to farming, continuing to devote his efforts to this occupation until 1891, when he withdrew from the active work of the fields and came to Williamsfield, where he has ever since lived retired. Mr. Hurd owns a farm of one hundred and thirty seven and a half acres of farming land in Truro township, that he successfully operated for many years. In connection with the cultivation of his fields he also engaged in stock-raising, both branches of the business proving to be very remunerative.

On February 12, 1868, Mr. Hurd's plans for a home had their culmination in his marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Balch, a native of New Hampshire, born June 15, 1847. In his political views Mr. Hurd is loyal to the principles of the republican party, the policy of which he has always indorsed, and he is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hurd feels that he has most miraculously escaped physical injuries on many occasions, as he went through the war without sustaining any wounds and a few years after returning, in 1870, he was cleaning a well on the farm when a rock slipped and the sides caved in, burying him beneath about sixteen feet of stone and dirt, but when rescued he was found to be without injury. He has always led a very unobtrusive life, his attention being entirely concentrated upon his own interests, unless he felt there was need of his personal services as when he fought on the battlefields of the south. The courage and the quiet and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties there has characterized him in all of his relations of life, and he has established a reputation for trustworthiness and reliability in the community where he resided for so many years, that would be a valuable asset to any man.

CLYDE T. LIKEN, D. D. S.

Dr. Clyde T. Liken, who enjoys a constantly increasing and lucrative dental practice in Knoxville, was born in Henry county, Illinois, on the 7th of May, 1878. His father, Thomas P. Liken, is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, born on the 20th of November, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Sands) Liken. Thomas Liken, Sr., was a native of Ireland but was brought to America when only four years of age. His parents settled in Pennsylvania, and he was there reared to manhood. When Thomas Liken had reached adult age he married Sarah Sands, who was a native of the Keystone state, where the family remained until 1865, when they came to Illinois. Thomas Liken engaged in farming in Munson township, where he purchased land for ten dollars per acre.

His labors converted this raw land into a valuable tract and he continued a resident of the state until his death, which occurred about thirteen years ago. He had a brother, who was a soldier of the Civil war and died in Andersonville prison. One of his sons, William Liken, an uncle of Dr. Liken, served in the war between the north and south, enlisting in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at Petersburg, June 8, 1864.

The first nineteen years in the life of Thomas P. Liken were spent in his native state, but in 1865 he removed to Illinois with his parents, who settled in Henry county. There his father bought land and successfully engaged in farming, becoming one of the extensive property owners and prosperous agriculturists of the county. Thomas P. Liken was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Henry county, where he became proficient in tilling the fields and caring for the crops, thus qualifying himself for the vocation that he followed during the entire period of his active life. On December 27, 1871, Thomas P. Liken was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Victoria Hill, who was born in West Virginia, on the 27th of April, 1851, and was a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Virginia. Her grandfather, John K. Hill, was born in that state and served as a soldier of the war of 1812. Her parents were William T. and Elizabeth (Lockhart) Hill, the latter a daughter of a Virginia planter. After her marriage to Mr. Hill, they lived for a time in the Old Dominion and in 1855 they removed westward to Henry county, Illinois, becoming early settlers of that part of the state, where they ever after made their home. Mr. Liken actively engaged in farming until eight years ago when he retired to Geneseo, where he and Mrs. Liken continue to make their home. They are the parents of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living: William E., who is living on the old homestead in Henry county; Clyde T., our subject; Maude, the wife of Joseph Coombs, of Henry county; Myrtle, who married D. C. Shaw, a banker of Pittsburg; and Grace, who is living at home with her parents.

The boyhood of Dr. Liken was spent on his father's farm in the work of which he assisted while attending the district schools, where he obtained his elementary education. Later he became a student of the Geneseo Collegiate Institute, being graduated from there in 1897, when he entered Knox College. Upon the completion of the work of his junior year he left college and began to make his own way, his first position being that of associate editor of the Geneseo Daily and Weekly Arena, with which publication he was identified for two years. At the expiration of that period he decided to enter the dental profession and to realize his ambitions matriculated in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, being awarded his degree with the class of 1904. Educationally Dr. Liken is well equipped for his life work as in addition to his collegiate studies he took a commercial course, being a graduate of the Cedar Rapids Business College, and since entering upon his practice he has taken some post-graduate work in dentistry. He first engaged in practice in West Chicago, where he maintained an office for two years and then came to Knoxville, locating here in 1907. Although he has been identified with his profession in this city little more than four years, the period has been of sufficient length for him to demonstrate the quality of his work and its thoroughness in every detail. His ability, business-like methods of conducting his practice and pleasing personality have all been

very important factors in enabling him to build up the excellent practice he now has.

In Knoxville, on the 20th of October, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Liken and Miss Elizabeth Alvira Charles, whose birth occurred in this county on the 21st of July, 1884. Mrs. Liken is a daughter of A. G. and Charlotte (Rogers) Charles, both natives of Knox county, where the mother resides; the father has passed away. Mr. Charles' birth occurred in 1846 and his wife was born on the 31st of January, 1848. Her father was a native of Connecticut and her mother a native of England. To Dr. and Mrs. Liken has been born one child, Mary Alice, on July 12, 1911.

Dr. and Mrs. Liken are members of the Presbyterian church and he is affiliated with Pacific Lodge, No. 66, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Knoxville Camp, No. 411, M. W. A.; and Horatio Lodge, No. 362, K. P. While in college he joined the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity and his political support he accords the republican party. Dr. Liken's outlook toward the future is most promising in every way as he is popular socially and highly regarded as a representative of his profession.

CARL V. NELSON.

Carl V. Nelson, the cashier of the State Bank of Victoria, Illinois, is a progressive and reliable young man with remarkable business abilities. A native of Victoria, born February 2, 1887, he is keenly alive to the interests and advancement of his town.

George M., father of Carl V. Nelson, was born in Sweden, October 12, 1846, the second son of a family of four children of Nels and Mary (Erickson) Johnson, of Sweden. All of this family came to America except the father and mother, both dying in Sweden at the ages of fifty-six and thirty-five years respectively. George M. Nelson was educated in Sweden and came to America in 1869, where he settled at Oneida, in Knox county, Illinois. He was married in 1876 to Sophie Peterson, the daughter of Peter Peterson, who also was born and educated in Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson later located in Victoria, where he engaged in the trade of wagon making and repair work, a line which he is still successfully pursuing. To them were born seven children, of whom Carl V. Nelson is the sixth, the others being: Mrs. Alma Welin, of Victoria, who is the mother of two children, Vincent and Harris; Gertrude, formerly a school teacher; Frank, of El Paso, Illinois; William, also a resident of El Paso, who married Edna (Van Buren) Nelson, by whom he has two children, Dorothy and Millicent; John, who makes his home in South Dakota; and Grace, who resides at home. The Nelsons are active members of the Swedish Methodist church of Victoria. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is an independent in politics.

Carl V. Nelson, reared under the parental roof where he still resides, was educated in the public schools of Victoria and after completing a high-school course began work in the State Bank of Victoria as a bookkeeper. Ever faithful and efficient, he was soon promoted to the position of assistant cashier. In this

place his splendid business qualities were shown more strongly, and on July 1, 1911, he was again promoted, this time to the position of cashier, in which capacity he is now serving. He takes an active part in all local politics and is known in his township as a conscientious and efficient public servant of the city party. He has been for three years town clerk of Victoria township and is now serving a first term as village treasurer. With whatever organization he is allied, he usually is entrusted with positions of trust and responsibility. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is clerk of the local lodge. He is an earnest worker in the Swedish Methodist church of Victoria, of which he is a member, and is treasurer of the Epworth League and also of the Galesburg District League. Mr. Nelson's rapid progress so far in life gives promise of his being one of the most prominent and successful business men of the county, as well as one of its most honest and useful citizens.

PETER STROM.

Prominent among the business men of his part of the county is Peter Strom, cashier and general manager of the Victoria Exchange Bank. He was born in Victoria township, on the 28th of February, 1876, and is a son of Eric Strom, who is now living retired one-half mile south of Victoria, on section 18, Victoria township. The father was born in Bollnas, Helsingland, Sweden, August 4, 1839, his parents being Eric and Martha (Peterson) Strom. The grandfather of our subject spent his entire life in Sweden, dying in that country when his son Eric was seventeen years of age. His widow come to this country in 1846 with her son Peter and made her home in Bishop Hill until her death in December, 1907. Here she married Suralla Helborne, of Bishop Hill. She was a member of the Adventist church.

Eric Strom, father of our subject, was reared and educated in his native land and was there married in 1862 to Miss Carrie Nelson, who was also born in Bollnas, August 20, 1841, and was a daughter of Nels and Carrie Nelson, who were lifelong residents of Sweden. By this marriage the following children were born. Eric, Jr., who controls and manages a coal bank for C. S. Clarke and resides in Victoria township, married Ida Grimm and they have eight children, Harry, Merle, Earl, Grace, George, Archie, Ross and Gehrl. Carrie, the second child of Eric Strom, Sr., died at the age of seven years and was buried in Bishop Hill. Della is the wife of Oliver Peterson, a barber of Victoria, and they have three children, Roy, Floyd and Alice. Annie died at the age of fourteen months and was buried in Victoria cemetery. Emma, who died at the age of thirty-one years and was buried in Victoria cemetery, married Fred Goodspeed, of California, and to them were born three children, Gladys, Wayne and Vans. Henry is unmarried. Carrie is the wife of Ned Cadwell and has two children, Lavone and Winthrop. Peter, of this review, completes the family. It was in 1867 that his parents came to America, arriving at Bishop Hill, Illinois, on the 6th of August of that year, but the following year removed to Victoria, where the father worked as a farmer and coal miner until 1874, when he

purchased his present home. He is a republican in politics but has never cared for official honors.

Peter Strom was reared in Victoria township, where as a youth he attended the public schools. After finishing a business course at Quincy, Illinois, he was employed for a while in the Victoria Bank, leaving there to become a bookkeeper in the State Bank of Galva, Illinois, where he remained until November, 1903, when he entered upon his present position.

He was married December 25, 1910, to Etta Conner, a daughter of William D. and Sarah A. (McMullen) Conner, of Victoria township. Her father was born in Licking county, Ohio, in August, 1832. He was a son of Samuel and Anna (Griffith) Conner, who came from old Virginia families that migrated to Ohio at the time when Anna Griffith was fifteen years of age. William D. Conner was married in Licking county in 1856 to Sarah A. McMullen, who was the daughter of M. M. and Harriet (Pyle) McMullen, also descendants of old Virginia families, but both born in Ohio. M. M. McMullen was reared in Bowling Green, Ohio, and spent all his life in Licking county. He died at the age of forty-four years and his wife at the age of seventy-eight, both being buried at Brownsville, Ohio. They were members of the Methodist church. Mr. McMullen was a democrat in politics, served as a school director and held many township offices, always performing his duties faithfully. The children of M. M. and Harriet (Pyle) McMullen were: George; Joseph, who went to California in 1849; Drusilla, the deceased wife of Stephen Smith, of Missouri; Sarah A., the mother of Etta (Conner) Strom; Lemuel, who died in Knox county, Illinois, at the age of twenty-two years; Robert, who died in Knox county; Mary, who is the present wife of Stephen Smith, of Missouri, the former husband of her sister; Margaret, the wife of a Mr. Chaplear, of Mount Vernon county, Ohio; and Lewis, who resides on the old home farm in Licking county, Ohio, and is the father of five living children. After the marriage of William Conner he spent eighteen months in Iowa, and then moved to Stark county, Illinois, living there six years. He came in 1895 to Knox county, Illinois, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred September 6, 1909, on his farm of seventy-four acres, which is within the corporation limits of Victoria and is now the home in which his wife, Sarah (McMullen) Conner, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Strom live. To William and Sarah Conner were born eight children, of whom Etta Strom is the fourth in order of birth. The other children are as follows. Edgar, of Victoria, wedded Mary Sornborger and they are the parents of eight children, Clarence, Albert, Sadie, deceased, William, Florence, Earl, Eva and Mary. Belle is the wife of Charles Johnson, of Beardstown, and is the mother of three children: May and Maud, twins, and Sadie. Carrie, the wife of William R. Church, of Bureau county, Illinois, is the mother of three children, Russell, Niles and Nettie. William, Elmer, Mamie and Alice May are deceased, William dying at the age of five years and the other three in infancy. William Conner, always a leading man in his community, was a democrat in politics, a trustee of the town board and school director when in Iowa. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

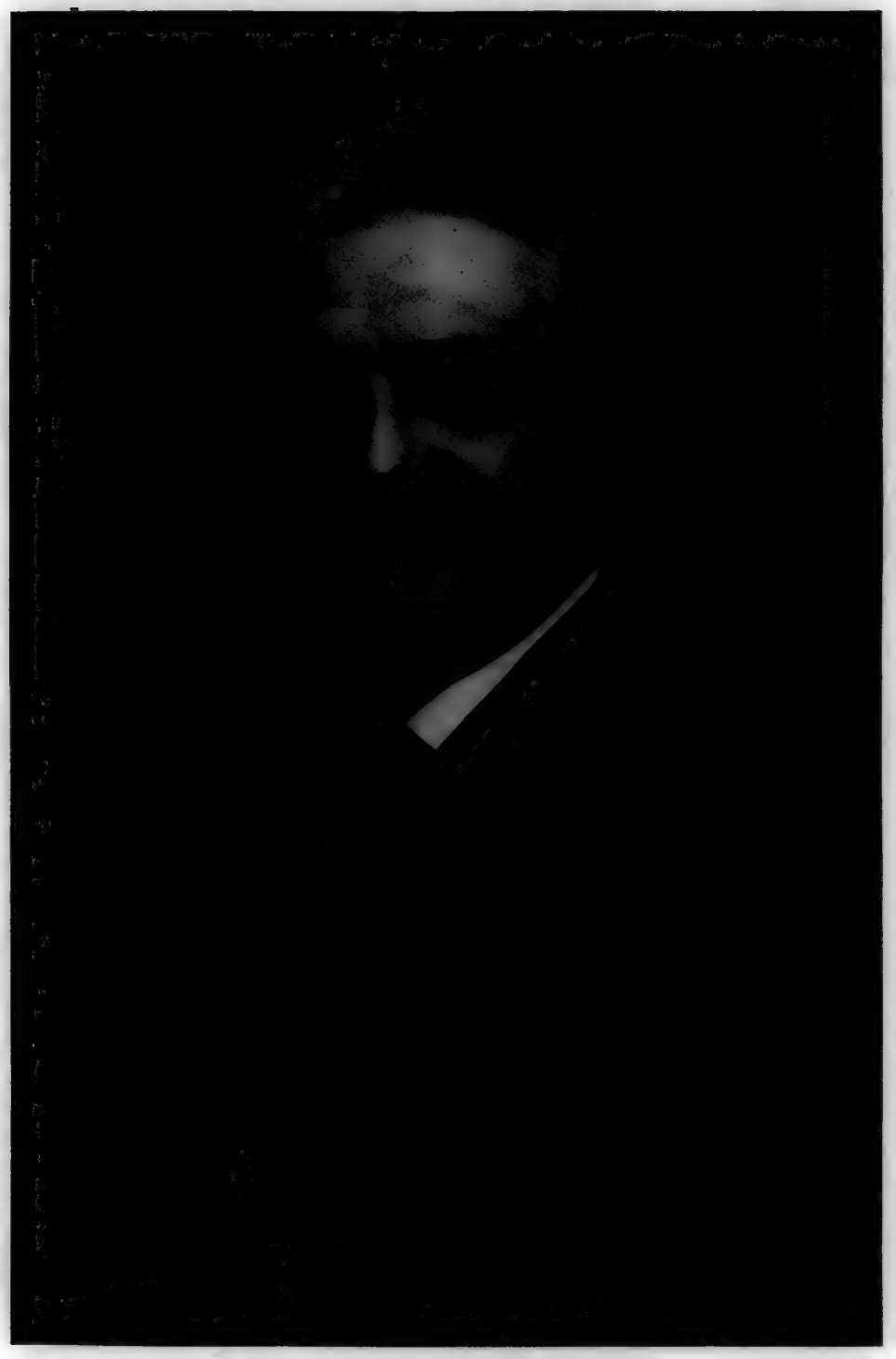
Peter Strom is very active in all local politics and is a stanch prohibitionist, believing the principles of this party to be most conducive to good government. Both he and his wife are faithful workers in the Methodist church, he being a

member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Strom is also a great worker in the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Strom belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge. Ever conscientious and efficient, his faithfulness to his tasks and his duties make him one of the leading citizens of his town.

KARL R. HAGGENJOS.

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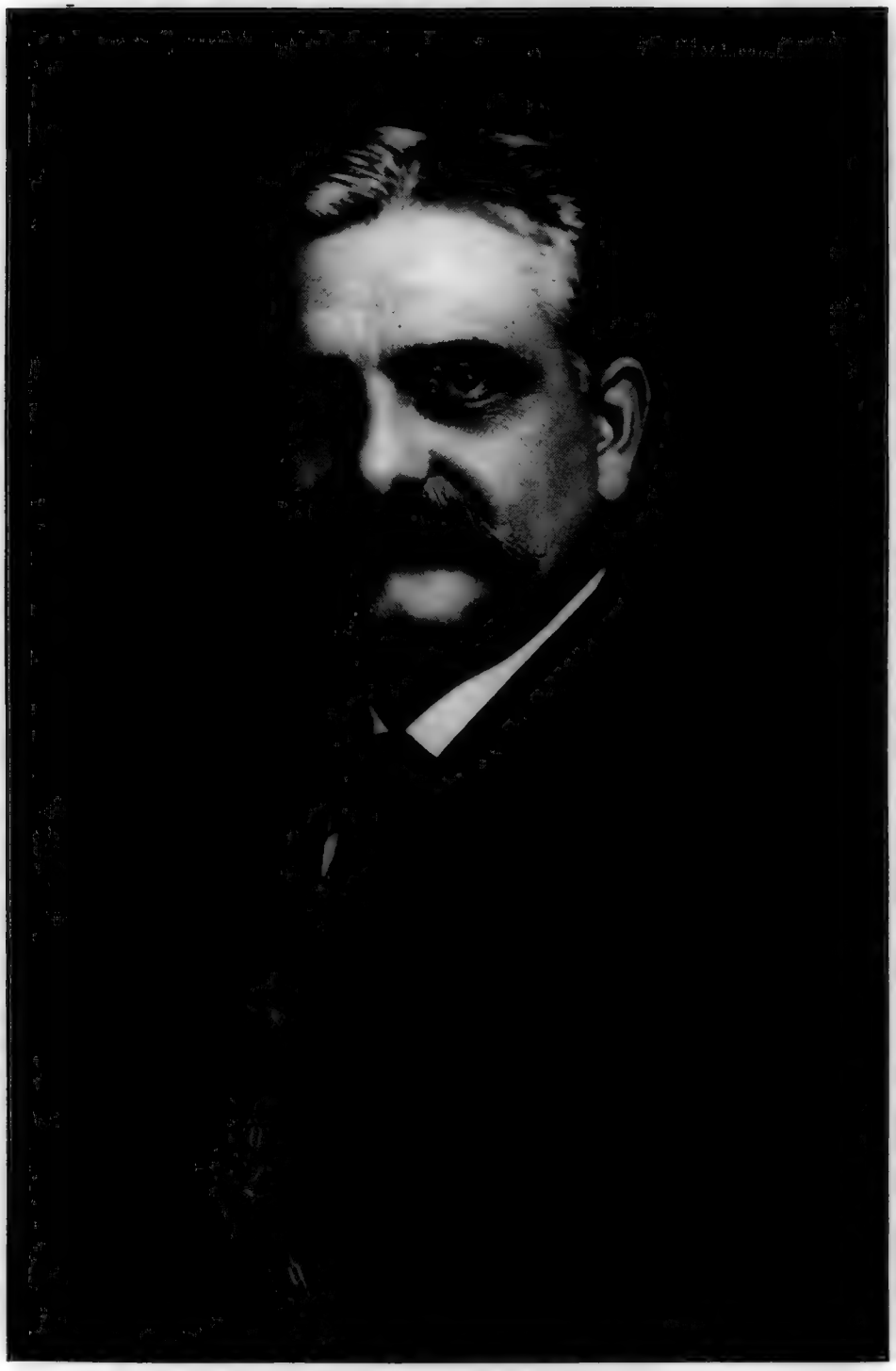
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KARL R. HAGGENJOS

On the 10th of August, 1884, Mr. Haggenjos was married at Denver, Colorado, to Miss Minnie Haessel, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Brill) Haessel, of Peoria, Illinois, who were natives of Bavaria, Germany. The father, who was a soap manufacturer, was born September 7, 1813, and his wife's birth occurred on the 29th of January, 1819. On coming to the United States they settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained for a year, and then removed to Peoria, Illinois. In 1867 the family removed to Galesburg, where Mr. Haessel died July 3, 1872. He was survived for almost a third of a century by his wife, whose death occurred March 28, 1904. In politics he was a republican and both were consistent members of the Lutheran church. Unto them were born four children: Philippine, the wife of Charles Haggenjos, of Galesburg, Illinois, who is deceased; Catherine, living in Galesburg; Adam, who has passed away; and Mrs. Karl R. Haggenjos, whose birth occurred in Peoria, Illinois, on the 6th of August, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Haggenjos have become the parents of seven children: Albert, who was born in July, 1885, and who is still at home; Mabel, the wife of Bertrand Weingartner, of Galesburg; Maude, twin sister of Mabel, who is at home; Carolyn; Virginia, the wife of J. Glenn Bragg, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and John and Philippine, who are also yet under the parental roof. The first four were born in Denver, Colorado, while Virginia and John were born in Pueblo, Colorado, and Philippine in East Galesburg, Illinois.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Haggenjos has supported the democratic party and publishes his papers in its interest. He is a member of the Typographical Union and is very widely known in newspaper circles. Gradually he has worked his way upward to success and the prominent position which he now occupies, and in the publication of his papers he has held to the high standards of modern journalism, giving to his readers a comprehensive review of the chief points of interest as the days go by.

FRED G. SMITH.

Fred G. Smith, who for ten years has been engaged in the cultivation of his home farm in Henderson township, was born on the 25th of August, 1882, in Henderson. He is the son of Anthony L. and Margaret A. (Davidson) Smith, more extended mention of whom is made under the caption of a sketch of George A. Smith.

Fred G. Smith acquired his education in the common schools and since then has been connected with the agricultural pursuits of the county, at first as an assistant to his father and for the last few years as an independent agriculturist on the farm of one hundred and twenty acres which he has recently purchased. This is a valuable piece of land and by capable management and progressive methods it can be developed into a highly productive farm.

On October 25, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith to Helen M. Rhodes. To this union two children, Charles Anthony and Robert R., have been born. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Charles H. and Frances Rhodes, prominent agriculturists of Henderson township.

In politics Mr. Smith accords his support to the candidates of the democratic party and his interest in the welfare of the schools of his district has led him to act as school director but otherwise does not seek office as a reward for party fealty. In political and social questions, as well as in his agricultural pursuits, his ideas are practical and intelligent and throughout his community he has made himself felt as a man standing for the best development of his county.

BENJAMIN DAYTON.

Benjamin Dayton, deceased, was numbered among the successful and prominent agriculturists of Walnut Grove township, the energy which he displayed in this pursuit bringing to him the success that enabled him to rest from labor during his last days. He was born in Delaware county, New York, March 13, 1834, his parents being Bryant C. and Lydia (Copley) Dayton. The father was born in 1800 in New York, in which state he always resided, giving his attention to general farming. His death occurred in 1845. The mother, also a native of Delaware county, was born in 1810 and was a daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Birdsall) Copley, who moved to Copley township after their children were grown and after whom the township was named. Mrs. Dayton's death occurred April 14, 1885, at the home of her son Benjamin Dayton, with whom she had resided for some time. The paternal grandfather, Plyment Dayton, who was a native of Connecticut, married a Miss Bryant and died in 1834. The great-grandfather, Charles Dayton, and four of his family were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, one of them having been killed in battle. To Mr. and Mrs. Bryant C. Dayton seven children were born, five of whom died in infancy and one son, William O., died in Oneida, Illinois, in 1909.

At the early age of twelve years, after having laid aside his text-books, Benjamin Dayton started to earn his own livelihood by working on a farm for three years at five dollars per month. Subsequently, at the age of fifteen years, he went to work on his mother's farm doing a man's work, and five years later came to Knox county, Illinois, where he was employed in Victoria at ten dollars per month. During the same time in which he was engaged at the carpenter's trade he taught school for several terms in this county, receiving fifteen dollars per month, and in 1859 he removed to Walnut Grove township and in 1864, after his mother arrived here, he purchased the farm where he continued to reside throughout the remainder of his life. About the same time his brother William O. Dayton enlisted in the Civil war in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry and was made corporal in Company G, the company in which Ira B. Copley was first lieutenant, Mr. Copley being a prominent merchant of Victoria and the father of Ira C. Copley, who was elected to congress from the Aurora and Joliet district in 1909. In his younger days Benjamin Dayton was also employed in a clerical position in Victoria and neighboring towns. Among the many trying experiences he had to encounter was when he first arrived in Peoria and had but fifteen cents in his possession. His first night was spent in a lumberyard and because the team he had intended to drive had departed he was forced to walk to his uncle's home in Victoria. Throughout the greater part of his life Mr. Dayton continued to

engage in his agricultural pursuits and placed his farm under high cultivation. His was the first brick house erected in Walnut Grove township. Many of the difficulties he encountered would have discouraged a less ambitious and determined man, but Benjamin Dayton worked steadily and faithfully and his record is evidence of what industry and perseverance will do if reinforced by intelligence, for he began with neither means nor influence and became a prominent man in his community and the owner of a highly profitable farm.

In politics Mr. Dayton gave his support to the men and measures of the republican party and he served as delegate to many conventions, being an active worker in his party. He also served as highway commissioner and school trustee and for six of his fifteen years' service as director of the Altona Library served as its president. In all of his social, business and political relations he was thoroughly reliable, helpful and progressive, giving his aid and influence to many measures for the public good. He died on the 3d of November, 1911, and was laid to rest by the side of his mother and brother in Oneida cemetery.

WILLIAM O. DAYTON.

William O. Dayton, a soldier of the Civil war and a highly esteemed citizen of Knox county, was born on the 11th of July, 1841, in Harpersfield, New York, a son of Bryant C. and Lydia (Copley) Dayton. He spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native state, attending the schools of Harpersfield and assisting in the work of the home farm. It was in 1858 that he came to Illinois and took up his residence in Knox county, where he was living at the outbreak of the Civil war. Feeling that his country needed his services, he enlisted in 1864 as a corporal in Company G, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after one year's service was discharged for disability.

On the 6th of March, 1870, Mr. Dayton was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Churchill, a daughter of Levi and Mary Churchill, of Imlay City, Lapeer county, Michigan, where her father was engaged in farming. By this union one son was born, Edmund O., who is now a resident of Oneida, Illinois. Mr. Dayton died on the 9th of May, 1909, and is still survived by his widow, who also makes her home in Oneida. He was one of the prominent and influential men of his community and stood high both in business and social circles.

GEORGE W. REED.

Among the residents of Victoria township who are closely associated with agricultural interests in this part of the state is George W. Reed, the owner of an excellent farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 1 of Victoria township, Knox county, and the adjoining eighty acres of section 6, West Jersey township, Stark county. He was born November 2, 1858, in Galva township, Henry county, and was reared in Victoria township, where he received his education at the Union schoolhouse. After his school days he began farming on his home

place, where he remained until 1882, when he came to his present farm, part of which was inherited by his wife. He has worked diligently and persistently to develop and improve his farm, has erected all the buildings on the same, and he now owns one of the most valuable tracts of land in the community. At the present time all of his land is rented but he owns a half-interest in all the hogs, sheep and cattle on the farm.

On the 27th of December, 1882, Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Lenora C. Gibbs, who was a native of Lynn township and a daughter of Joseph D. and Elizabeth (Gitzenger) Gibbs, both of whom have passed away. Mrs. Reed received her early education in the public schools of her home community and later attended Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. She passed away in January, 1905, and is buried in Galva cemetery. Her death was deeply regretted by a host of friends and acquaintances throughout Knox county. She was a member of the Christian church, and socially was connected with the Royal Neighbors. After her death Mr. Reed gave up housekeeping but he remains on his farm. He has been a lifelong republican and has filled the office of commissioner of highways, in which capacity he served for twelve years. In all his business dealings he is straightforward and reliable and enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and good-will of those with whom he comes in contact.

J. B. MERRIS.

J. B. Merris, who for twenty-seven years has been engaged in general farming in Knox county, was born in Scott county, Illinois, October 22, 1849, being a son of Bethol and Mary (Crawford) Merris. The father was also a native of Scott county, and there he married Miss Crawford, whose birth occurred in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio. In 1851 they removed to Warren county, Illinois, locating on a farm near Greenbush, where the father passed away in 1891. The mother survived for seven years thereafter, her demise occurring on the 24th of December, and was laid to rest beside her husband in Olive cemetery in Warren county. In the paternal line the family was originally of Irish extraction, but for several generations have been American citizens, while the Crawfords came from New England. Six children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Merris: Meribah, who passed away on the 23d of October, 1910; J. B., our subject; and Liza and Flora, both of whom are deceased; Almira, who is the widow of G. Ray, of Warren county; and Malissa, who is unmarried and living in Avon, Illinois. The family always affiliated with the Christian church of which the mother was a member.

Illinois has always been the home of J. B. Merris, who obtained his education in the common schools of Warren county. Having been trained in agricultural pursuits from his earliest boyhood upon attaining his majority he decided to make farming his life vocation and continued to remain at home assisting his father with the work of the farm until he was thirty-one. He then decided on an independent career and coming to Knox county located in Indian Point township, where he now owns seventy-one acres of land. This is devoted to general farming and in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has met with

success in his endeavors and in addition to the place where he resides owns eleven acres of timber land in Fulton county, Illinois.

Mr. Merris has never married. He attends the Christian church, while his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He is one of the energetic and capable farmers of the community in which he resides and has met with substantial rewards through the intelligent direction of his energies.

W. H. SELBY.

W. H. Selby, who is now living retired, was for many years successfully engaged in the operation of his homestead of three hundred and seventy-five acres, located a half mile east of Maquon, that is now being cultivated by his son. His birth occurred on this place in 1850 and here he has spent practically his entire life, and is watching his grandchildren grow to manhood and womanhood surrounded by the scenes familiar to his own youth. His father, Philemon B. Selby, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1807, and there he grew to manhood and studied to be a physician, but later engaged in the cattle business. In 1834 he came to Illinois, locating on some land in the vicinity of Aqua Vitae Springs, but later he disposed of this and bought the farm where our subject now lives. Here he devoted his energies to general farming and stock-raising until his demise in 1868 at the age of sixty-one years. He was one of the very early settlers in the county, and one of the first to build a dam across the Spoon river and erected a sawmill, which was the first one in Knox county and which he afterward remodeled into a gristmill. There were no bridges in this section of the state at that time and soon after locating here, Mr. Selby drove a herd of five hundred cattle to Ohio, being the first man in this vicinity to assume such an undertaking as they had to be driven across the Illinois river. He was one of those men who possess the essential characteristics for pioneering, having the determination and indomitable purpose that enabled him to carry to a successful issue, in the face of every discouragement, whatsoever he undertook. He was married on November 12, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Gullett, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Joshua Gullett. Mrs. Selby's mother, prior to her marriage was a Miss Housh, an aunt of the family of that name now residing in Maquon. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Philemon B. Selby were born the following children: Nelson and Mary, both of whom are deceased; Elisha, who owns a farm in Maquon township, but is now a resident of Kansas; Amanda, who married Arthur Summers, of this county; Salina, the wife of Thomas A. Clark; W. H., our subject; and Ruth, who became the wife of George Bigelow, of Haw Creek township.

The youthful years of W. H. Selby were very similar in every respect to those of other lads of that period and circumstances. He attended the public schools of Maquon in the acquirement of his preliminary education, later supplementing the knowledge therein gained by a course in a business college at Galesburg. While attending school he always assisted in the work of the farm, his duties being increased from year to year as his strength and ability developed. After laying aside his text-books, he returned home and resumed agricultural

pursuits, giving his undivided attention to the cultivation of the fields and care of the stock. When he came into possession of the property, Mr. Selby erected all of the buildings now standing and made other extensive improvements, thus making his one of the most attractive and valuable farms in this section of the county. It has many natural beauties and advantages not common to the majority of farms in this vicinity, being plentifully supplied with springs, which furnish water for both household purposes and the stock. Across one portion of the land runs an old Indian trail. In connection with his general farming Mr. Selby made a specialty of raising stock, meeting with most substantial returns from both undertakings.

Mr. Selby married Miss Florence Isabel Allen, a daughter of William Allen, of Orange township, a well known agriculturist at that time. Of this union there was born one son, William Floyd, whose birth occurred in 1880. He was educated in the public schools of Maquon, following which he attended Lombard College. After the completion of his education he returned to the farm, the entire control and management of which is now vested in him. He married Miss Myrtle Harler, a daughter of W. W. Harler, and they have became the parents of three children: Walter Ferree, Helen Isabel and Grace Maurine. Mrs. W. H. Selby is now deceased, her demise occurring on the 24th of January, 1904.

Fraternally Mr. Selby is a Mason, to which organization as well as to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Mystic Workers of the World, his son also belongs. The political views of Mr. Selby coincide with the principles of the democratic party, but he has never been an aspirant to official honors, preferring to give his entire attention to the direction of his own affairs, in the conduct of which he met with a most gratifying measure of success. He is a well known and highly respected representative of Knox county's esteemed pioneer citizens, to whom must be given much credit for the development of Maquon township, where the family has now resided for more than seventy years.

PHILIP H. FRENCH.

Philip H. French is well known in Sparta township, being connected with the railway mail service. He was born in North Henderson, Illinois, September 11, 1885, and is a son of Hugh French, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1838. The latter was a son of John and Sarah (Young) French, who with their family removed westward during the boyhood of their son Hugh, the family settling first in the vicinity of Knoxville but afterward removing to Mercer county. Following the death of his parents Hugh French responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Company A, of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Regiment, at Knoxville. He served with that command until the close of the war, the regiment being attached to the Army of the Cumberland. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Hugh French chose Miss Louisa Schroeder, who was born in the state of New York, July 31, 1848, and was a daughter of Henry F. and Mary (Stahl) Schroeder. The Schroeder family removed from the east to Henderson, Illinois, where the



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HUGH FRENCH

father of Mrs. Hugh French followed the cabinet-maker's trade, which he had previously learned. Later he opened a mercantile establishment at Henderson and also filled the office of postmaster there. After conducting his business successfully for a number of years he sold out and retired, enjoying well earned rest up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1885, when he was seventy-five years of age. His wife survived him until 1893 and passed away at the age of seventy-six years. It was their daughter Louise who became the wife of Hugh French, and unto them were born three children: Minnie, who is now the wife of E. W. Goldsmith; Charles, a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, who married Ethel Daniels and has two children, Edward and Harvey; and Philip H., of this review. The father, long a valued and respected resident of Knox county, as loyal to his country in days of peace as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields, died on the 12th of December, 1907.

Philip H. French, whose name introduces this review, spent his youthful days in his parents' home and acquired his education in the public schools. He now gives his attention to official duties as a clerk in the railway mail service, his run being over the Burlington road.

Mr. French was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Williamson, who was born April 3, 1889, in Sparta township, and is a daughter of John E. and Christina (Hanson) Williamson, who are residents of that township, her father being now forty-nine and her mother forty-seven years of age. The former was a son of Jonas Williamson, a native of Sweden, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. French have become the parents of two children: Constance, who was born January 1, 1910; and Delwin, born July 29, 1911. Both Mr. and Mrs. French have spent their entire lives in this county and are well known among a circle of friends who entertain for them warm regard and who extend to them the cordial hospitality of their home.

C. E. SHUMAKER.

C. E. Shumaker, a former agriculturist of Knox county and now living in a comfortable home at No. 402 Carlisle avenue, Abingdon, is a native of Knox county, born in Indian Point township, February 3, 1864. Gallipolis, Ohio, was the birthplace of his father, James Shumaker, who came to Indian Point township, Knox county, when a boy and became one of the pioneer agriculturists, joining in the widespread movement that converted the raw prairie lands of Illinois into richly producing farmlands. He pursued farming until his death terminated his labors. His widow, who is still living and is now in her seventy-second year, is a native of Knox county, Illinois, a daughter of one of the early settlers of this community. She resides in Abingdon where her declining years are often gladdened by the happy occasions when her children gather about her. The latter are seven in number, all but one inhabitants of Illinois and living within easy distance from her. C. E. Shumaker is the eldest child. The others are: Ella, the widow of L. Blisa, of Abingdon; W. F., living near Hermon, Illinois; J. L., farming in Swaledale, Iowa; Myrtle, the wife of J. R. Stephens,

New Boston, Illinois; Mamie, the wife of Daniel Rodenbaugh, a farmer of St. Augustine; and Alta May, the wife of Bert Dawdy, of Abingdon.

C. E. Shumaker had a common-school education supplemented by training in commercial branches at the General City Commercial College, of Quincy, Illinois. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, when he bought a farm on section 11, Indian Point township, and engaged independently in farming. After some years he removed to a farm on section 13 and gave his efforts to the improvement of the land which soon yielded abundant crops. Four years ago, in 1907, he retired from farming, purchasing a handsome new house in Abingdon where the family now resides. He still has valuable farm holdings, two hundred and forty acres in Knox county which he rents, and a half section in the Saskatchewan valley in Canada. From these and from investments in various industrial plants in Abingdon he enjoys a liberal income enabling him to live not only in ease but in affluence.

Twenty-five years ago, in 1886, C. E. Shumaker was united in marriage to Miss Ella Davis, a native of Knox county. They are the parents of two children, Verda Maud, aged twenty, a graduate of the Abingdon high school and now attending college at Lynchburg, Virginia; and James Harry, aged seventeen, a student in high school. Mr. Shumaker and his family are members of the Christian church. Like his father before him, he is republican in his political predilections and, although loyal to his party, he has never cared for the honors of public office. Fraternally he is connected with the Abingdon lodge of the Knights of Pythias in which organization he has passed through all the chairs. He is a man of determination and excellent judgment, qualities which have been no small factor in winning for him the success that is justly his.

GEORGE A. SMITH.

For the last year George A. Smith has been engaged in cultivating the two hundred acre farm in Henderson township upon which he resides. He was born in Henderson township, April 28, 1876, and is the son of Anthony L. and Margaret A. (Davidson) Smith, who were among the early settlers of Knox county. The father, whose birth occurred June 24, 1839, in Ulster county, New York, was the son of Samuel and Clarissa (Gosso) Smith, both natives of Brooklyn, New York, having been born there in 1792 and 1795, respectively. Samuel Smith served for two years in the war of 1812, under General Jackson, and was colonel of his regiment. He engaged in various pursuits during his active career, such as agriculture, the tanning business and the lumber business. At the same time that he owned and managed his five hundred acre farm in Ulster county he also built and ran a tannery for twenty-five years and engaged to a considerable extent in the lumber business, which he continued even after he had sold the tannery. After having disposed of this, his last business interest, he retired from an active life and lived with his son. In politics he was a member of the whig party, and in religious faith, a Methodist. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith died at the age of eighty-three years, the former passing away at the home of his son, Anthony Smith.

Anthony L. Smith was the eleventh of the twelve children born to his parents. After receiving what education the common schools could give him, he began to earn his own livelihood by working in a sawmill and hauling logs and subsequently accepting employment on a farm, at which work he continued until eighteen years of age, when he came west. He left New York, September 27, 1857, and after arriving in Illinois settled in Henderson Grove, where he worked in a sawmill for more than thirty years. At that time he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, the cultivation of which occupied his time until his retirement, in February, 1906. He is now living comfortably in Henderson and his sons are managing the farm. On February 7, 1867, he was married to Maggie A. Davidson, a daughter of Robert and Julia A. (Elishier) Davidson, who were among the early settlers in Knox county. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith three children were born, namely: George A., the subject of this sketch; Fred G., who married Helen Rhodes and to whom two sons, Charles A. and Robert, have been born; and Harvey. The two older sons are residng on the father's farm and Harvey makes his home with his parents. In religious faith Mr. Smith is a member of the United Brethren church, and in politics gives his support to the democratic party, by whom he has frequently been elected to office. Among the offices he has held are those of supervisor, collector, assessor and school trustee.

George A. Smith acquired his education in the common schools, the Henderson high school and Brown's Business College. His first employment after finishing these courses was on a farm, but in 1903 he accepted a clerical position in Galesburg and for four years was stockman for the W. A. Jordan Company, wholesale grocers. During the next two years he was employed by the Galesburg office of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, remaining with them until he removed to the two hundred acre farm upon which he now resides.

On September 10, 1895, Mr. Smith was married to Rebecca Windom and to this union one child has been born, Irene, who is a student in the Galesburg high school and the Knox Conservatory of Music. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of William and Mary Windom. The father was a native of Ohio, where his death also occurred, and the mother has been a resident of Knox county since she was twenty-seven years of age.

In politics Mr. Smith gives his support to the republican party and is a loyal supporter of its principles and an advocate of its policies as being the most efficient for good government. He is a member of the Elks Lodge of Galesburg, No. 894. In the various business positions he has held and in his social relations Mr. Smith has always shown himself to be a man of integrity and ability, one, who is an advocate of any measure standing for improved social conditions or business progression.

ARTHUR JOSEPH GEHRING.

Our modern improved methods of education and the more comfortable mode of life amid which our young people are being brought up, these, it has frequently been demonstrated, are not a hindrance but a help in the better administration of affairs whether in business life, on the farm or in the home. A good illustra-

tion of this fact may be noted in Arthur Joseph Gehring, one of the rising generation of young farmers rapidly coming to the front and commanding the recognition of their elders for their alertness and efficiency. He has been operating the home farm since the retirement of his father, Joseph Gehring, in 1903 and is now only twenty-six years old.

His birth occurred August 21, 1885, in Sparta township, Knox county, on the homestead where he is living. He is a son of Joseph and Cora (Peterson) Gehring. His father is a resident of Wataga and was born east of that town, in Sparta township, March 16, 1856. He lost his mother when a boy ten years of age, her death occurring in 1895 when she was thirty-five years old. The family took possession of the farm in 1869 and for twenty-four years the father carried on general farming and stock-raising, devoting himself to improving the land and enriching the soil until he had greatly enhanced the value of the property.

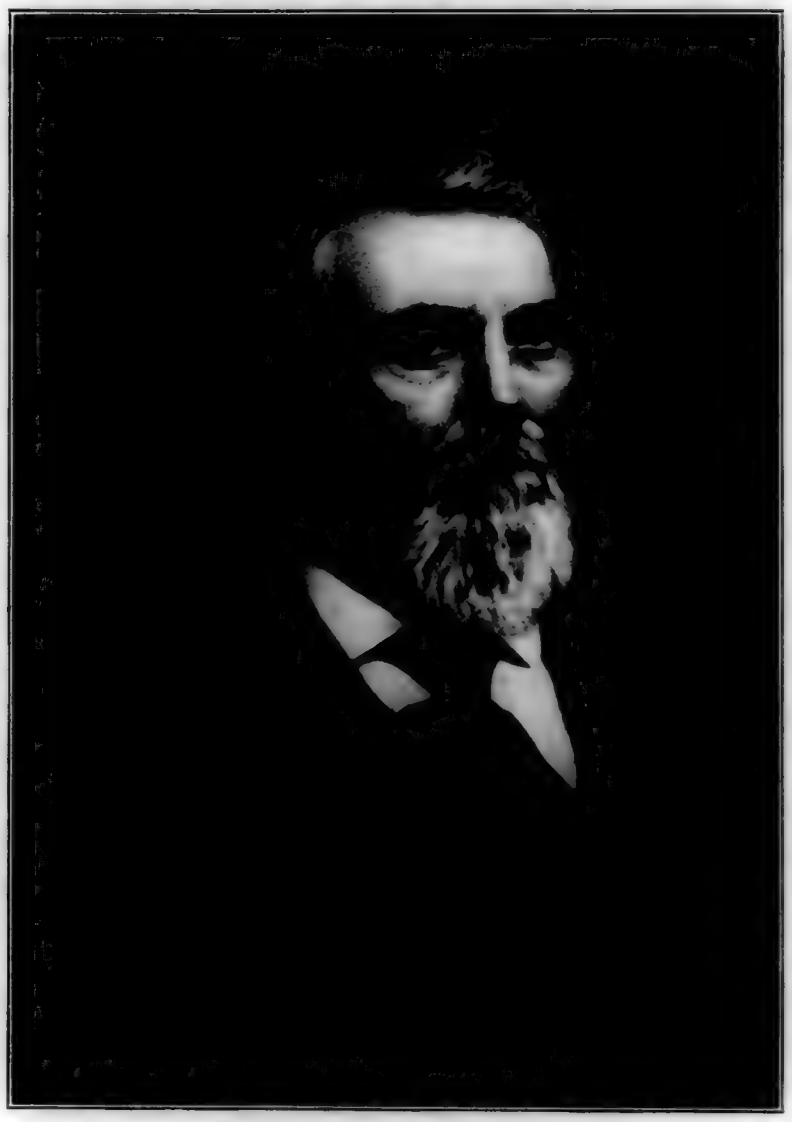
In the district schools of Sparta township Arthur J. Gehring obtained his early education, following this by a course at the Wataga high school and thereafter attending the Brown Business College at Galesburg. In 1903 he undertook the management of the farm for his father, continuing the former policy of general farming and stock-raising in accordance with improved methods and progressive ideas.

Mr. Gehring was united in marriage to Miss Nina McDonald December 27, 1911. She was born May 10, 1889, in Burlington, Iowa, and, being left an orphan in her infancy, was reared by Mrs. Ella (Woods) Bird, of Girard, Kansas, a sister of her mother, whose maiden name was Laura Woods. Mrs. Gehring has two brothers: Vernon, a farmer in Knox county; and Frank, living in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Gehring and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Gehring is a member of its official board. In the social life of the community they are popular with young and old alike.

CORNELIUS WAYMAN.

Cornelius Wayman is now living retired in Altona. He has passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in Otsego county, New York, June 3, 1836. His father, Thomas Wayman, died in 1860, when sixty years of age. He had followed farming throughout his entire life and was long known as an industrious, energetic agriculturist of Otsego county. His wife died when their son Cornelius was a boy, and of the three children of the family he is now the only one living. His educational advantages were limited, for his services were needed upon the home farm and he worked diligently and with determination through the period of his boyhood and thus laid the foundation for whatever success he has enjoyed. He first came to Wisconsin in 1857, when twenty years of age, making his way from there to Victoria, Illinois. Soon he secured a situation as a farm hand and was thus employed until after the outbreak of the Civil war. The country was but entering upon the long, four-year period of hostilities when he offered his services, enlisting on the 25th of May, 1861, as a member of Company D, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, under Captain



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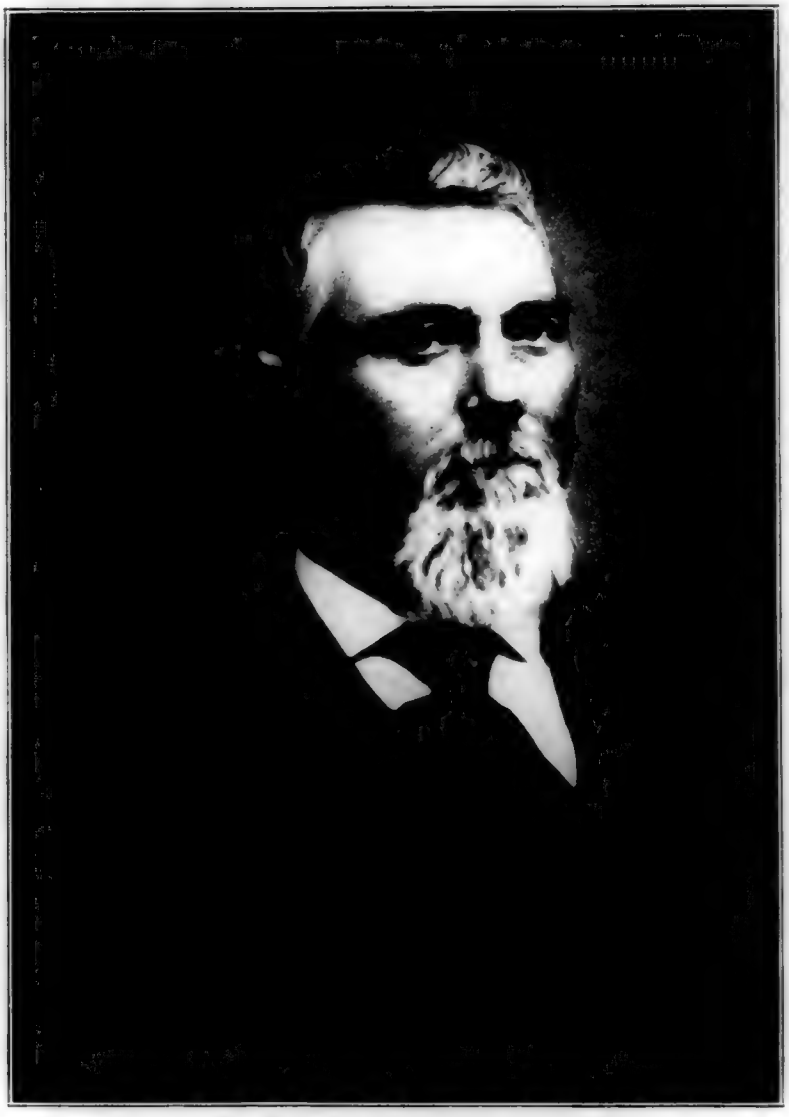
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Henry Bush, of Galva. The regiment was with the Western Army under General Grant. Mr. Wayman served for his three years' term of enlistment and then veteranized, at which time he was transferred to the Eighth Illinois under Captain Caldwell and was with the Army of the Gulf until the close of the war. His last commander was General Canby, who commanded the Department of the Gulf. With his regiment he went to Mobile and later through Texas and afterward was sent up the Red River gathering up arms following the cessation of hostilities. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge in 1866 and left that place for Springfield, Illinois, where he was honorably discharged, having made a most creditable military record during the five years in which he wore the country's blue uniform.

Mr. Wayman returned to Victoria and was again engaged in farming for nine years, after which he removed to Wataga, where he followed teaming for two years. He then came to Altona and is now living retired. For a long period, however, he was janitor of the high-school building, occupying that position for thirty years beginning in 1881. During that period his daughter and his granddaughter were graduated from that school.

Mr. Wayman married Letitia Blackwood, who was born in Ohio and died October 14, 1911, at the age of sixty-four years. She was a daughter of Beverly D. Blackwood, a carpenter by trade. Mrs. Wayman was a devout member of the Methodist church and an active worker in its various departments, particularly in the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies. When she was quite young her mother died and her father married again. She remained at home with her stepmother up to the time of her marriage, which was celebrated in Knoxville, Illinois, on the 11th of September, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Wayman began their domestic life near Victoria in the plain, old-fashioned way. As the years passed, four children came to brighten their home but death entered the household and only one is now living, Mrs. Harriet E. Peacock, who was born February 16, 1868. She is the wife of James J. Peacock, who was born near New Brenton, Illinois, July 1, 1864, a son of Joseph Peacock, who was born in 1820 and was a brickmaker. He wedded Mary D. Kindred, who was born in 1825. Mr. Peacock was a native of England but was only seven years of age when brought by his parents, Thomas and Ann (Payne) Peacock, to the new world. Joseph Peacock, after reaching manhood, engaged in brickmaking in the state of New York but in early manhood removed westward to Peoria, Illinois, where he married. He operated the first brickyard at Peoria, Illinois, its location being near the old fair grounds on Knoxville avenue. In early manhood he served as a soldier in the Indian war which occurred in Florida. It was his son, James J. Peacock, who wedded Harriet E. Wayman and unto them were born three children: Claude J., nineteen years of age; Edna B., seventeen years of age; and Ralph E., a youth of fifteen. In early manhood James J. Peacock learned and followed the brickmaker's trade, continuing in that line of business in Iowa county, Iowa, until thirty-two years of age, when he came to Altona, where he has since made his home, being now recognized as one of the representative residents of that place.

Mr. Wayman is classed with the most widely known and highly esteemed citizens of Altona, his upright life having gained for him the warm regard of all who know him. He is a devoted member of the Methodist church and has served as one of its trustees for many years. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed all of the chairs in the local

lodge to which he belongs. His life has been well spent and his devotion to duty and his irreproachable integrity have been the salient qualities which have gained for him the confidence and good-will of all who know him. His life has been in many respects an exemplary one and furnishes many an example that might well be followed by others.

JOHN HEFFERNAN.

John Heffernan, a retired farmer and now proprietor of a boarding house on Main street in Victoria, Illinois, was born June 15, 1841, in Medina county, Ohio. He is the grandson of John Heffernan, who resided all his life in Charleston, South Carolina. The father, Francis Heffernan, was born, reared and educated in Charleston. After leaving school he chose to take up as his trade the work of shoemaking, a business which he followed with much success all his life. In youth he married Miss Caroline Hodgeman, a daughter of William Hodgeman and a native of Vermont. A few years after his marriage he settled in Medina county, Ohio, where he lived for fourteen years, and then moved to Victoria, where he began his trade in the old shop that is still standing. He was a republican in politics and although he was not an office seeker, he took a great interest in a private way in helping to better the conditions of his town. He followed his trade loyally all his life and up to the time of his death, when he had reached the venerable age of seventy-eight years. Untiring and faithful labor netted him an income ample for his wants and comforts. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-four years and they are both buried in the Victoria cemetery. Their family consisted of two children: Isabelle, who died in Ohio, at the age of fifteen; and John, of Victoria.

John Heffernan after finishing his course in the public schools of Victoria began farming, working by the month for seven years for David Swickard, now of Victoria. After leaving that employ he was married, in 1866, to Miss Margaret Smith, who was born in Victoria township, December 5, 1840, a daughter of John and Mary (Gingrich) Smith, both of whom were born in Little York, York county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity. The parents, leaving Pennsylvania with their two children, went to Ohio where they remained one year, moving to Illinois in 1835 and settling on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres upon section 24, Victoria township. Having made the trip from Ohio in wagons, Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived in this fashion of camping until they had constructed a log house which contained one room on the first floor and one above. Later this log house was moved to another part of the farm and used as a tenant house. Mr. Smith was a stock-raiser and farmer whose labors won much success. Although willing to do all he could for his community, he never sought office. He was a democrat in his political views and a Lutheran in religion, of which church both he and his family were faithful members. He died in 1889, at the age of eighty-three, and his wife passed away in 1892, at the age of eighty, both being laid to rest in the Victoria cemetery.

After his marriage John Heffernan settled in Victoria township, where he lived for about five years, or until 1870, at which time he moved to Kansas, where he resided for four years. Returning to Knox county in 1874, he lived in Copley township until 1887, when he moved to Victoria township, residing at the old Smith homestead for six years, at the close of which time he took charge of the boarding-house which he now has at Victoria. He is the father of two children. The elder, Frank W., of Victoria township, married Miss Susan Mosher, a daughter of Charles Mosher, and they are the parents of four children, Mabel A., Edna Lucy, Bessie Courtney and Jessie May. Their other child is Mary C., the wife of Charles F. Nelson, of Walnut Grove township, and mother of seven children, Clio L., Vera B., Vaun O., Clem A., Vivian I., Clare D. and Willard Ivan.

Fraternally Mr. Heffernan is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, while politically he adhers to the republican party. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church with his wife, who is a member thereof, and alsc an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society and a member of the Royal Neighbors. Mr. Heffernan while in Kansas was a trustee of the school board and although he has never cared for positions of public trust, whenever such occasion did arise, he rendered services which have been most beneficial to the community and township of his residence.

JONAS JOHNSON.

Jonas Johnson owns a farm of eighty-four acres located on section 5, of Victoria township, where his well tilled fields manifest his agricultural skill. He is one of the worthy citizens that Sweden has contributed to Knox county, his natal day being the 5th of February, 1872, and his parents Jonas and Annie Johnson passed their entire lives in the old country.

In the common schools of his native land, Jonas Johnson obtained a good, practical education and there he also received his early agricultural training. By the time he had attained the age of twenty years he felt oppressed by the limitations of expansion and opportunities in his native land. Carrying the conviction that conditions more admissible of ambition and more conducive to progress were prevailing in the western hemisphere, he determined to put to the test the wonderful stories he had heard regarding the advantages awaiting the ambitious and enterprising young man in America and, in 1892, took passage for the United States. Upon his arrival in this country he came directly to Knox county, first locating in Galva. Later he purchased his present farm, at that time the property of a Mrs. Brott, and here he has ever since lived. Although the place was improved and under cultivation when he bought it, during the period of his ownership Mr. Johnson has wrought many and extensive changes. The greater part of the buildings now standing have been erected since he located here, and he has also added various other improvements, thus thoroughly modernizng it and at the same time greatly enhancing its value. He is industrious and practical in his methods and has always given his personal attention to the tilling of his fields and gathering of his crops. His labors are annually rewarded

by abundant harvests, the quality of which is in every way fully equal to the quantity. Stock-raising as well as general farming has engaged the attention of Mr. Johnson, who has met with lucrative returns from both branches of his business. Clear judgment, persistence and the determination of purpose that refuses to accept defeat have been the most striking characteristics manifested by him in the direction of his activities. Owing to his painstaking efforts and the intelligent direction of his endeavors he has prospered from the first and is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community. In addition to his fine homestead Mr. Johnson owns stock in the Victoria Telephone Company.

In the attainment of prosperity Mr. Johnson has been capably assisted by the efficient management of the household affairs by his wife, whose maiden name was Anna Johnson. She, too, is a native of Sweden, whence she emigrated to the United States by herself as a child of ten years. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, as follows: Verna, Elmer, Herman, Clinton, Helen and Hilda.

The parents both hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Victoria, and Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, holding membership in the camp at Victoria. Ever since attaining rights of citizenship he has given his political support to the candidates of the republican party but has never been an office seeker. His private interests always required his undivided attention and he has concentrated his energies upon the development of the farm. He now has his land tiled and under high cultivation, and is making such further improvements as his returns warrant, from year to year, and takes great pride in his homestead, which he desires to make one of the most attractive properties in the township.

AMBROSE L. KING.

One of Knox county's patriotic citizens who donned the blue and went to the front during those troublesome days in the '60s is Ambrose L. King. He is now and has been for a long period engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Victoria township, where he has resided for fifty-eight years. His birth occurred in Wyandotte county, Ohio, on the 27th of December, 1843, his parents being Ambrose and Harriet (Porter) King. The father was born in the state of New York, in 1798, and there he was reared and educated. In his early manhood he went to Pennsylvania, locating in the vicinity of Erie, where he met the lady who later became his wife. During the early years of their domestic life they removed to Ohio, residing there until 1853. In the latter year they crossed the prairies of Indiana to Illinois, settling in Victoria township, a mile east of our subject's farm, where the father acquired six hundred and forty acres of land. Here closed his active and useful life in its eightieth year, while the mother was only sixty-six years of age at the time of her death. They were both members of the Seventh Day Adventist church and he was a stanch advocate of the political principles of the republican party, but never held an office. The family of Mr. and Mrs. King numbered six, as follows: Nelson; Herman; Homer; Ambrose, our subject; Sarah; and Corwin.

Ambrose L. King was only a lad of ten years when he removed with his parents to Knox county, where he was reared to manhood, completing his education in the common schools of Victoria township. He had early been impressed with a fine appreciation of patriotic duties and responsibilities toward one's country, so when the nation's chief sent out a call for volunteers in the early days of the war, it aroused his fervor and he responded by enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. During the period of his service he participated in several of the notable conflicts of the war but was never wounded or captured by the enemy. When mustered out he returned to Knox county and resumed the duties of civil life as an agriculturist and has always continued to be identified with this vocation. He now owns eighty acres of land located on section 5, Victoria township, where he has resided ever since. his marriage. Here he engages in general farming and stock-raising and has met with lucrative returns from both. He is a man of practical ideas and progressive methods, who uses intelligence and discretion in the direction of his undertakings and is recognized as one of the capable agriculturists of the community.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Ambrose L. King was known during her girlhood as Miss Sarah Collinson. She was born and reared in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, whence she removed with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collinson, to Lynn township, Knox county. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. King, as follows: Ivy, the wife of Charles Spencer, of Williamsfield; Ida, who married Fred Grant, of Victoria township; Kate, who became the wife of Homer Patty, of Riverside, California; Sarah; Ora, who married Bert Thomas; and Avery, who is at home.

Mr. King votes with the republican party, considering its policy best adapted to subserve the highest interests of the country. He takes a deep interest in the development of the community and its political activities, but he has never aspired to public office. During the long period of his residence in Knox county he has been an interested observer of its development and increasing prosperity, having witnessed the introduction of modern methods and inventions that in rapid evolution and on-march have completely revolutionized commercial, industrial and agricultural life. His early manhood covered that formative period in the state's progress when pioneer methods were being superseded by modern conditions, following the advent of a newer and higher form of civilization that developed after the war.

ABRAHAM L. HOOFNAGLE.

A resident of Knox county for the past twenty-seven years Abraham L. Hoofnagel has not only witnessed the agricultural development of this section of the country but he has been an active participant of the movement, being successfully engaged in the pursuits of general farming. He owns and operates a fine farm on section 15, in Orange township. He claims Adams county, Pennsylvania, as the place of his birth, which there occurred April 25, 1861. His parents were Henry and Nancy (Caldwell) Hoofnagle, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, and lived

until his death in Adams county, enlisted in the army at the time of the Civil war and saw active service in a number of important battles. There were seven children in the family, two daughters who are deceased, and five sons, all living. They are: Samuel, at Fairfield, Pennsylvania; Robert and John, also of that state; Grant, who lives in the state of Washington; and Abraham, of this review.

During his boyhood days spent in Adams county, Pennsylvania, Abraham Hoofnagle obtained an elementary education in the rural schools of his locality. and when not engaged with his text-books was employed in various occupations about the farm thus learning at an early age the many details necessary to know in connection with the tilling of the soil and the raising of cattle. In 1874 he came to Knox county, settling in Knox township where he first worked on a farm in the employment of another. Later he engaged in agriculture on his own account. Seven years ago, in 1904, he purchased the tract of land on which he now lives, eighty acres of the soil of which is particularly rich and productive. He is progressive in his methods and untiring in his efforts to make his place one of the attractive spots in the county, conspicuous for its good equipment and its thorough cultivation.

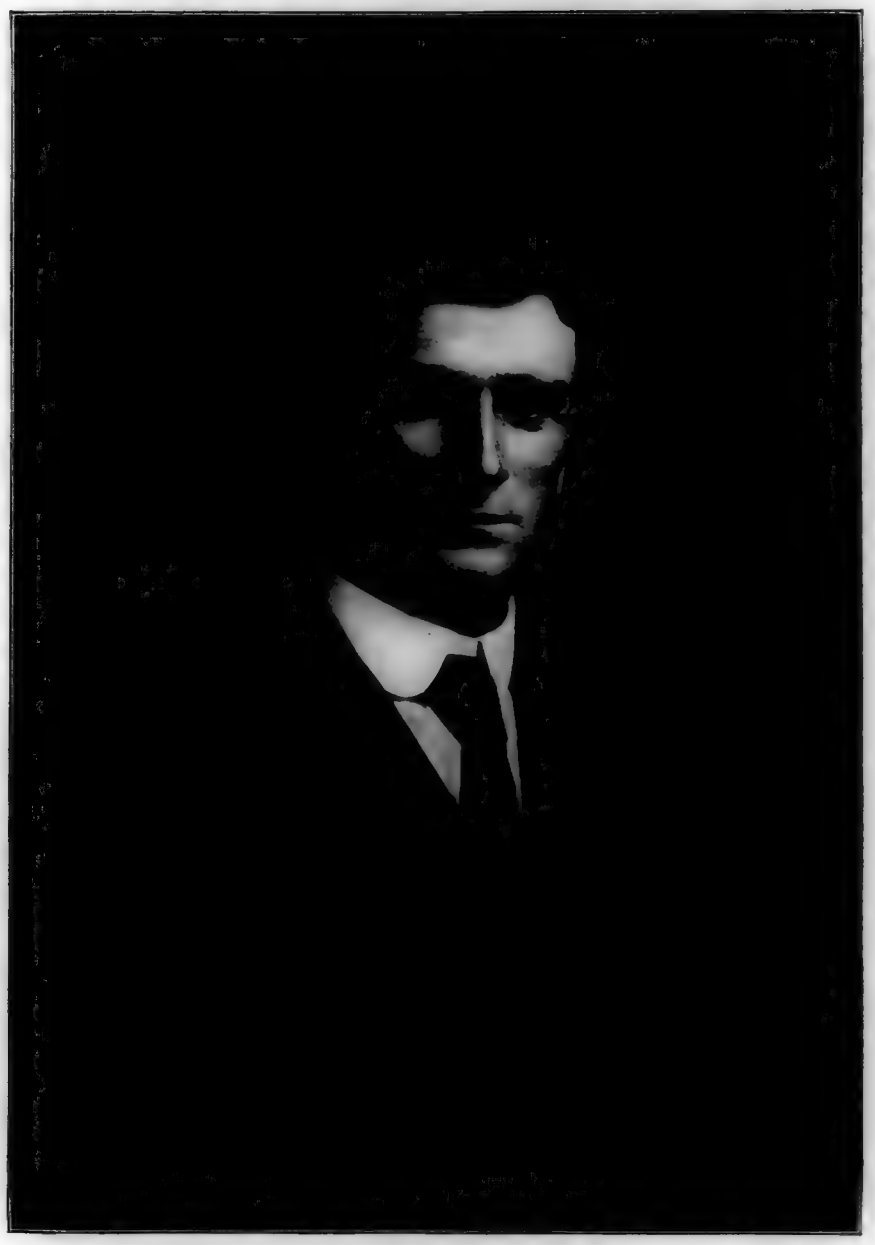
Mr. Hoofnagle was united in marriage to Miss Amy Brown, the marriage occurring in Knox county in 1895. She was a daughter of Amos Brown, an early pioneer settler in the county. Both parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hoofnagle are the parents of six children: Mabel, Alva, Bernice, Russell, Eva and Cecil, all living at home. Surrounded by an interesting family for whom he wishes to provide a comfortable living and make larger opportunities possible, Mr. Hoofnagle finds that impelling inspiration in his work that urges him on to constantly renewed effort and cannot fail of winning success.

J. ORTON FINLEY.

J. Orton Finley, who resides on section 24, Ontario township, was born on the 18th of December, 1874, and is a son of J. Alexander and Mary E. (Cox) Finley, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Finley of this review received his early education in the common schools and later was a student at the University of Illinois. As soon as he had completed his education he took up farming on the old homestead, where he worked according to the modern and scientific principles, which he acquired in his university course. In the spring of 1905 he started in for himself and is now operating four hundred acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, which he devotes to live-stock raising. He feeds over a thousand head of sheep, many of which are used for exhibition purposes, as, for instance, Mr. Finley is the largest and most successful exhibitor of sheep, at the International Fat Stock Show in Chicago. He also exhibits cattle. In addition he carries on general farming and also feeds cattle and hogs.

On the 24th of December, 1904, Mr. Finley was married to Miss Anna S. Fox, a daughter of the Rev. J. W. and Charlotte (Stanley) Fox, the former a Congregational minister. Mrs. Finley received her education at Wheaton, graduating with the class of 1900, and at Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio. To Mr.



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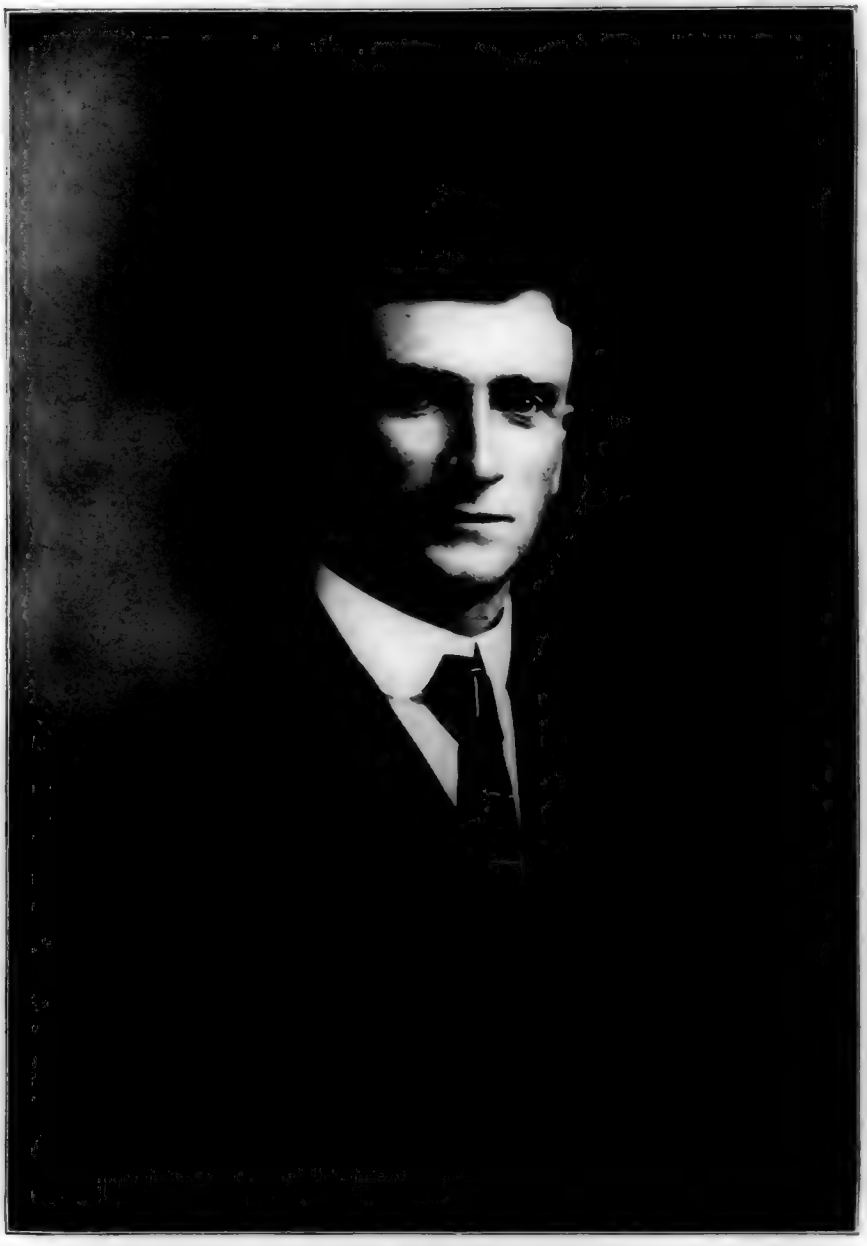
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J. ORTON FINLEY

and Mrs. Finley three children have been born, Mary C., Sarah E. and Anne Josephine. In political views Mr. Finley is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has served as school director for a number of years and the cause of education finds in him an ardent champion whose labors in its behalf are practical, beneficial and far reaching. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Congregational church of Oneida. He occupies a prominent position in agricultural and social circles and has aided materially in the upbuilding and advancement of the county, being widely recognized as a public-spirited citizen.

FRED O. McFARLAND.

Fred O. McFarland, a practitioner of the Galesburg bar, a member of what is one of the leading law firms of the city under the name of Williams, Lawrence, Welsh & Green, was born in Mendon, Adams county, Illinois, June 6, 1875, His father, Adam McFarland, was also a native of this state and was a son of John McFarland, who was born near Clearland, Ohio, but became one of the early residents of Adams county, Illinois. He died when seventy-five years of age. The children of his first marriage were David, Thomas, Elizabeth, Josephine and Mary J. After losing his first wife he married Catharine Taylor, a native of Kentucky, and unto this union there were born five children, William, Adam, Sarah, Martha and Olive.

Adam McFarland was reared in Adams county, Illinois, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until his death, in 1882. He married Deborah Ely, a native of this state and a daughter of Ralph and Permelia Ely. Her father was a native of Ohio and became one of the pioneer settlers of Adams county, Illinois, where both he and his wife died when well advanced in years. Their family numbered five children, Jared, Phoebe, Emma, Deborah and Lewis. Deborah became the wife of Adam McFarland and unto them were born five children, of whom four reached years of maturity: Fred O.; Herman, who died in the Spanish-American war; Ralph; and Floyd, who is living in Norman, Oklahoma.

Fred O. McFarland spent his youthful days in the usual manner of lads of the locality and period, dividing his time between the duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground, and when about twelve years old began to learn the printer's trade which he followed during school and college vacations for a number of years. He completed the high-school course in 1892 and following his graduation entered Knox College in the fall of 1893. He is numbered among its alumni of the class of 1898 and in the fall of that year he removed to Knoxville, Illinois, where he became editor of the Knox County News, continuing with this publication until the 1st of August, 1899. He regarded his newspaper career, however, merely as an initial step and help toward professional life, for in the fall of the latter year he matriculated in the law department of the Iowa University, in which he spent one year. He then came to Galesburg and was a student in the office of Williams, Lawrence & Welsh, prominent attorneys. At the same time he provided for his own support by working on the Galesburg Evening Mail and the Republican Register and later he entered the circuit

clerk's office in the position of deputy in September, 1902, and so continued for seven years, his service being entirely acceptable in this connection. It was during that period that, in 1906, he took the bar examination and was admitted to practice in the month of June. However, he continued in the circuit clerk's office until December, 1909, when he entered the office of Williams, Lawrence, Welsh & Green as a member of the firm.

On the 16th of December, 1903, Mr. McFarland was married to Miss Edith Simpson, a native of Knoxville and a daughter of James S. and Mary (McGowan) Simpson. Her paternal grandfather, William Simpson, was a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler of Knoxville, Illinois, where he operated a mill for many years. He married Susan Gallagher and to them were born three children, James S., Jane and Nancy. The maternal grandfather was William McGowan and he, too, was an early resident of Knoxville and a prominent citizen there in pioneer times. Unto him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom eight reached maturity, Henry, Curtis, Mary, Harry, Charles, Frank, Carrie and Belle. James S. Simpson was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and his wife was born and reared in Knoxville, Illinois. Mr. Simpson died August 11, 1911. They became parents of two sons and a daughter, Irvin, Edith and Harry. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McFarland has been born but one child, Maxine. Mr. McFarland holds membership in the Congregational church and his wife in the Presbyterian church. He has voted with the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and is somewhat prominent in its local ranks. He is a member of the county central committee and is serving now as a member of the city council, having been elected from the sixth ward in 1909 and reelected in 1911, thus receiving indorsement of his first term. He is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the city's welfare and improvement and in the questions which come before the council for settlement he seeks ever to support those plans and projects which eliminate useless expenditure and misrule in public affairs and promote the general good.

GEORGE PATTY.

George Patty, a well known agriculturist of Victoria township, who has retired from the active work of the fields but still makes his home on his farm, is a native of Knox county, his birth having occurred in the township, where he now lives, on the 10th of July, 1849. His parents were Josiah and Rebecca (Brown) Patty, the father a native of Tennessee, where he was also reared, and the mother of North Carolina. They were married in Tennessee and there they passed the early years of their domestic life, coming to Knox county in 1837. Upon their arrival they located in Victoria township, where the father successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active life. He acquired extensive property interests, and at the time of his death owned five hundred and twenty acres of land, three hundred and twenty of which was under cultivation and the remainder in timber. Both parents passed away on the homestead and were buried in Salem cemetery. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Patty numbered eight, the two eldest of whom were born in Tennessee and the others in this county. In order of birth they are as follows: James; William; Sarah J.; Nancy A.; Obed; Robert; George; and Josiah. The parents originally joined the Baptist church, but after locating in Victoria

township, Mrs. Patty united with the Methodist Episcopal church. The father voted the democratic ticket, but never sought office.

The entire life of George Patty has been passed in the immediate vicinity of his present home, his education having been obtained in the Center Prairie district school. When still in his early boyhood he was assigned duties about the farm, and, as in common with other lads of the pioneer period, he had to assume his share of the duties and responsibilities that devolved upon both young and old living on the frontier. By the time he had attained his maturity he was a practical agriculturist, continuing to devote his entire attention to this vocation until 1904, when he turned over the operation of his farms to his son and son-in-law. He early manifested the energy and perseverance that have been the salient factors in his success, so intelligently directing his undertakings that he acquired three hundred and eighty acres of valuable land, all of which is under high cultivation. His holdings are located on section 14, of Victoria township, on the east side of the north and south road. During the period of his ownership he has erected all of the buildings now standing, including the house, which was built in 1876, and has wrought various other improvements consistent with the spirit of progress and enterprise he has at all times evinced.

For his wife Mr. Patty chose Miss Rosetta Florence Cain, who was born in Stark county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Joseph and Barbara Cain. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Joseph Delbert, who married Pearl Tucker and is now residing on one of his father's farms; Roy, who chose for his wife Blanch Jarnagan, and lives in Galesburg; Stella, the wife of Fred Orwig, who is living on the home farm; and Etta, who is a music teacher.

Ever since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Patty has cast his ballot for the candidates of the democratic party. He has always taken an active interest in township affairs, and during his early manhood assumed his share of public office, serving with efficiency both as justice of the peace and constable, having resigned from the latter office before the expiration of his term. His energies were equally divided between general farming and stock-raising during the long period of his agricultural career, both occupations proving to be remunerative under his intelligent and capable supervision. He is now enjoying the ease and comfort afforded by the goodly income received from his property; the reward of the well spent years of his early life.

CARL G. JOHNSON, M. D.

A capable representative of the medical fraternity of Galesburg is Dr. Carl G. Johnson, who was born in Ascarshamn, Sweden, on the 5th of January, 1865. He is a son of Carl X. and Helena S. (Malstrom) Johnson, who were natives of the same locality, the father's birth occurring on March 15, 1842, and that of the mother on Christmas day, 1841. In his early youth the father followed the sea, but later he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Chafing under the limitations of his native land and its meager opportunities, he, in 1869, together with his family, emigrated to the United States. He came directly to Galesburg and for a short time was employed in a lumberyard here, subsequently taking a position as boiler maker with the Frost Manufacturing Company. He was an efficient employe, thoroughly reliable and trustworthy as well

as thrifty and enterprising, and about 1882 he purchased stock in the company, and later was made foreman of his department. In 1894 he withdrew from active work, having acquired a competence that provided him and his wife with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and has ever since lived retired. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married in Ascarshamn, Sweden, in the fall of 1863, and to them were born three children, of whom our subject is the eldest. The second member of the family, Selma S., the wife of Nathan Hoogner, lives in Minneapolis, and Hulda A., the youngest, is deceased. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, in the faith of which they reared their family, always taking an active interest in the work of the various departments of this organization, Mr. Johnson having for many years been one of the deacons. He gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party, but has never been an office seeker.

As he was only a lad of four and a half years when he came to Galesburg with his parents, Dr. Johnson has passed practically his entire life in this city. He acquired his preliminary education in the common and high schools of the city and then entered Augustana College at Rock Island, graduating from the scientific department with the class of 1889. Having decided to adopt the medical profession for his life vocation, the following autumn he matriculated in the Long Island College Hospital, of Brooklyn, New York, being awarded the degree of M. D. with the class of 1892. In order to better qualify himself for the duties of a general practitioner, immediately following his graduation he became an interne in the Eastern District Hospital, being identified with this institution from June to September. Resigning his position in the latter month, he went to Minneapolis and entered the City Hospital in the same capacity. He remained there until June, 1895, when he came to Galesburg, where he was associated with Dr. Wilson until November, 1896. His various experiences had brought him to a full recognition of his deficiencies and needs and he subsequently went abroad, spending four months in post-graduate work in the hospitals of London, Berlin and Braunschweig. Upon his return to Galesburg he established an office and has ever since been engaged in general practice. In addition to an excellent equipment for the profession, Dr. Johnson is by nature well qualified for the varied and exacting duties of a physician. He possesses a kindly sympathetic nature, an abundance of vitality and the ease and assurance as well as the perception that inspires confidence in him and the school he represents. During the period of his connection with the medical profession of Knox county, he has had ample opportunity to manifest his skill both as a physician and surgeon. In his diagnosis he is seldom if ever at fault, while he possesses the acute mental faculties, delicate yet firm touch and deft hand so essential in the operating room. His abilities have received their full recognition, and he is enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He was a member of the Galesburg City Hospital board for fourteen years, during four of which he was chief of the staff and for the past seven years he has been a member of the staff of Augustana Hospital in Chicago.

On the 5th of August, 1896, Dr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Larson, a daughter of Paul and Hannah Larson, of Moline, Illinois, and they have two children: Helena Katharine, whose birth occurred in Galesburg, on the 3d of October, 1900; and Fritiof Paul, born in Chicago, February 8, 1909.

For the past seven years, Dr. Johnson has been a trustee of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which both he and Mrs. Johnson hold membership. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he also belongs to the Galesburg Club, while he maintains relations with the members of his profession, through his connection with the City and Knox County Medical Societies and the Illinois State and American Medical Associations. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he takes an active interest in all municipal questions, and during the years of 1904-5 represented the second precinct of the second ward as alderman, while he filled the office of health commissioner of the city during 1906 and 1907 to the general satisfaction of the constituency. Dr. Johnson is a man who takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the community and its welfare, and cooperates in every progressive movement. Educational matters in particular engage his attention and for twelve years he was a member of Augustana College board of trustees. Efficiency is one of the most striking of Dr. Johnson's characteristics, and is especially marked in his conscientious devotion to the interests of his patients and his loyalty to every trust reposed in him.

JOSEPH G. REED.

Joseph G. Reed owns and controls one hundred and sixty acres of rich and valuable land on section 1, Victoria township, where he makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred Hereford cattle, on which he has won several prizes. He was born in Henry county, Illinois, November 27, 1860, the son of George and Jane (Cockburn) Reed, both of whom were natives of England and were married in that country. The parents on coming to the United States, located in Henry county and after several years removed to Knox county, residing first in Victoria township and later in Lynn township, where the father still resides, at the venerable age of ninety-one years. The mother passed away at the age of eighty-one and is buried in Lynn township. She was a member of the Baptist church and her husband belongs to the Christian church, although in their native country both were natives of the Church of England. The father even at his advanced age has a remarkable memory. He is a stanch republican and has been a very active politician in his time. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic lodge. In their family were ten children, namely: Annie, Mary and John, who were born in England; Gabriel and Mary, whose birth and demise occurred in that country; and George, Joseph, Emma and two who are deceased,—William and an infant girl—all of whom were born in Henry county, Illinois.

Joseph G. Reed was three years old when his parents removed to Victoria township, where he was reared and received his education. On reaching man's estate he was employed for some time on a farm in Victoria township, after which he engaged in farming for two years in Lynn township. Subsequently returning to Victoria township, he rented land for a few years and, in 1895, purchased of Lafe Kennedy his present farm, on which he has made all of the improvements and erected all of the buildings. He engages to some extent in

general farming but does not attempt to raise more grain than is needed to feed his Hereford cattle, of which he has yearly about thirty head. Besides his farming interests Mr. Reed owns stock in the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company and is vice president and director of the La Fayette Fair Association.

Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Jessie I. Grant, a native of Lynn township and a daughter of H. P. and Lucy (Norton) Grant, the father born in Peoria county, Illinois, and the mother in the state of Connecticut. The parents were married in Stark county and lived in Lynn township until the time of the retirement of the father who first removed to Galva, Illinois, and later to La Fayette, where he now resides, making his home with his daughter. The mother died at the age of seventy-one years and is buried in La Fayette. The father followed the occupation of farming and in connection was an auctioneer and also served as assessor and later as supervisor of Lynn township, being elected on the republican ticket. They were the parents of seven children: Ellen, the wife of John Reed, of Galesburg township; Arthur, who resides in Stark county, Illinois; Jessie I., now Mrs. Joseph G. Reed; Fred, who resides in Victoria township; Maude, of Galesburg; N. B., of Stark county; and Harold, of Victoria township. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have become the parents of two sons: Walter A., who was born in Lynn township and lives at home; and Roy W., who was born in Victoria township and died there at the age of eight years. He is buried in the Galva cemetery. Mr. Reed in political allegiance is independent and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and is master of the lodge. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church at La Fayette and all their acquaintances entertain for them the highest regard.

CHARLES C. CRAIG.

Charles C. Craig, lawyer, was born in Knoxville, this county, on the 16th of June, 1865, his parents being Alfred M. and Elizabeth P. (Harvey) Craig.

Mr. Craig began his education in the public schools and afterward attended Knox College, Notre Dame University and the United States Naval Academy. He was a student in the law office of Stevenson & Ewing, of Bloomington and also attended the Wesleyan Law School. Following his admission to the bar, in 1888, he began practice and for twenty-three years has been an active representative of the legal profession in Galesburg. He has been in general practice and the success which he has attained is due to his own efforts and merits. He has been counsel in many important cases tried in Knox and adjoining counties and has enjoyed a large practice before the courts of this state and in other states. In addition to his law practice Mr. Craig is interested in farming and is identified with various business interests in this cty. He has been a director of the Bank of Galesburg and also its attorney for several years and is now president of that bank. Mr. Craig is a democrat and has taken an active interest in politics until his increasing law practice and business interests demanded his entire time. He was elected a member of the forty-first and forty-second general assembly, was chairman of the committee on agriculture of the Illinois commission at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis; was nominated as the candidate of his



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C. C. CRAIG

party for judge of the supreme court, in 1909, and only defeated by a small majority. He also has an interesting military chapter in his life history, having for several years served as captain of Battery B, of the First Artillery, Illinois National Guard, while at the present writing he is lieutenant colonel and ordinance officer, on the staff of General Kittleson, of the Third Brigade and is instructor and supervisor of rifle practice of the various companies in the Northwest part of the state.

On the 15th of July, 1893, Mr. Craig was married to Miss Louise Dary, a daughter of Eugene and Sidonia (Benedict) Dary, of New Orleans. Her father was a merchant of that city and Memphis. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Their daughter, Mrs. Craig, has been continuously a resident of Galesburg since her marriage. Both he and Mrs. Craig are well known socially in this city and throughout the state. Colonial Craig is a member of the Galesburg Club, the Elks and several other societies, while in Masonry he has attained high rank, holding membership in Galesburg Commandery, Knights Templar and in the Mystic Shrine. His interests are wide and varied and his influence is found on the side of progress and improvement. He has always been popular with his business associates.

IRA BULSON.

Ira Bulson, one of the well known native sons of Victoria township as well as one of the highly successful and capable agriculturists, was born on the farm, where he now resides, on the 7th of October, 1863. His father, Frederick Bulson, one of the pioneer settlers of Knox county, was born and reared in Otsego county, New York. At an age between twenty-one and twenty-two years he left his native state and came west, locating in Knox county. Here he met and married Miss Mary Heinline, who was a native of Kentucky, subsequently locating on the farm now owned and operated by their son Ira. Mr. Bulson was an ambitious, enterprising agriculturist and capable business man, who directed his undertakings with intelligence and sagacity. He met with success ultimately, although the early years were well filled with the usual obstacles and difficulties that confront the pioneer. He erected practically all of the buildings now standing on the place and brought the fields into a high state of productivity. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Bulson numbered eight, our subject being the seventh in order of birth. The others are as follows: Sarah, the wife of Clinton Bradley, of Iowa; Hannah, the deceased wife of David Shearer; Lizzie, who married M. A. Shearer of Clay county, Nebraska; George, who died in childhood; Alice, the wife of Henry Turner of Clay county, Nebraska; Mary, who is a resident of Santa Anna, California; and Adam, who passed away at the age of twenty-two years. The children were born and reared on the farm and there the parents passed the latter years of their life, the mother being sixty at the time of her death, while the father had attained the venerable age of eighty-six when called to his final rest. They are both buried in the cemetery at Victoria. Mr. Bulson was one of the foremost citizens of the township and took an active and helpful interest in its political affairs, giving his support to the can-

didates of the democratic party. He discharged with efficiency the duties of pathmaster and at one time he was also a member of the board of school directors.

The entire life of Ira Bulson has been passed on the farm he now owns and which is endeared to him by the memories of childhood as well as the associations of his mature years. He attended the district school in the vicinity of his home, and while mastering the elements of English learning assisted with the work of the farm, the services of the entire family being required to perform the multitudinous duties connected with its operation. When he had acquired a sufficient public-school training, he gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, with the intention of qualifying himself to adopt this life vocation upon attaining his maturity. After his marriage he brought his bride to the home of his parents, later acquiring the title to the property. Since becoming the owner of the farm, Mr. Bulson has remodeled and improved many of the buildings to which he has also made additions. As his circumstances have warranted during the passing years he has introduced various modern conveniences and appliances that have added greatly to the comfort and value of the place. His operations have always been conducted along the lines of general farming, but in connection therewith he has also raised stock, both lines of departure having proven remunerative under his capable direction. Success has attended the efforts of Mr. Bulson and in addition to his valuable property he owns stock in the Farmers' Elevator at Victoria and the Farmers' Cooperative State Bank at Galva.

Mr. Bulson has twice married, his first union being with Miss Minnie Dudley, and they became the parents of a son and daughter, Harry and Jessie. On the 2d of June, 1911, Mr. Bulson and Miss Laura Boggs were united in marriage. The present Mrs. Bulson is a native of Galva and a daughter of Light and Laura Boggs, residents of that place. His holdings are located in Lynn and Victor townships, but he resides on section 6 of Victoria township, his house facing the road that divides Copley and Victor townships.

Ever since granted the right of franchise upon attaining his majortiy, Mr. Bulson has accorded his support to the men and measures of the democratic party. Although he is interested in local political activities and meets the requirements of good citizenship by the casting of his ballot on election day, he has never aspired to office, always having preferred to give his undivided attention to the development of his private affairs. Both Mr. Bulson and his family are held in high esteem in the community, where the name has been held in favorable regard for three generations, and the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them.

WILLIAM HENRY GIBBS.

William Henry Gibbs, who is successfully engaged in the insurance business in Galva, Illinois, was born February 8, 1849, in Philadelphia, his parents being Joseph D. and Ann Elizabeth (Goetzinger) Gibbs, natives of Delaware county, New Jersey. The father came to Knox county with his father, Martin Gibbs, who located at Gibbs settlement, being at that time beside a Mr. Lafferty the only

settler in Lynn township. Subsequently Joseph D. Gibbs returned home, going by boat as far as Pennsylvania and working his way overland through that state. The grandmother, Hannah Beck, died in Illinois, in 1849. Joseph Davenport Gibbs passed away in 1891.

After spending a few years in the common schools and attending Galva high school for two years and Coles Business College in Peoria, Illinois, William H. Gibbs assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age. At that time he was married and removed to the property which is now the Goff farm and where he remained fifteen years previous to coming to Galva, in 1890. Upon his arrival in this town he engaged in the insurance business, which he is still conducting in connection with the real-estate business.

Mr. Gibbs was married to Miss Harriett Westerdale, who is a native of London, England, having been born there in 1855. Her parents, William and Sophia (Bampton) Westerdale, formerly of London, came to Copley township in 1849 and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which they followed for many years. In the meantime Mr. Westerdale returned for a short visit to England and upon the conclusion of this he returned to Copley township, where he again took up his residence. His death occurred there in 1897, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Westerdale was a daughter of James and Henrietta Bampton, also natives of England, where the grandfather, William Westerdale, Sr., enlisted for active service in the Crimean war. He was a florist in London, and came to America with his family by way of Canada and settled near Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have become the parents of three children. Eva H., the eldest, is the wife of James S. Richmond, of St. Charles, Illinois. After graduating from Knox College she served as principal of the high school for six years. Jessie Bruce is teaching vocal music in Clinton, Illinois. She makes her home with her father. James Bampton is bookkeeper and auditor with Parlin & Orendorff at Canton, Illinois.

In politics Mr. Gibbs casts his vote independent of any party, voting for the man or measure which he thinks will be most effective in carrying out the policies which will promote civic welfare. He was town clerk for seven years, having been elected on the people's ticket. He holds membership in the Methodist church of Galva and is a member of the Mystic Workers. Mrs. Gibbs is a prominent worker for the temperance cause in her district and has served as president of the Galva Women's Christian Temperance Union for four years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have won for themselves the respect and esteem of all who know them and the circle of their friends is almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

AUGUSTUS LUDING APPELL.

Augustus L. Appell, who has been a resident of Lynn township since his birth on the Appell homestead, on the 23d of August, 1877, is a son of Charles L. and Sophia (Anderson) Appell. To the parents, whose births occurred on June 11, 1837, and in April, 1849, respectively, eleven children were born, namely: Lydia, who is the wife of Rev. G. A. Brandell of Denver, Colorado; the Rev.

Alfred Appell, who is residing in Pittsburg; Hannah, who is married to Gust Liljaroot, of Lynn township, Knox county; Carl J., who is an attorney in Chicago; Amanda, who is the wife of Otto Johnson, of Henry county, Illinois; Augustus L., the subject of this review; Edward J., who is a resident of Lynn township; Alfrida and Ferdinand L., both of whom are residing at home; Martin, who is living at home; and Edith, who is also residing at home.

Augustus L. Appell spent his boyhood and youth in the manner common to the average boy living on the farm. He attended the district school for a few years and at the same time assisted his father with the duties which daily came to hand on the farm. Later he devoted his entire time and efforts to agricultural pursuits in which his father was engaged, there learning to work along lines of profitable and practical methods. Subsequently he worked out as a farm hand until he was thirty years of age, when he began farming independently on a part of the home property, where he is now successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. During the five years of his management this property has been brought under a greater productivity than it ever before showed, and the energy, hard labor and attention to details which Mr. Appell is displaying will in future years bring him increasing returns.

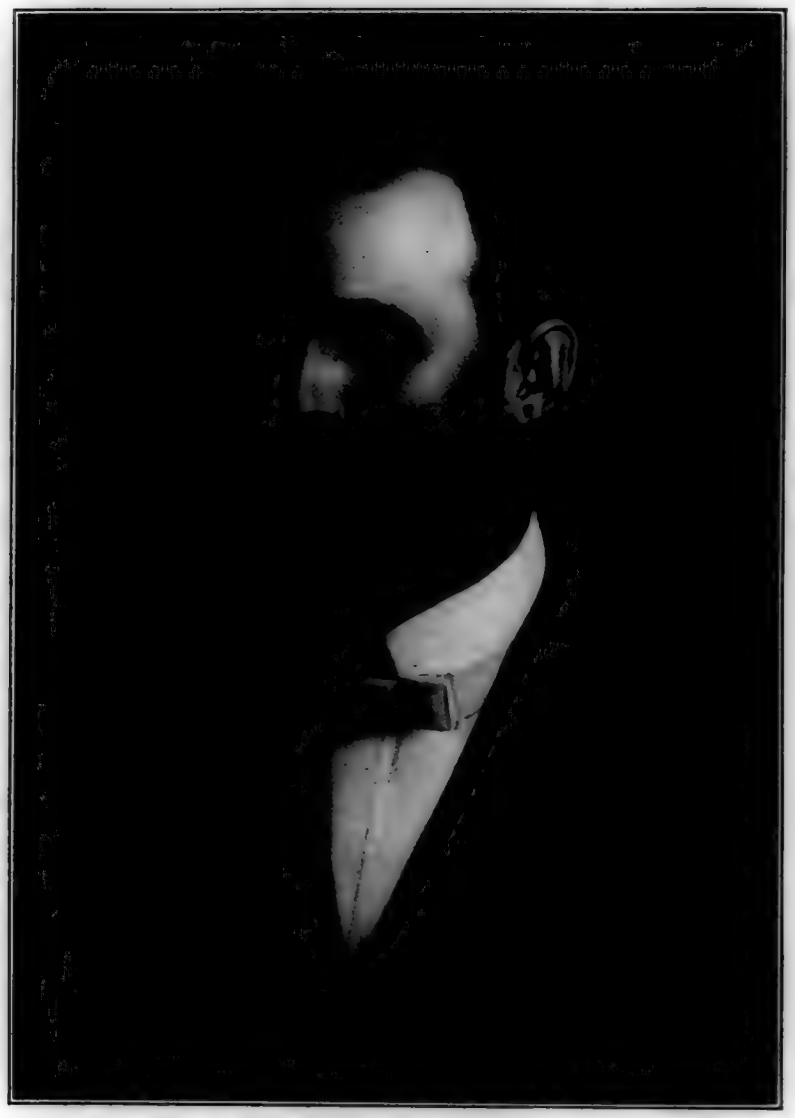
On September 25th, 1907, Mr. Appell was married to Miss Esther Alfrida Nelson, whose birth occurred on the 22d of June, 1886, in Henry county, and who is a daughter of Bert L. and Anna (Westman) Nelson. The parents are fifty-five and forty-five years of age respectively and are residing in Galva, Illinois. They became the parents of four children, namely, Ambrose L., who is a resident of Henry county; Mrs. Augustus L. Appell; and Dora Norena and Edna, both of whom are living at home.

Although Mr. Appell is very active in political circles and gives his support to the republican party, he neither seeks nor desires office excepting, where he can assist in promoting local welfare. At present he is serving his second term as justice of the peace. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, holding membership in the Lutheran church of Galva. In his community he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him, accorded him because of the fidelity and integrity, which characterize all his undertakings and relations.

JOHN LOCKLIN.

John Locklin, a native and lifelong resident of Rio township, was born January 16, 1865, his parents, Henry and Bridget (Welch) Locklin, both being natives of Dublin, Ireland. The father left his native country in the '50s and after arriving in America, resided in New York state for one year before coming to Knox county and settling at Galesburg, where he engaged in farming. From that time until his death in Henry county, in 1902, at the age of sixty-seven years, he was an agriculturist. His farm comprises six hundred and forty acres and had been well cultivated for successful general farming. Mrs. Locklin, who is seventy-three years of age, is still a resident of Knox county.

John Locklin received his education in the common schools and the remainder of his life has been spent in agricultural pursuits. Until he was twenty-nine years



JOHN LOCKLIN

Alfred Appell, who is residing in Pittsburg; Hannah, who is married to Gust Liljaroot, of Lynn township, Knox county; Carl J., who is an attorney in Chicago; Amanda, who is the wife of Otto Johnson, of Henry county, Illinois; Augustus L., the subject of this review; Edward J., who is a resident of Lynn township; Alfrida and Ferdinand L., both of whom are residing at home; Martin, who is living at home; and Edith, who is also residing at home.

Augustus L. Appell spent his boyhood and youth in the manner common to the average boy living on the farm. He attended the district school for a few years and at the same time assisted his father with the duties which daily came to hand on the farm. Later he devoted his entire time and efforts to agricultural pursuits in which his father was engaged, there learning to work along lines of profitable and practical methods. Subsequently he worked out as a farm hand until he was thirty years of age, when he began farming independently on a part of the home property, where he is now successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. During the five years of his management this property has been brought under a greater productivity than it ever before showed, and the energy, hard labor and attention to details which Mr. Appell is displaying will in future years bring him increasing returns.

On September 25th, 1907, Mr. Appell was married to Miss Esther Alfrida Nelson, whose birth occurred on the 22d of June, 1886, in Henry county, and who is a daughter of Bert L. and Anna (Westman) Nelson. The parents are fifty-five and forty-five years of age respectively and are residing in Galva, Illinois. They became the parents of four children, namely, Ambrose L., who is a resident of Henry county; Mrs. Augustus L. Appell; and Dora Norena and Edna, both of whom are living at home.

Although Mr. Appell is very active in political circles and gives his support to the republican party, he neither seeks nor desires office excepting, where he can assist in promoting local welfare. At present he is serving his second term as justice of the peace. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, holding membership in the Lutheran church of Galva. In his community he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him, accorded him because of the fidelity and integrity, which characterize all his undertakings and relations.

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JOHN LOCKLIN

of age he resided on his father's farm and assisted in its cultivation, here learning the methods which have brought his own farm to its high state of productively. He made his independent start on the property of three hundred and twenty acres which is still his home. Besides carrying on general farming he also raises cattle and hogs for market purposes.

On January 25, 1894, Mr. Locklin was married to Miss Ella Torticill, the daughter of James and Mary Torticill, who reside on their farm in Sparta township. To Mr. and Mrs. Locklin was born a son, Bernard. On the death of his first wife Mr. Locklin married Catherine Butler, and to them have been born three children, namely: Eilene; Lucile; and Alice.

In politics Mr. Locklin gives his support to the democratic party, of whose principles he is a loyal supporter, and in religious faith he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. By devoting practically his whole attention to his chosen pursuit not only has he proven his worth and ability but he has also shown that the successful agriculturist is the one who possesses energy and power for indefatigable labor.

J. H. JUNK.

A highly prosperous agriculturist, who has acquired extensive property interests in Rio township is J. H. Junk, whose realty holdings in Knox county aggregate twelve hundred acres. He is the second in order of birth of the four children in the family of Samuel and Anna (Henderson) Junk, his natal day being the 30th of January, 1861. The parents were both natives of Pennsylvania and there they were also reared and educated. Samuel Junk, although a carpenter by trade, engaged in farming during practically the entire period of his active life. He came to Knox county with his brother John, now a resident of Henderson, during the pioneer period. In 1867, he removed from Henderson to Rio township, where he bought a farm for ten dollars per acre, to the further cultivation of which he devoted his energies for many years. He subsequently retired from the work of the fields and he and the mother removed to Rio, where they lived the remainder of their lives. He passed away on the 8th of August, 1908, at the age of seventy-three, and the mother, who was a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Dunlap) Henderson, died on the 24th of February, 1903.

After he had completed his studies in the district schools, J. H. Junk attended Knox College for a time and he also pursued a commercial course, thus better qualifying himself for practical business duties. In common with other lads who are reared in the country, he was early assigned duties about the barn and fields and by the time he had attained his maturity he had a thorough knowledge of the practical methods of agriculture. After completing his education he returned to the home farm, and has ever since engaged in agricultural pursuits with the exception of two years when he was in the hardware and also the real-estate business, in Galesburg. He is a practical man possessed of foresight and sound judgment, and has so intelligently directed his undertakings that he has prospered. In 1903 he purchased the place, where he now lives containing three hundred and sixty acres of land. It is in a high state of productivity and equipped

with good modern improvements and, as Mr. Junk takes great pride in his homestead, he devotes much time to keeping up its appearance. Here he engages in general farming and stock-raising and under his capable and intelligent direction both are proving to be very remunerative. He annually reaps abundant harvests from his fields, the quality of which is fully commensurate with the quantity and he keeps a good grade of stock. Everything about his place manifests a careful regard for details and thrift, as well as the spirit of progress that characterizes the successful modern agriculturist.

At Hennepin, Illinois, on the 21st of September, 1887, Mr. Junk was united in marriage to Miss Leota N. Corson, a daughter of William and Harriet (Shinn) Corson. The father was a native of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and the mother was born and reared in Virginia. William Corson, who was a farmer, first located in Henry county, Illinois, but later went to Putnam county, whence he removed, in 1891, to Knox, and he and his wife went to Rio, where he lived retired until his death in 1910. The mother passed away in 1907. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Junk, as follows: Albertus and William, both of whom are attending high school; and La Vonne, who is studying in the Knox Conservatory of Music.

Ever since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Junk has given his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party and he takes an active interest in all public questions pertaining to the progress and welfare of the community. Mr. Junk is one of the enterprising and successful residents of Rio township, where he is held in high esteem by reason of his many fine personal qualities as well as his business sagacity.

NED S. STUCKEY.

Ned S. Stuckey, a resident farmer of Walnut Grove township, was born July 22, 1877, on his present home place, and is a son of Richard C. and Mary (Timmens) Stuckey. His paternal ancestors came from Germany to America at an early period in the development of this country. The grandfather, Charles Stuckey, married Rebecca Silvers and devoted his life to farming in Pennsylvania. He died in 1872 at the age of seventy-two years. His son, Richard C. Stuckey, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1833, and came to Knox county in May, 1853, locating on what has since been known as the old homestead farm. There he continued to reside until 1897, when he retired and removed to Altona, where his death occurred October 8, 1910. He wedded Mary Timmens, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, February 29, 1836, a daughter of Thomas Timmens, of Carlton, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1800 and died in 1863. In 1833 he removed to Ohio and became one of the active and progressive farmers of his locality and was especially prominent in the Universalist church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Stuckey were born nine children, but five of the number are now deceased. More extended mention of the family is made in connection with the sketch of Richard C. Stuckey on another page of this work.

After acquiring his education Ned S. Stuckey continued to engage in the work of the home farm, managing the place and carrying on its cultivation along progressive lines. His early training had been thorough and he has kept in touch with progressive methods, so that he is thoroughly familiar with the best ways of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. Everything about his place presents a neat and thrifty appearance and indicates his careful supervision. He is not afraid of work, and earnest, intelligently directed labor has been the basis of the success which has come to him.

Mr. Stuckey was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Chapman, who was born December 25, 1887, in Henry county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Robert and Carrie (Baer) Chapman. Her father is now living at La Fayette, Illinois, where he follows farming, but her mother died in 1910 at the age of forty years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey have been born two children: Mary Irene, who was born October 17, 1908; and Jessie May, born September 3, 1910. Mr. Stuckey is a member of the Owl Lodge of Galva. He has never been active in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. The occupation to which he was reared, he chose to make his life work, and in the further development of his farm in Walnut Grove township he is proving himself a capable and progressive business man. His entire life has been spent in this locality, where he now has a wide acquaintance, while his sterling traits of character have gained for him the friendship and regard of many.

JOHN W. ASPLUND.

John W. Asplund, who is an agriculturist residing on section 34, Ontario township, was born in Sweden on May 4, 1850, his parents being John P. and Anna (Lotta) Asplund, both of whom were natives of Sweden, the former having been born there in 1819 and the latter in 1829. The father was engaged in farming in his native country until he came to the United States with his family in 1867 and settled in Henry county, Illinois. They located first in Andover, where Mr. Asplund accepted employment on a near-by farm. He continued in this line of work until his death, which occurred in 1893. Mrs. Asplund passed away in Henry county several years later. Of their thirteen children, six came to the United States and three were born in this country.

John W. Asplund, who was the second child born to his parents, received a common-school education both in Sweden and in America and after he had laid aside his text-books was employed by the month at farm work until he made himself independent at the age of twenty-two years. Since that time he has operated a farm. In 1884 he came to Knox county and after renting for twelve years he purchased one hundred and forty acres, which is now highly developed and well equipped for modern and intensive cultivation. In addition to general farming he feeds cattle and hogs for market purposes and at one time was also extensively engaged in raising sheep.

Mr. Asplund has been married three times. On the 25th of April, 1873, he was married to Carrie Johnson, a daughter of Samuel Johnson, who is an agriculturist of Henry county, where he located in 1869. To this union five children

were born, namely: Frank A., who is employed on a railroad in Nevada; William W., an agriculturist of Illinois; Peter M., deceased; Josephine W., who is married to Oscar Hagerstrom, a plumber of St. Louis; and Amanda C., who is residing in Galesburg and is the wife of G. E. Carlson, a railroad fireman and to whom one child, Frances Josephine, has been born. Mrs. Asplund's death occurred in August, 1882. Mr. Asplund's second union occurred in September, 1884, when he wedded Emma Christina, who was a daughter of Swan Johnson and whose death occurred in 1895. In October of 1897 Mr. Asplund married Clara Anderson, a daughter of John August and Anna Anderson, of Burlington, Iowa. To this union five children have been born, namely: Robert, deceased; and Irene, Maria, Alma and John Wilbur.

Mr. Asplund gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in religious faith is a Lutheran, holding membership in the Swedish Lutheran church of Wataga. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons of Oneida.

WILLIAM FRITZ.

William Fritz, who is now living retired in Rio, where he owns a very comfortable home, was for many years actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Knox county. His birth occurred in Milford township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of February, 1834, his parents being Adam and Elizabeth (Phillippi) Fritz, who were likewise natives of Somerset county. In the paternal line he is of German extraction, the great-grandfather having been born and reared in the old country, whence he emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania. There his son, William Fritz, the grandfather of our subject, passed his entire life, devoting his energies to the operation of a large farm which he owned in Somerset county.

The boyhood and youth of William Fritz were passed in a community, where his family had resided continuously for three generations. He was given a common-school education, such time as he was not occupied with his studies being passed in a manner very similar to that of other lads of the same period and circumstances. After laying aside his school books, he gave his entire attention to the work of his father's farm, where he received a good training in the practical methods of agriculture. Later he worked for an uncle and a cousin, both of whom were farmers, continuing to reside in his native state until he had attained the age of eighteen years. In 1852 together with John B. Senneff, a brother-in-law, Mr. Fritz came west, making the entire journey from Pennsylvania to Illinois in a wagon he had built for the purpose. Upon their arrival in this state they first located in Lee county. He remained there for a year and then went to Warren county, where he spent a similar period, his next removal being to Mercer county. There he acquired a farm that he successfully operated until 1875, when he disposed of it and came to Knox county, investing his capital in one hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of land, located on the dividing line between this and Mercer counties. The further development of this place engaged the energies of Mr. Fritz until the 21st of August, 1895, when he withdrew from the active work of the fields and removed to the village of Rio. Here

he is enjoying the ease and comfort that is the justly merited reward of his long years of labor and self-denial, but his life is far from being an idle one, as he owns four acres of land that he devotes to gardening. He has always been too active and enterprising to retire from all work, and takes great delight in keeping up his property and takes especial pride in his garden, which is said to be one of the finest in the village.

On the 3d of August, 1858, Mr. Fritz was united in marriage to Miss Caroline C. Abell, a daughter of Simon Kingsley and Lydia (Proctor) Abell. The father was a native of the state of New York and the mother of Vermont, but in their early youth they removed to Ohio, where they met and were subsequently married. The father engaged in farming in Lake county, that state, for many years, removing from there to Carroll county, Illinois, in 1852. The parents thereafter continued to reside in this state, passing away in Mercer county. The paternal grandfather, Asa Abell, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, removing there from New York, where he had always followed the carpenter and cabinet maker's trade. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Fritz. Charles W., who was the eldest, died in infancy. Asa E., who owns a fine farm in Mercer county, married Clara Breckenridge, of that county, and they have eight children: William H.; Lillian E.; Raymond; Donald, who is deceased; John; Ira; Rollo; and Charles Wesley. Ira E., a twin brother of Asa E., completed his education in the college at Shenandoah, Iowa, and is now engaged in the furniture business at Galesburg. Lillian A. lives in Galesburg, where she keeps house for her brother. Fred married Eva Buffin and has two children, Blanche and Charles. Carrie completed her education at Hedding College, after which she taught for a time in Rio township, but is now bookkeeper for the Anderson Hardware Company, at Rio.

The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz is manifested through their membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which they reared their family. He is a republican in politics, but does not endorse the policy of this party regarding the liquor traffic, favoring the stand the prohibitionists take on this particular question. While residing in the country he served as school trustee and pathmaster, always taking an active interest in all township affairs. Mr. Fritz has led an unobtrusive but efficient life, having discharged his duties from day to day to the best of his ability, his every act guided and directed by the high standards and upright principles that characterize the best type of citizens.

GUST LOFGREN.

Gust Lofgren, who resides on his farm which is situated on section 12, Ontario township, was born in Kalmar, Sweden, July 1, 1859. He was the son of John and Anna (Bowgren) Lofgren, both of whom were natives of Sweden. The father, who was engaged in farming there, died in 1859, when his son Gust was only eleven weeks old. The mother resided in her native country until 1883, when she came to America and spent her remaining days with a son in Sparta township. She died in 1907, at the age of eighty-three years.

Gust Lofgren was reared and received a common-school education in his native country, working on his father's farm until 1880. At that date he came to America, locating in Henry county, Illinois, where he remained five years. Subsequently he came to Knox county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he now resides. He engages in general farming and also raises hogs and cattle quite extensively. He is very successful in the financial world and owns stock in the Oneida Farmers' Elevator and also in elevators in Nekoma, and is a stockholder in the bank at Galva.

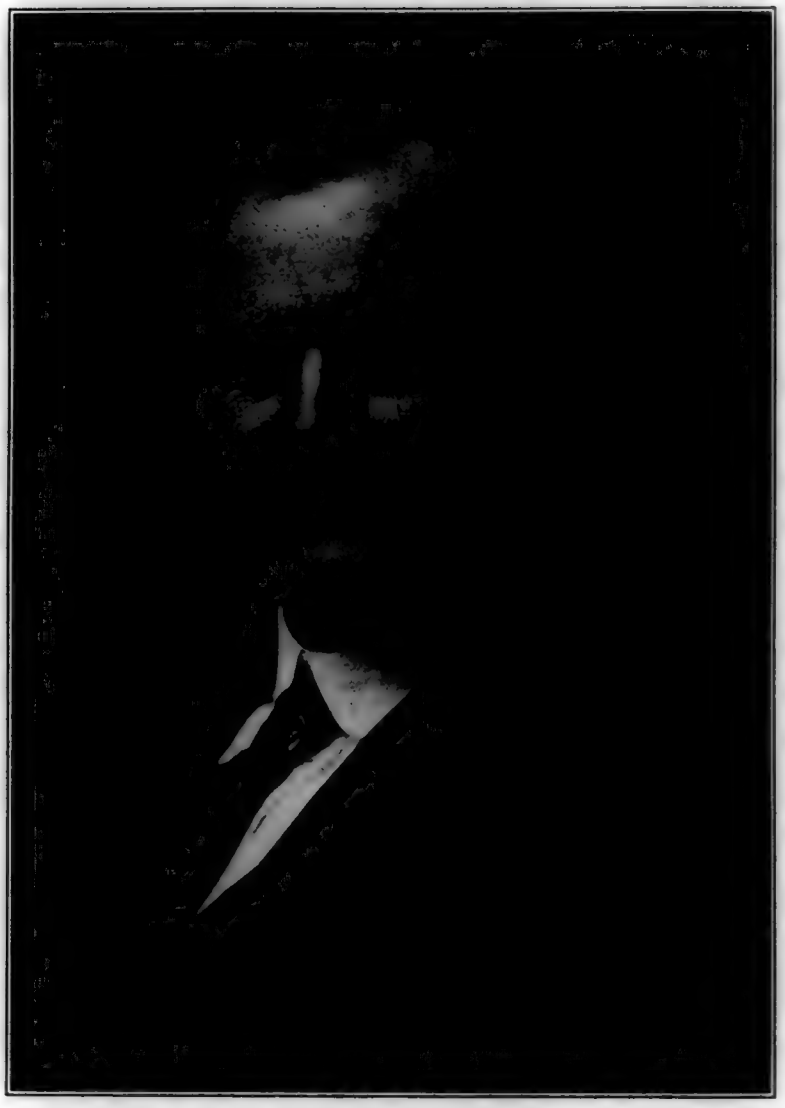
On the 8th of April, 1886, Mr. Lofgren wedded Miss Almeda Peterson, a daughter of Charles and Dorothea (Bloomberg) Peterson, of Henry county. The father was an old settler in that county, having come there in 1854, at the time of the construction of the railroad, and later engaged in farming. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lofgren have become the parents of three children, Ella, Edward and Dora. In politics Mr. Lofgren is a republican, and he has served as road supervisor. He gives much attention to the interests of education and has been a member of the school board. Both he and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church at Altona and are highly esteemed residents of the community, having won the warm regard of all with whom they have come in contact.

JAY WELSH.

Jay Welsh, who owns and operates one of the largest farms in Truro township, was born in the township where he now resides, in 1861, and is a son of Squire Michael Welsh.

A descendant of one of Knox county's early pioneers, Jay Welsh is well known in this vicinity, where he has passed his entire life. When old enough to begin his education he entered the school of his home district, and was there introduced to the elements of English learning, afterward attending school at Maquon. His early schooling was subsequently supplemented by a course at Lombard College, from which institution he was graduated. Having been reared on a farm, when confronted with the necessity of selecting a vocation after leaving college, he decided in favor of the one to which he had been trained from childhood. That his decision was a wise one is manifested by the success attending his efforts. His is one of the most highly cultivated and best improved farms in the township. In the direction of his undertakings, Mr. Welsh has as rigidly adhered to system and method as he would have followed in directing either an industrial or commercial enterprise. He is practical in his ideas and progressive in his methods, and his personal attention is given to everything about his place. His fields annually yield abundant harvests, the quality of which is fully equal to the quantity, and in connection with his general farming he also raises stock of a good grade.

Mr. Welsh is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and his political support he gives to the democratic party. He takes an active interest in township affairs of a governmental nature and has discharged the duties of tax collector, road commissioner and school director. The greater part of his life



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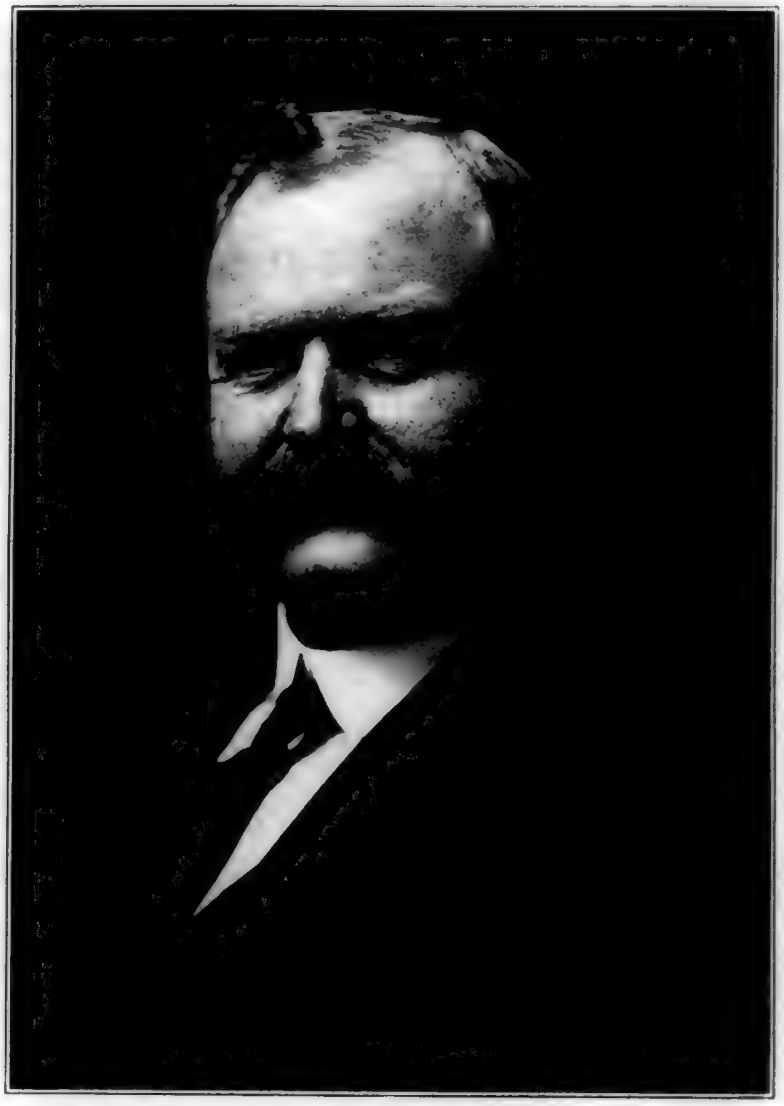
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has been devoted to farming, although for a number of years in his early manhood he engaged in teaching. He is widely known in this immediate vicinity, where he has many friends, the majority of whom have known him from early boyhood and were the comrades of his youth.

ERICH LARSON.

Among the residents of Altona and the northern part of Knox county are many of Swedish birth and the work which they have done in upbuilding and developing this section of the county is worthy of most favorable comment and consideration. Erich Larson is numbered among those whose labors have constituted a force for progress here, and in a review of his life in all of its connections one is reminded of the statement of an eminent lecturer who said that "Sweden is the home of the honest man." It has been this characteristic national quality of integrity that has constituted an important feature in the success of Mr. Larson, who for many years was identified with farming interests but is now living retired. He was born at Bollnas, Sweden, June 4, 1837. His paternal grandfather was Lars Larson and his father was Erich Larson, who died in 1849. He was a tailor by trade and started for America with his family in 1849. While en route his death occurred on Lake Michigan, being occasioned by cholera, and an older brother of our subject died in Chicago. There were altogether three of the family who died while en route. The others proceeded on their way to Andover and afterward became residents of Victoria, Illinois, Erich Larson accompanying his mother on that trip. They secured land in Knox county and engaged in farming. Mrs. Larson, who bore the maiden name of Anna Carlson and was a daughter of C. Carlson, long survived her husband and died in 1887 at the age of eighty-eight years, three months and ten days. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Erich Larson, Sr., were born seven children, of whom the following are now living: Caroline, who is the widow of P. Nelson and is a resident of Galva; Anna, who is unmarried and lives in southern California; and Erich.

The last named spent the first twelve years of his life in the land of his nativity and then started with his parents for the new world. His education completed he worked on a farm, breaking the land, and when a boy of thirteen years did as much work as any man in the fields. He remained with his mother until he reached the age of twenty-two years and then started out independently, from which time forward he was indebted entirely to his own resources and his labor for the success which he achieved. After his marriage he removed to Victoria, where he resided for two years, when he purchased another farm, now the old home place. He afterward spent four years in Ontario township and then returned to his mother's farm, on which he lived for two years. In 1875 he located in Walnut Grove township, where he purchased a large farm, continuing thereon until 1904, when he came to Altona and retired. While actively engaged in business he converted his fields into productive tracts of land from which he annually gathered bountiful harvests. He used the most progressive methods in tilling the soil and caring for his crops and annually found ready sale

for his produce and stock. During the past eight years he has lived retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

In 1861 Mr. Larson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Pitts, who was born in Henry county, Indiana, January 1, 1837. Her great-grandfather was a native of Ireland. Her grandparents were John and Hannah (Hall) Pitts and her parents were William H. and Cynthia (Knight) Pitts. The father was born in North Carolina and became a shoemaker by trade. The mother was also a native of that state and was a daughter of Elias and Sarah (Cary) Knight, who were of English descent. It was in the year 1850 that the parents of Mrs. Larson came to Knox county from Indiana and later, in 1852, they removed to Iowa, where their last days were passed, the father dying in 1871 at the age of sixty-one years, while his wife passed away in 1875 at the age of sixty-four years. In their family were the following children: John W., who starved to death in Andersonville prison during the Civil war; William Harvey, now living in Iowa, who was also a volunteer for the Union cause and was crippled for life; George M., a resident of Vinton, Iowa; Elias H., who is also located in that state; Aril Emery, of Kansas; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Larson; Rachel L., now Mrs. Brody; and Sarah, who is living in Vinton, Iowa, and is married to Joseph Berry.

Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Larson were born the following named: Cynthia Ann, now deceased; George William, at home; John Henry, who was born in 1866 and is living in Walnut Grove with his wife, who was formerly Ellen Swanson, and their four children; and Emma Jane, who was born in 1869 and is the wife of E. E. Thrasher, who is living on the home farm. There are two grandchildren and one great-grandchild, Helen May Walsh, who is the daughter of C. and Fay (Thrasher) Walsh.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Larson are members of the Baptist church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party but while he has always kept well informed on the questions of the day, he has never sought nor desired office, preferring in his earlier years to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs; and so capably and successfully did he manage his farming interests that he gained in time a substantial competence, enabling him to live retired. He is now seventy-four years of age and receives the respect which should ever be accorded one who has traveled thus far the journey of life and whose record has at all times been creditable and honorable.

CHARLES AUSTIN.

Charles Austin is profitably engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Knox, his native county, his birth having occurred on the old homestead in Walnut Grove township on the 29th of May, 1857. He represents a family which, long established in America, came originally from England. His grandparents, James and Beulah (Jennings) Austin, were both natives of Ohio, the former born in Preble county, September 5, 1798, and the latter on the 30th of April, 1798, and both lived to a ripe old age, the father's death occurring on the 28th of October, 1886, and the mother's on the 30th of September, 1888.

Their son Allen, the father of our subject, was also born in Ohio, on the 17th of February, 1823, and in early life learned and followed the carpenter's trade. On the 2d of March, 1854, he came to Knox county, Illinois, making the journey on horseback. Subsequently he returned to Preble county, Ohio, and later again came to Knox county, the second trip being made on foot. Taking up his abode on a farm near Altona he there established what is now known as the old Austin homestead, and there he engaged in agricultural pursuits until about nine years prior to his death, when he removed to Altona and lived retired until called from this life on the 14th of May, 1898, when seventy-five years of age. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was deeply interested in the public life of the community in which he resided, giving stalwart support to the party of his choice although not a politician in the sense of office seeking. He was twice married. On the 18th of May, 1856, he wedded Miss Louisa Gehringer, who was born on the 1st of May, 1839, a daughter of Levi Gehringer, who was born on the 14th of September, 1806. He married Catherine Reynard, who was born March 2, 1805, and died May 15, 1889. Her father, Henry Reynard, was a representative of a family that came to Knox county, Illinois, in 1855, from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Austin were seven children, of whom five still survive, as follows: Charles, of this review; Emily, at home; Albert, a resident of Douglas, Illinois; John, living in Burlington; and Harry, of California. On the 22d of April, 1878, the wife and mother passed away and for his second wife Mr. Austin chose Miss Emily Gehringer, a sister of his former wife. Unto the second union of Allen Austin there were born two children: Olive, the wife of William McClure, of Altona; and Ida, yet at home. The Gehringer family is of German origin and its representatives were numbered among the early settlers of Knox county, Illinois, whence they came from Pennsylvania at an early day. They ever took a deep interest in the work of the Presbyterian church.

Charles Austin, whose name introduces this review, was reared amid the busy activities of rural life, spending the period of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, and after securing a good education in the district schools of Walnut Grove township he assisted in the cultivation of the fields until after the death of his mother, which occurred when he was about twenty-one years of age. He then carried on agricultural pursuits independently on the old homestead for a number of years, and in 1898 took up his abode on his present farm, since which time he has concentrated his efforts upon the further development and improvement of this place. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and in both lines is meeting with excellent success for his methods are practical, his ideas progressive and his well directed efforts and intelligently applied labor productive of good results.

On February 14, 1884, Mr. Austin was united in marriage to Miss Grace McGaan, who was born October 21, 1860, a daughter of William and Agnes (Andrews) McGaan, both of whom were natives of Scotland, the father's birth there occurring on the 1st of January, 1817, and the mother's in the year 1819. Mrs. Austin's grandfather, William McGaan, Sr., was born in Scotland and there passed his entire life. He married a Miss Hunter. Their son William came to the United States with his family in 1857 and here took up farming near Altona, Illinois, following that line of activity throughout his active career.

He is living at the old home farm at the remarkable age of ninety-five years. In his family were three sons and one daughter, the brothers of Mrs. Austin being: William, an attorney of Clarke, Dakota; Hugh, operating the home farm; and James, living retired in Altona. With the passing of the years four children were added to the household of Charles Austin and his wife, as follows: Edgar and Perry, aged respectively twenty-five and twenty-two years, at home; Grace Ethel, who at the age of nineteen years is teaching school; and Charles R., fourteen years of age, who is also under the parental roof.

Reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Austin has long been an active and helpful worker in the church of that denomination in Altona and for the past twenty years has served as elder. At the polls he gives loyal support to the men and measures of the republican party although he has never sought nor desired public office for himself, and feels a deep interest in all matters which have to do with the welfare of the community at large. His life, which has been an active one, has been lived to good advantage, a fact which is attested not only by the material gain which has come to him as the reward of well directed efforts in agricultural lines but also by the high place which he occupies in the esteem, good-will and confidence of his fellowmen.

GUSTAF E. FREDRICKS.

Prominent among the farmers of this vicinity is Gustaf E. Fredricks, who accompanied his parents from their old home in Sweden on their journey to the new world and their new home which they established in Knox county, in 1857, when he was a lad five years of age. His birth occurred, October 23, 1852, his parents being Charles J. and Inga C. (Larson) Fredricks, natives of Sweden, where the father was a laborer. On their advent in this county they settled in Galesburg and lived there for two years, removing to Soperville, in 1859, where the father bought ninety-six acres of land and engaged in farming and teaming. In 1867 he sold this place and went to Log City and farmed there until 1870, then coming to Ontario township, where he bought a tract of land, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, at thirteen thousand dollars, and tilled the soil on this place until 1878, when he removed his family to Altona. In addition to his farming he ran a threshing machine for a great many years. His wife died January 11, 1892, at the age of seventy-four years, and his death occurred March 9, 1899, at the age of eighty-two years and twenty-five days. He was a man of means owning at the time of his death five hundred and twenty acres of land. In politics he gave his support to the republican party and with his family he worshipped in the Swedish Lutheran church of Altona.

Gustaf E. Fredricks acquired his education in the common schools and early in life devoted himself to agricultural pursuits working in the fields for a wage until twenty-three and a half years of age, when he rented a farm and started out for himself. Later he purchased the old homestead and has developed and improved this ever since, possessing a fine farm of two hundred acres of rich and productive land. He is a successful farmer and finds much pleasure in his daily round of labors in which he still continues since he has his son Newton

with him who lightens the responsibilities greatly and performs the heavier duties. In addition to his farming he operated a threshing machine for thirty-four years, which he ran for ten years by horse-power and during the latter twenty-four by steam. He uses a Case threshing machine and was one of the first in the county to buy a self-binder and a traction engine. He has provided a substantial income for his family and is accounted a man of wealth, who enjoys handsome financial returns, not only because he worked hard and lived simply, but also because he had good judgment and knew the value of sacrificing immediate enjoyment to permit him to accumulate means for future investments which he made wisely and with deliberation, for his own benefit and contributing to the commercial upbuilding of his community. He is a stockholder in the Oneida State Bank, in the Altona Bank and in the Galesburg Street Car Company. He also owns real estate of considerable value in Nebraska.

On February 26, 1876, Mr. Fredricks was united in marriage to Miss Ida Matilda Walgreen, a daughter of Nelson P. and Johanna Walgreen, long since deceased, who lived in the county where the father carried on agricultural pursuits. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fredricks: Clara A., the wife of C. E. Swanson, a tailor at Lewiston, Illinois, who has one daughter; Mollie C., who lives at home; Fannie C., at home; Jennie, who is also living under the parental roof; Emma R., at home; Minnie H., who is a graduate of the Oneida high school, of Oneida and of Brown's Business College at Galesburg; Hilda C., a graduate of the Galesburg high school, who lives at Galesburg; and Clarence N., who assists his father on the farm. Mrs. Fredricks died on August 5, 1905, at the age of fifty-four years, her birth having occurred February 4, 1851.

Mr. Fredricks and his family belong to the Swedish Lutheran church of Altona. He gives his political support to the republican party and is an earnest worker for its issues and candidates, being elected on the ticket to the office of road commissioner and town supervisor, serving twelve years and four years respectively. Mr. Fredricks is a man of genial disposition and cordial bearing and has won many warm friends during the long years of his residence in Knox county.

ALONZO L. ROBY.

Alonzo L. Roby, who rents a farm in Walnut Grove township, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, was born January 10, 1874, at Bethesda, Ohio, his parents being Eriah and Martha (Hinkle) Roby. The father was also a native of Bethesda, who is living retired at the age of seventy-five years but the mother passed away in 1905 at the age of fifty-five years. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom survive, who beside our subject are as follows: Lola, who is the wife of R. Clay, of Belmont county, Ohio; Ella, who is married to Jefferson Medley, a resident of Morristown, Ohio; Lily, who is the wife of Jesse Atkins, a resident of Bethesda, Ohio; Ernest, who is residing in Barnesville, Ohio; and Hugh, who is living in Belmont, Ohio.

Alonzo Roby spent his early days attending the common schools and accepting employment on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he re-

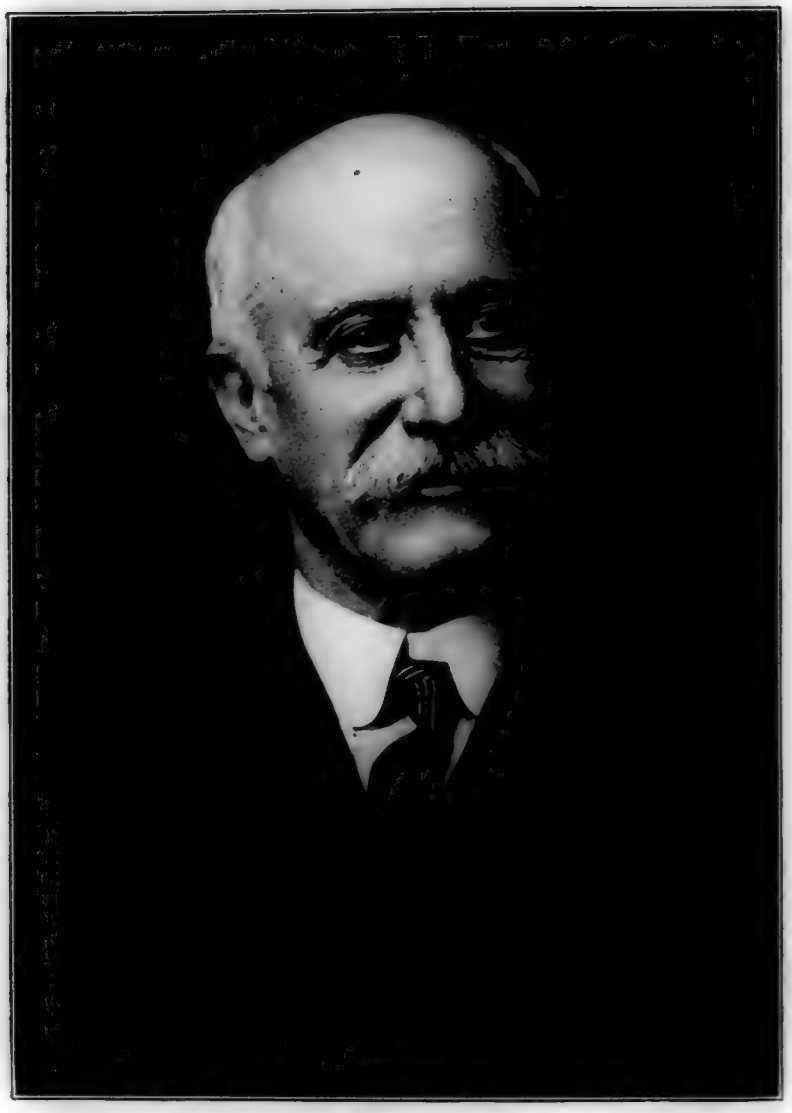
moved to Knox county and engaged in farming pursuits for four years. Subsequently, in 1901, he rented the farm near Altona upon which he is now residing. He has met with unusual success in both general farming and stock-raising, and to these pursuits has given his undivided attention, his early training fitting him for close application and scientific methods.

Mr. Roby has been twice married. His first union was to Mabel Shear, who was born on the 6th of September, 1876, and whose death occurred on the 4th of May, 1903. To this union three children were born: Ralph, whose birth occurred March 31, 1893; Warren, who was born September 28, 1896; and Lelah, born November 11, 1899. His second union was to Mrs. Belle Gibson, the widow of Jerry Gibson, a native of Canada. Mrs. Belle Roby before her first marriage was a Miss Dixon, a daughter of George and Sarah Ann (Tedder) Dixon, both natives of Canada. The father was born in the province of Ontario, where he attended school and grew up, following the occupation of farming. He died in 1890. To them were born eleven children, in the following order of birth: John Nelson; Hannah Margaret, deceased; Isabelle, the wife of Alonzo L. Roby, our subject; Mary Tedder; George Warner; Bertha Florence Elizabeth; Franklin James Alfred, deceased; Irene Lillian Gertrude; and three others who died in early life. Mrs. Roby removed to the United States from Canada in 1901 with her first husband, Mr. Gibson.

In politics Mr. Roby gives his support to the republican party and has done much active service in promoting its progress and influence. In religious faith both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church of Altona, Mrs. Roby holding membership also in the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Roby belongs to Lodge No. 330, A. F. & A. M., and is at present worshipful master of this organization. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is the treasurer of this order, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of Altona. He is a man of strong character, whose natural ability makes him a worthy representative in any community and he has won for himself a creditable place among Walnut Grove township's leading citizens.

FRANK N. GAY.

Frank N. Gay, who since 1869 has been connected with the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Galesburg, at which time he assumed the office of assistant cashier, was born in Henderson, this county, June 20, 1845, his parents being Joseph and Maria Antoinette (Rhodes) Gay, both of whom were natives of Vermont. The father came west in 1838 and settled in Log City, Knox county, where he was employed in getting out timber for the old Galesburg House. At length he went to Henderson, where he built a store, and in addition to commercial pursuits there also engaged in farming, and buying live stock of all kinds, which he sold at St. Louis. He followed general merchandising until 1860, when, with a well earned and substantial competence, he retired from business life and came to Galesburg, where his remaining days were passed. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he filled a number of township offices, discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.



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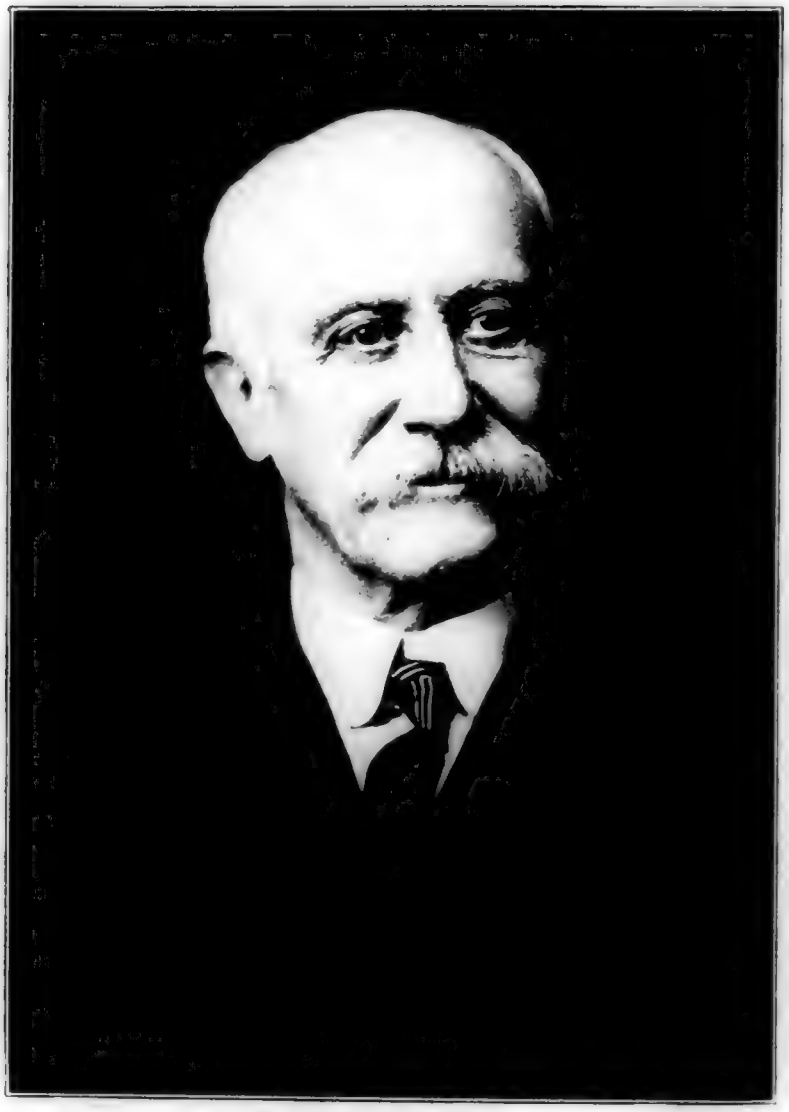
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Both he and his wife held membership in the Congregational church. Mr. Gay survived his wife for a considerable period, her death having occurred in Henderson in 1854. In their family were four children: David and Loraine, both now deceased; William M., living in Madison, Wisconsin, who was born in Log City, August 30, 1838, and said to be the first white male child born in the colony; and Frank N.

The last named pursued his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward entered the academic department of Knox College. Subsequently he went to Ellington, Connecticut, where he was a pupil in the Hall school, and following his return to Knox county began clerking in a store in Henderson. He afterward spent three or four years as a salesman in Reid's dry goods store in Galesburg and for a year was connected with the house of O. T. Johnson. He afterwards was salesman in the clothing store of Mr. Arnold for two years and subsequently spent a few years in the employ of E. F. Thomas, to whom he returned after the suspension of Mitchell & Rhykerd. After the death of Mr. Thomas he was with J. B. Colton, the successor of Mr. Thomas, and for six years was upon the road as traveling salesman in the boot and shoe trade. In 1889 he entered the Farmers & Mechanics Bank as assistant cashier, which position he still holds, and he is furthermore connected with the financial interests of Galesburg as a stockholder in the First National Bank. He is now well known as a representative of the banking interests of this city and county, and his ability in this field is attested by his long connection with the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, covering a period of more than twenty-two years.

On the 25th of June, 1872, Mr. Gay was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dellgratia Clark, a daughter of the Rev. William D. and Mary Clark, of Quincy, Illinois. Two children were born of this marriage but the elder, Frank Nelson, is now deceased. The daughter, Loraine, is the wife of George T. McCandless, who is cashier of a bank in Anson, Kansas, and they have two children, Frank Gay and George McCandless. Mr. and Mrs. Gay are members of the Central Congregational church society, and in his political views he is a republican. They have a large circle of warm friends in Galesburg and Mr. Gay has for many years been identified with the business interests of this city, whereby he has gained a wide acquaintance, while his business ability and sterling personal worth have won for him the warm regard, good-will and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He has not sought to figure prominently in public life, but has been content to do the duty nearest at hand day after day, and it is such citizens who constitute the real source of strength and stability in a community.

CLAUS EMIL QUICK.

A large percent of the citizens of Knox county claim Sweden as the land of their nativity or that of their forefathers, and through the exercise of the sturdy qualities peculiar to their race combined with the more progressive spirit of the new world, are meeting with substantial success in the various avenues of labor in which they engage. In this class is numbered Claus Emil Quick, who was born in Smalands, Jonköping län, Sweden, on the 24th of June, 1859,

a son of Carl Johann Quick, also a native of that country, his birth occurring April 9, 1823. The father, who was a son of Johan Johanson, followed the occupation of farming as a life work and also served for a time in the Swedish army. At an early age he married Fredericka Anderson, a daughter of A. Anderson, and in 1900 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Of their family of nine children one daughter is now deceased. In 1875 four of their sons came to this country, locating in Altona, Illinois, where they worked as farm hands until 1886. The six succeeding years were passed in farm labor in Lynn township and then they moved to Walnut Grove township and rented land, where Claus Emil Quick has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1877 the father and remaining members of the family also came to the United States, and here the father passed away on the 19th of April, 1910. The mother who still survives him at the age of eighty-four years, makes her home in Knoxville.

Claus Emil Quick was a pupil in the schools of his native town until twelve years of age, when he put aside his text-books to learn the tailor's trade. Two years later, however, not finding that field of labor congenial, he took up farming, to which occupation he has devoted his attention continuously throughout the intervening years. That these years have brought substantial success is due to the fact that Mr. Quick has ever made wise use of his opportunities and in the conduct of his affairs has manifested industry, perseverance and thrift, characteristic elements of the Swedish race. He has never been afraid of hard work but has labored untiringly in the prosecution of agricultural pursuits and as a result is today numbered among the enterprising and progressive farmers of his locality.

It was on the 6th of March, 1886, that Mr. Quick was united in marriage to Miss Helga Mathilda Amenoff, who was born in Aspey, Linköping län, Sweden, on the 17th of March, 1865. Her father, John Amenoff, was born in Sweden on the 29th of April, 1837, and is a son of Theodore Amenoff. The latter, a representative of a well known family of Sweden, was a merchant and official of that country, where he passed away on the 6th of August, 1871. He had married Sophia Ohnstadt, who was born in Sweden in 1810, and the only son born unto this union was John Amenoff, who in 1874 came with his family to the United States. He located upon a farm northeast of Altona, in Knox county, Illinois, and for twenty years was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits upon that place. At the expiration of that period his accumulations made it possible for him to withdraw from active work and in 1906 he took up his residence in Altona, where he is now living retired. Ere leaving his native country he had been married, in 1861, to Miss Johanna Luisa Carlson, who was born on the 22d of October, 1835, a daughter of Carl and Adela Carlson, both now deceased. The father, a farmer by occupation, passed away in 1849 at the age of fifty years and the mother's death occurred in 1889 when she had reached the ripe old age of eighty years. Of their family of six children five still continue their residence in Sweden. Mrs. Quick was one of six children born unto John and Johanna Amenoff, and she now has one living brother, Alex, of Galva, Illinois. On December 15, 1911, Mrs. Johanna Luisa Amenoff, the mother of Mrs. Quick, passed away and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Altona. She was a lady of rare qualities and refinement and not only greatly

beloved by her immediate family but venerated by a host of devoted friends. By her marriage to Mr. Quick Helga Mathilda Amenoff has become the mother of three children. The eldest, Ida Charlotte, was born on the 29th of July, 1887, and is now the wife of Ora Krumstadt, a resident of Galva. The second daughter, Minnie Olivia, born July 5, 1889, after her graduation from high school pursued a course of study at Geneseo school, and also at Valparaiso, Indiana, and is now successfully engaged in teaching school. Edward Theo, born October 1, 1891, is still at home.

The religious belief of Mr. Quick is indicated by his membership in the Swedish Lutheran church of Altona, and in fraternal relations he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Since becoming a naturalized American citizen he has given stalwart support to the republican party and for fifteen years has held public office, in the capacity of school director and also as road master. He has ever proved a most popular official and a valued, public-spirited citizen for his interests are thoroughly identified with those of his adopted country, for whose laws and institutions he has the highest regard.

J. ALEXANDER FINLEY.

J. Alexander Finley, a resident of Knox county since he was four years of age, is a progressive and thoroughly modern man believing in the value of higher education both for its practical value as the shortest means of preparing adequately for a business or professional career and also for its purely aesthetic value, since education is the necessary basis for all broader culture and fuller enjoyment of the things worth while in life. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, March 26, 1839, his parents being Joseph and Jane (Ferris) Finley, the former a native of Highland county, Ohio, and the latter of West Virginia. The father, who followed agricultural pursuits with much success on his farm in Ohio, came to Illinois, in 1838, and purchased a quarter section of land. In 1843 he removed his family to his farm situated in Ontario township and became a resident of the county remaining here until his death in 1865. He was a prosperous farmer and at his death left a tract comprising five hundred acres of well improved farmland to be divided among his heirs. He was twice married, his first wife dying when J. Alexander Finley was aged two years, and his second marriage occurring in 1843, the year of his removal to Knox county. There were four children in the family, of whom the subject of this review was the third in order of birth. Mr. Finley was a supporter of republican policies and a loyal member of the Presbyterian church.

J. Alexander Finley had no educational advantages beyond the district schools of Ontario township, but what he was denied in his childhood he made up in later years and through his wide reading and careful observation gained a fund of information concerning the most varied topics, on which he discourses with much fluency and native charm. At the age of twenty-two years he interrupted his labors in the fields, where he had worked since old enough to assist his father, and enlisted in the army with Company D, First Regular Illinois Cavalry, on April 23, 1861, after Fort Sumter was fired upon. His company

was mustered in July 15, 1861, and he was taken prisoner at Lexington, Missouri, and paroled, being mustered out July 14, 1862. He operated a farm for forty-one years, meeting with unusual success in raising crops and in his more specialized undertaking, the breeding of Clydesdale horses. He is the owner of four hundred acres of very valuable land which he cultivated until 1904, when he retired to Oneida and has lived there ever since.

On November 6, 1868, the marriage of Mr. Finley and Miss Mary E. Cox occurred. She was born in Somerton, England, and her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Cox were natives of England, who came to America in 1853 and settled on a farm in the county. They are both deceased, the father's death having occurred in 1904, and the mother's some years earlier. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Finley: Gertrude, the wife of W. L. Allen, a retired farmer, who resides in Oneida; George, who attended Knox College and lives at home; J. Orton, who attended the State University of Illinois and now operates a farm, and is married and has two daughters; Dr. Clyde A. Finley, who is married and practices as a physician at Galesburg, having received his professional training at Bellevue College, New York; and Louise B., who is a graduate of Knox College, and now teaching school in Eureka, Utah.

Mr. Finley is a republican in his political affiliations and with his family holds membership in the Congregational church of Oneida. Possessed of a keen sense of duty, he has devoted himself throughout his life to the interests of his family providing his children with every opportunity that lay within his reach in order to make of them exemplary men and women, such as we need in larger numbers in every state in the land.

JAMES COOK.

James Cook, now deceased, was one of the prosperous agriculturists and extensive landowners of Knox county and his business record may well serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished when energy and determination lead the way. He was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, October 22, 1816, and his life record covered the intervening years to February 12, 1887, when he passed away. His parents were Robert and Janet (Lockie) Cook, who spent their entire lives in the land of hills and heather, where the father devoted his attention to farming. In their family were the following children: Jane, Agnes, Margaret, William, Janet, Mary, James, Elizabeth and Robert.

James Cook spent his youthful days in his native land and assisted his father on the home farm until 1836, when at the age of twenty years he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the new world. He possessed a young man's ambition to make the most of life and believed that better opportunities would be offered him in the United States. He first made his way to Buffalo, New York, and thence to Canada, where he continued for a time. He afterward went to Ross county, Ohio, settling near Chillicothe, and for six years was engaged as a drover, driving cattle to New York and Philadelphia. The 1st of July, 1845, witnessed his arrival in Knox county, where he soon completed



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MR. AND MRS. JAMES COOK

arrangements for the purchase of a farm near Rochester, becoming the owner of one hundred and twenty acres. After two years he sold that property and purchased eighty acres on section 16, Copley township, to which he added from time to time as his financial resources permitted until he became the owner of eight hundred acres of valuable Illinois farm land, all of which was in his possession at the time of his death. His last ten years were spent in honorable retirement from labor in the enjoyment of a rest which he truly earned and richly deserved.

On the 3d of March, 1853, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Stein, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Carr) Stein, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Her father, who was born near that city, devoted his life to farming and died in 1829. His wife was also born in the vicinity of Edinburgh and died in May, 1867, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of eight children: William, Mary, Isabelle, Janet and Margaret, all now deceased; Agnes, now Mrs. Cook; and John and Andrew, deceased. Of this family Agnes, the sixth in order of birth, became the wife of James Cook. She was born near Edinburgh, May 28, 1823, and was educated in her native country. She came to the new world to visit her sister who was living at Knoxville, and during her visit became acquainted with Mr. Cook, who sought her hand in marriage. She is now living with her daughter, Janet Cook, at No. 960 North Cherry street in Galesburg. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children. Isabelle, the eldest, is the wife of Nathan A. Milroy, of Copley township, and they have six children: Mary, the wife of Martin Gibbs, living in Victoria township; William; Samuel, living at home; Edna, the wife of Glenn Gibbs, of Victoria township; Archie and James Milroy, both at home. William, the second member of the Cook family, is living on North Cherry street in Galesburg. His wife died in October, 1888, and he subsequently married Miss Helen Stephenson and they had one child, Marion, deceased. Janet, the third of the family, is living with her mother. Margaret is the wife of Alexander Wylie, of Vinton, Iowa, and their children are: Mabel, James C., Jean, Agnes, Margaret, Effie and Isabelle. Mary A. became the wife of Houston Tait but both are now deceased. They had three children: Agnes, the wife of Louis Jarnagin, of Victoria township; Dwight Cook, living in Cascade, Montana; and Jennie Tait, whose home is in Copley township, this county. Agnes, the sixth member of the Cook family, is the wife of George M. Huston, of Miami, Florida, and their children are: Margaret, now deceased; Agnes; Georgine; and George. Elizabeth, the youngest member of the Cook family, died in infancy. Mrs. Cook now has four great grandchildren: Dale and Dean, sons of Martin Gibbs; and Helen and May Louise Tait.

The death of James Cook occurred February 12, 1887, when he was in his seventy-first year. After taking out naturalization papers, he became a supporter of the republican party and remained loyal to its interests. He served as school trustee and as road commissoner, yet was never a politician in the sense of the office seeker. He was always however, mindful of his public duty and was faithful to every trust reposed in him. His widow remains a consistent and loyal member of the Presbyterian church to which Mr. Cook long belonged and in which he served as trustee. His was a well spent, useful life and at all times and in all relations his fellow townsmen found him an honor-

able man who held to high ideals and therefore commanded the respect and esteem of those who knew him. While more than a quarter of a century has passed since he was called from this life, he is yet remembered by many of the old settlers of the county who had for him warm esteem and the admiration which is always given to a successful man whose prosperity is well won.

JAMES S. PAYNE.

James S. Payne, who is at present engaged as carrier in the rural delivery department of the United States postoffice, is residing in Altona, Knox county. His birth occurred on the 17th of March, 1865, in Harrisonville, Missouri. He was the grandson of William and Susan (Stephenson) Payne, both natives of Kentucky, and was the son of William B. Payne, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, who is at present living in Virginia, Illinois, at the age of eighty-nine years. William Payne started in life on his own account by accepting a clerical position and subsequently went to Harrisonville, Missouri, where he interested himself as partner with his former employer and engaged in the mercantile business for three years before removing to Virginia, Illinois, where he conducted a store. These various enterprises were both agreeable and profitable, and desiring to continue in the same line of business, Mr. Payne opened stores in Chandlersville and Ashland, Illinois. He was conducting these establishments at the time the new bankruptcy law became effective. This law affected his resources so badly that he lost practically all he had accumulated, and in 1898 was forced to retire. He was married to Hannah E. Allender, whose death occurred in 1895, and who was the daughter of Hiram Allender. To Mr. and Mrs. Payne eleven children were born, eight of whom are now living: John W., a resident of Kansas City; Eva, the wife of J. Chapman of Birmingham, Alabama; Richard and Wm. G., both of whom are residents of Kansas City, Missouri; Charles F., who is living in Hot Springs, Arkansas; Henrietta, who is married to D. Crum, a resident of Virginia, Illinois; Miranda, who is the wife of A. M. Thompson of Washington; and James S., the subject of this review.

After finishing his education in the common schools, James Payne attended Brown's Business College at Jacksonville, and Illinois College of Jacksonville, Illinois, from which he was graduated and prepared to enter upon a business career. His first position was in Oberlin, Kansas, where he was a clerk in the government land office for two years. Subsequently he left for Tecumseh, Nebraska, and engaged in the abstract business in Johnson county. Returning to Illinois he was employed in Virginia as a department commercial clerk for a short time previous to leaving for Beatrice, Nebraska, where he was engaged as express and baggage man for the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, now a part of the Burlington system. Again returning to Virginia he served in the capacity of deputy sheriff and ex-officio tax collector for three years and then left for Topeka, Illinois, where he purchased a drug store previous to going to Altona in 1896. Later he moved his drug store and, in 1901, entered the United States mail service as rural delivery man. At the present time he is serving in

that capacity and is also interested in western real estate and other business enterprises. In all these positions Mr. Payne has shown a true regard for the essentials and principles of business and has been an accurate and reliable employe.

Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Anna A. Buckman, who is the daughter of C. F. and Mary E. (Mauck) Buckman, and was born on the 5th of August, 1870. The parents are both living and are very active in their home duties. Mr. Buckman was a soldier in the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Payne three children have been born: Marie, who is twenty-two years of age; Cal C., who is twenty years of age; and Doris, who is fourteen years of age.

Mr. Payne gives his political support to the democratic party and, although he has never sought office, he has been very active in promoting the policies of the party he thinks will be the most effective in producing good government. Recently he was elected police magistrate but could not accept the office because of his official position in the United States postoffice. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias of Osceola, Iowa. At present he enjoys the confidence and respect of the members of his community, and both he and his wife are held in the highest regard because of their social characteristics and their sterling worth.

CHARLES H. RHODES.

For more than half a century Charles H. Rhodes has been a witness of the progress in the material and intellectual development of Knox county, having been born in Henderson, March 3, 1854. His father, William M. Rhodes, a native of Vermont, came to Illinois and settled in Henderson in the year 1851 or 52, plying his trade, that of wagon-making, which he had learned in the east. He had a shop of his own for a time and found much demand for his services in those days, when much of the transportation of farm products was done by wagon before the ramified system of local railroads was installed. He married Mary J. Brown, a native of Henderson township and a daughter of Wilson Brown who came to Knox county from Kentucky in pioneer days. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, of whom Charles H. Rhodes was the eldest. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church which lost a loyal supporter at the death of Mr. Rhodes in 1882. In his political allegiance he was a republican.

Charles H. Rhodes was educated in the village school and became self-supporting at an early age choosing farming for his calling, not only for the invigorating and varied nature of the labors which this occupation involves but also for the promising future which he foresaw. His judgment proved right as his later prosperity showed. In the choice of his home he always confined himself to the immediate vicinity of Henderson, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and six acres after some time and for twenty years devoted himself to its cultivation and development. He retired a few years ago and now rents the land from which he makes a good income. During the period of his activities

he was modern in the methods of farming which he employed, and progressive and alert in his administration of the place.

The marriage of Mr. Rhodes and Miss Frances Martin was solemnized February 18, 1880. She was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of William and Drusilla (Pope) Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, her father coming to Knox county in 1857, when he settled on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes: Harry, who is married, a farmer in Ontario township, Knox county; Helen M., the wife of Fred Smith, a farmer, who has two children; and Margaret E., the wife of Harry L. Pople, employed in a general store in Monmouth, Illinois, who has one son, Irwin R. Dale.

Mr. Rhodes votes with the republicans and has been entrusted with the responsibilities of public office a number of times, serving as constable, justice of the peace and as school trustee, holding the latter office for a considerable length of time. With his family he worships in the Christian church of Henderson, believing in the doctrine of righteousness and truth as the basis upon which every religion and philosophy must be built. He is a man of serious mind and sterling traits of character devoted to his family and his friends.

IRVING W. DAVISON.

Irving W. Davison, who resides in Henderson township, was born in Henderson, March 31, 1877, his parents being Joseph and Isabella (Kilgore) Davison, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who had been a resident of Knoxville, came to Henderson and engaged in the shoe business prior to entering upon agricultural pursuits which he carried on extensively later in life, owning four hundred and forty acres of land and raising cattle for the western market until his death, October 27, 1910.

Irving W. Davison received a common-school education and then assisted his father on the latter's farm until he started out on his own account, in 1907, on the one hundred and forty-acre tract of land he now owns and devotes to general farming. Although he has been farming independently for only four years, he has already met with a good measure of success and has shown that long years of experience are not necessarily indispensable to success if energy and determination take their place.

On October 17, 1902, Mr. Davison was married to Emma J. Nelson and to this union five children have been born, namely: Mary L., Helen C., Evelyn M., Gertrude B., and Gladys Margaret, deceased. Mrs. Davison is the daughter of Nels and Hannah Nelson, who have been residents of Knox county for many years. Nels Nelson was born in Christianstad, Sweden, October 6, 1855, and received a common-school education in his native land, where he engaged in farming until 1877, when he came to America, there he has since carried on the same pursuit. He first settled in Henry county and was employed there for several years, although he resided in Knox county during the latter part of that time. After five or six years he began farming near Henderson and Wataga and, in 1898, located upon the forty-acre farm which he had recently acquired

and upon which he now resides. In politics Mr. Nelson gives his support to the republican party and has served as road commissioner. He holds membership in the Swedish Lutheran church of Wataga, as well as Galesburg Camp, No. 667, M. W. A. On January 4, 1882, Nels Nelson was married to Mrs. Anna (Samuelson) Peterson, whose parents remained in Sweden, their native country. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson six children have been born, of whom five are now living. The eldest, Christina, is married to Gust Malcolm, an agriculturist, who resides in Ontario township and has three children. Emil, who is an agriculturist in Henderson township, is married and is the father of two children. Emma is the wife of Irving W. Davison, of this sketch. George is married and is an agriculturist in Henderson township. Minnie, the youngest, is residing at home.

Mr. Davison gives his political support to the republican party, having a firm belief that its policies are most effective in securing good government. In this, as in his other relations, he is loyal and consistent, always acting according to his interpretation of the highest citizenship.

THOMAS CRAVER.

Thomas Craver, now deceased, who resided for many years in Walnut Grove township, was born May 26, 1824, in Hanover, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Christina (Stoekel) Craver, who were Pennsylvania Germans.

Thomas Craver, who was an undertaker by trade, spent his early life on the home farm, but after his marriage in 1851 came to Lynn township, Knox county, and settled in a little log house upon the farm which he cultivated for twenty-seven years previous to removing to Altona in 1885, where he lived retired until his death.

Mr. Craver was married September 17, 1851, to Miss Rebecca Cameron, who was a daughter of Angus Cameron and was born on September 14, 1832, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. The father was a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred there in 1807, and he came to America with his brothers at the age of sixteen years. They located first in Canada but soon removed to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, with an uncle, where they remained throughout their lives. In Carbondale he followed the cabinet-maker's trade and showed a skill and ability which won him rapid promotion. He was married to Sabrina Snyder, whose birth occurred in New York state, May 31, 1812, and who passed away on the 17th of April, 1896. Mrs. Cameron was a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Snyder and a granddaughter of John and Mary Cameron, the former a shepherd boy in his youth. Mr. Cameron held membership in the Methodist church and his death occurred on September 29, 1896. To him and his wife nine children were born, six of whom are living. Mrs. Craver, the eldest, is the widow of Thomas Craver, the subject of this sketch. Duncan was born in Pennsylvania, October 3, 1834, and is at present residing with Mrs. Craver. At the age of twelve years he began assisting his father as a cabinet-maker and remained with him until 1859. In 1864 he removed to Iowa and again took up his trade, remaining in Cedar Falls for two years before removing to South Dakota. Subsequently he returned to Iowa and until 1905, when he came to

live retired with his sister, was engaged as a millwright. He was twice married, his first union being to Harriet Hoadley, of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Luther and Sophia (Sampson) Hoadley. To this union one child, Luther, was born, his death occurring when he was but one year old. Mrs. Cameron passed away in 1863, at the age of thirty years. His second marriage was to Mary M. Cockerell, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of J. Cockerell, a native of England. Her death occurred in 1905, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Cameron has never given active support to any political party. He holds membership in the Baptist church and formerly was a member of the Knights of Pythias. Angus, the next in order of birth in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Cameron, resides in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Libby is the wife of P. Gray and resides in Streator, Illinois. Anna is the widow of J. Scurry, of Carbondale. Emma is married to Charles Gray and is residing in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Craver became the parents of eleven children. Mary E., the eldest, is the wife of John S. Collinson and resides in Galva, Illinois. They are the parents of three children: Dennis, who is married and has three children; Wiley, who is married and has one child; and Cora. William V. resides in Lynn township and married Jessie McClatchey, by whom he has two children, Glenn and Thomas. John A. is also a resident of Lynn township and is married to Jessie Cochren and has one child, Ira Ross. Harriet is the wife of E. Burkhart, of Nebraska, and has two children, Jennie and Jessie. Anna is married and resides in California. She has one daughter, Stella, who married Dr. Mills. Minnie is the wife of A. A. Scott, of Altona, and Judge T., who resides in Walnut Grove township, married Emma Kermode. Four, Flora, Ira, Florence and Emma, died early in life.

Mr. Craver was a member of Altona Lodge, No. 330, A. F. & A. M., of Altona, and also belonged to the Order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Craver is a member of the Presbyterian church of Altona and is active in its Ladies Social Union Society. Industry and persistency were the salient features in his career and were potent elements in the acquirement of his success, which not only spoke in terms of material gain but also won him the regard and high esteem of his fellowmen.

N. B. IVES, Sr.

N. B. Ives, Sr., who is now living retired, owns a fine farm of two hundred and thirty-eight acres on section 7, Victoria township, where for many years he successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is one of the four children born of the marriage of Joshua and Katherine (Wilber) Ives, his birth occurring in Otsego county, New York, on the 9th of November, 1833. The parents passed their entire lives in Otsego county, the mother's death occurring at the age of twenty-three, when our subject was a child of two years, but the father lived to attain the venerable age of seventy-nine. They were members of the Lutheran church, while his political support Joshua Ives always accorded the republican party.



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MR. AND MRS. N. B. IVES, SR.

The agricultural training of N. B. Ives was received under the supervision of his father on the old homestead in Otsego county, while pursuing his education in the district schools. He continued to follow farming in his native state until he was twenty-three years of age, when he decided that the west afforded better opportunities and greater advantages to the young man, so in 1856 he came to Illinois. Upon his arrival in Knox county he located in Victoria township and for two years thereafter worked as a farm hand by the month. At the end of that time he bought the place he now owns, which is located a mile northeast of Victoria. This was the property of the Force boys and was unimproved with the exception of forty acres. Mr. Ives was an enterprising, industrious young man, however, and had no hesitancy in undertaking the arduous task of placing the entire tract under cultivation. He was young, strong and full of ambition, and the thought of owning a farm proved an incentive to yet greater effort and the last forty acres of his land he broke entirely unassisted. Naturally he encountered the disappointment and discouragements common to pioneer life, but he never lost hope, possessing absolute confidence in ultimately attaining success. The operation of his farm was always given his personal supervision, the greater part of the work being done by him alone during the early years. His fields were devoted to the raising of such cereals as were best adapted to the soil, and under his capable direction annually yielded harvests that fully compensated for the labor expended in their cultivation. In connection with general farming he raised cattle, hogs and, on a smaller scale, horses all of a high grade, and attained lucrative results from these undertakings. Mr. Ives was actively engaged in the operation of his farm until fifteen years ago, when he had the misfortune to suffer a stroke of paralysis, and he has ever since been an invalid. He still resides on his homestead but the land is being cultivated by his son. It is a very attractive place, and has always been a source of great pride to its owner, representing as it does the self-denial, toil and struggles of his early manhood and middle age. All of the buildings now standing on the place have been erected during the period of his occupancy, the lumber for most of them having been hauled from Galva, this state, at that time the nearest trading post. His only prolonged absence from the farm since he settled upon it was during the war. As a member of Company K, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry he went to the front, proving as efficient a soldier as a farmer. He saw much active service but was never wounded or taken prisoner and was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, with the rank of sergeant, receiving his discharge at Chicago.

On the 2d of January, 1861, Mr. Ives was united in marriage to Miss Susan Clark, who was born in Otsego county, New York, on the 20th of May, 1842. She is a daughter of William P. and Dinah (Soules) Clark. The parents were also natives of Otsego county, but they later removed to Knox county, and here the mother passed away at the age of seventy years, while the father reached the patriarchal age of eighty-seven. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ives numbers five, as follows: W. J., who is a resident of Chicago; Ola C., who married Frank M. Robinson and is living in Houston, Texas; N. B., Jr., who married Minnie Watson and is also a resident of Houston; Ulysses S., a resident of this township, who married Mabel Robinson; and Sherman, who married Miss Florence Craver, now operating his father's farm.

Ever since granted the right of franchise upon attaining his majority, Mr. Ives has given his unqualified indorsement to the principles of the republican party. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and on each succeeding election has given his support to the candidates of the party of his early choice. Being a public-spirited man, he has taken an active interest in township politics and has served as collector, school trustee, director and pathmaster, the duties of which offices he discharged in a creditable manner. Mr. Ives is one of the honored members of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years held the chaplain's chair in this organization. He is highly regarded as a citizen of his township, in the development and upbuilding of which he has taken an active and helpful interest during the fifty-five years of his residence, and is numbered among its substantial agriculturists.

SAMUEL RANKIN.

One of the substantial citizens of Knox county and for many years a farmer of progressive ideals who occupied a place in the front ranks of the representatives of his calling, is Samuel Rankin, now living on his farm in Henderson township. His birth occurred in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1844. He was a son of William and Eliza (Junk) Rankin, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch-Irish descent, born in 1800. His father, who was an active whig in politics, carried on agricultural pursuits in Pennsylvania until his death in 1877. His mother died in 1894.

During his boyhood and youth, Samuel Rankin remained with his parents in his native state, where he was educated, first in the elementary branches taught in the common schools, and then at Duffs College, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1861. This education, although much above the average advantages of the youth of his day, did not fully satisfy him and consequently he entered Madison Institute, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in order to have specialized training for a profession. At the close of the course he engaged in teaching and followed this calling for a number of years. In 1864 he went to Colorado and there spent some months in military service against the Indians. The following three years he spent at home in Pennsylvania and, in 1867, severed the last close ties that bound him to the scenes of his childhood and came to the middle west, settling in Henry county, Illinois. There he farmed for nine years on rented land and at the end of this period bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Henry county. This remained in his possession for two years, when he sold it and removed to Knox county, buying a farm in Henderson township. He carried on general farming and feeding cattle for market with much success. A few years ago he temporarily retired, turning over the management of the farm to his son, but returned to the same and is now carrying on general farming as before. He owns two hundred and seventy-four acres of land in this county and farms it all.

Mr. Rankin was twice married. His first wife was Mary D. Henderson, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Dunlap) Henderson. Her father settled in

this county in 1855 and in his manhood engaged in farming. He died in 1873 and his wife died in 1869. Mrs. Rankin passed to her future reward in the year 1886. She was the mother of five children, one of whom died in infancy. W. F., who is married and living in Cleveland, is a general agent for the Collier's Works. Mary E., the wife of Thomas Marks, resides in St. Louis. Samuel, Jr., married, is a farmer in Orange township, Knox county. Horace A., who is living in Oklahoma, is married and the father of one child.

On December 3, 1889, Mr. Rankin was married to Miss Nancy A. Pitman, his present wife, at Henderson. Her parents, Gideon and Mary J. (Champion) Pitman, were old settlers in this county, where her father was a prosperous farmer. By his second marriage Mr. Rankin is the father of one child, Ralph E., living at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankin worship in the Methodist Episcopal church of Henderson. In his political views Mr. Rankin is a republican. He has given much of his efforts and time to public service and for three terms was supervisor, for two terms assessor, and for two terms highway commissioner. Mr. Rankin is a public-spirited man actively interested in the advancement of the intellectual and social growth of his community.

NEWTON McDOWELL MILROY.

Newton McDowell Milroy, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Copley township, was born July 27, 1867, on his present homestead, his parents being Alexander and Janette (McDowell) Milroy. The father came to his present home in 1848, when a young man, and passed his entire active life upon that place until his retirement a few years before his death which occurred in Oneida on August 26, 1890, when he was sixty-nine years of age. In addition to general farming he also engaged in general stock-raising. Mrs. Milroy was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (McCornack) McDowell and was born on the 5th of January, 1830. Her death occurred in March, 1908. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four survive: John P., a resident of Oneida; Maggie, who is the wife of N. Nish of Waukee, Iowa; Jennie, who is the wife of Charles Lansberry, of Iowa; and Newton M., who is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Milroy was a member of the John Knox church in which he took an active interest, and was also very active in the republican party.

Newton M. Milroy spent his boyhood and youth attending school until eighteen years of age, and then assisted his father on the home farm until he became of age. After that he farmed independently one hundred and forty acres of land which had been left to him by his father. So successful was this undertaking that he has since been able to add one hundred and forty acres of land, which adjoin the original farm. Upon this he is spending all his energy and labor. The farm is highly improved and well equipped with all the necessary buildings and machinery to carry on modern farming. By strict attention to business and employing modern methods his farming and stock-raising has become one of the most profitable undertakings of the kind in the township.

In 1891, Mr. Milroy was married to Sarah Lavina Olmsted, whose birth occurred May 28, 1869, near Altona, and who is the only child of William H. and Lavina (Youngs) Olmsted. Mr. Olmsted was born in Delaware county, New York, and removed to Knox county with his parents in 1856, settling in Victoria, where he spent his active career in farming. However, eighteen years previous to his death which occurred in 1899, he removed to a residence near Victoria. Mrs. Olmsted, whose birth occurred in Victoria in 1841, passed away in 1908, she being the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Missmore) Youngs, natives of Ohio, the former born August 23, 1796. Her paternal grandfather, Stephen S. Olmsted was an agriculturist and cabinet-maker, and was married to Clarissa McMorris. His death occurred in 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. Milroy six children have been born: Newton L., whose birth occurred December 18, 1891; Leslie F., who was born August 18, 1893; Mary Ethelyn, born November 20, 1898; Lavina Jenette, born January 7, 1902; and Marietta Agnes and Bethea Margaret, who were born February 21, 1908, and March 22, 1911, respectively.

Mr. Milroy gives his political support to the republican party, and although he does not desire the reward of office he has served as school trustee because of his interest in the educational development of his community. Both he and his wife are church members. That Mr. Milroy is a member of a family who have long been landholders in the United States is attested by the fact that he has in his possession a deed of land title signed by President Van Buren in 1840, and also one signed by President Tyler. Mr. Milroy is a man of high morals, and it has been a feature of his life to devote much of his time to further the moral and social development of his community, and his high aims and industry have won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

ROBERT DAVISON.

Among the younger agriculturists of Henderson township Robert Davison stands out prominently as one who has worked for success along the most progressive lines. He was born in Henderson township, November 26, 1872, and is the son of Joseph and Isabella (Kilgore) Davison, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father came to America in 1853 and almost immediately settled in Knox county, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaging in the shoemaking trade in Knoxville at first and next conducting a shoe store in Henderson, in which he had some eight or nine employes at one time. He conducted this business successfully until he began his career as an agriculturist on a farm of forty acres situated west of Hendersonville. This land was the nucleus of the extensive farm of four hundred and fifty acres which he owned at the time of his death, October 27, 1910. His marriage occurred, in 1872, in Henderson township and his wife is still living, her present home being in Watertown. In politics Mr. Davison gave his support to the republican party and served as township clerk for many years. He was identified with the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 264, F. & A. M., of Henderson.

Robert Davison received his education in the common schools and the Normal school at Abingdon, Illinois. Returning home after he had completed these courses, he assisted his father on the farm until he began his independent career in 1901, on the land which is his present home. This estate of one hundred and fifty acres shows how successful he has been as an agriculturist—the land yields abundantly, the buildings are modern and the machinery adequate for cultivation according to advanced and scientific methods. In addition to general farming Mr. Davison raises cattle and hogs for the eastern markets.

On November 28, 1901, Robert Davison was united in marriage to Mary E. Windom, the daughter of William and Mary (Folger) Windom, the former a native and lifelong resident of Ohio, where for twenty years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Monroe county. The mother was also born in Ohio and was a resident of Monroe county for twenty years, before she came to Henderson, where she passed away in 1904. She was one of the eight children of Robert and Nancy (Haines) Folger, natives of New Hampshire county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Davison are the parents of one child, Joseph E., who is living at home.

In politics Mr. Davison is a member of the republican party and has served as township collector. He holds membership in the Methodist church of Henderson. In both of these relations he is loyal and honorable and his example is one which has done much to further the integrity of his fellow citizens. He has earned for himself the name of a thorough and progressive agriculturist and has done much to develop his district and to raise its standard of cultivation and stock-raising.

WILLARD B. GOFF.

Willard B. Goff, who resides on a farm of his mother's in Henderson township, is the descendant of a family which has long been connected with agricultural pursuits. His parents, James F. and Mary J. (Baxter) Goff, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio, carried on agricultural pursuits in Henderson township, Knox county. They had three children: Charles A., deceased; Willard B. Goff, who was born October 15, 1871; and Otis J., living in Galesburg. James Goff came to Knox county early in life and resided here almost continuously until his death in 1889. In 1851 he joined the great number of people going west to the California gold fields and the family still has in its possession the saddle he used when returning.

Willard B. Goff received his education in the common schools, the Abingdon Normal school and Brown's Business College in Galesburg. For the first three or four years after he had completed his education he was employed in a general store in Little York, Warren county, Illinois, and then went to Chicago and engaged in the commission business for six years. Returning to his father's farm when he gave up his Chicago business, he immediately took an active part in farming the home place and has continued it up to the present time. The farm consists of two hundred acres and is well adapted for raising cattle and hogs and also for general farming.

In February, 1903, Mr. Goff was married to Era Reynolds, the daughter of James and Mehitable (Smith) Reynolds. The father, a native of Sugar Grove, Illinois, was engaged in farming in Warren county until his death in 1889. In politics he was a prohibitionist, and in religious faith a member of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have one child, Willard Percy, born December 24, 1906.

Mr. Goff has proved his ability as an agriculturist by the success he has had in developing the farm he manages and his increasing returns show that a state of cultivation has been reached which could be attained only by careful application of scientific and progressive methods. He has been engaged in this pursuit for a comparatively few years and yet has had time to establish his reputation as one of the successful agriculturists of Henderson township.

MRS. ELIZA A. COLEMAN.

Mrs. Eliza A. Coleman, who resides on her farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on section 13 of Victoria township, was born in Stark county, Illinois, February 16, 1854. She was a daughter of Joseph Kane, who was a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, born June 9, 1812, and moved when a small boy with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared and educated. The family later came to Illinois and settled near Canton. In Fulton county, Illinois, in 1833 Mr. Kane was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Heckard, who was born near Baltimore, Maryland, July 2, 1818, and was a daughter of John Heckard, a native of that state. The parents resided in Fulton county for several years and then removed to Knox county, where they remained until December, 1858, when they repaired to Victoria township and spent the rest of their lives on the farm now owned by George Patty. The father was engaged in general farming and raised yearly a large number of hogs. He was a democrat in politics and much interested in education, serving many years as school director. He died April 13, 1895, and his wife, having preceded him by nearly fourteen years, died June 12, 1881, and they are both buried in West Jersey cemetery. In their family were thirteen children: Mary Ann, Jane, Charlotte, Samuel, John, James, Joseph, George and Miner, all of whom were born in Fulton county, Illinois; and Eliza A., William and Rosetta, who were born in Stark county; and an infant child, who was born and died in Knox county.

Eliza A. Kane was five years of age when her parents removed to Victoria township, where she was reared and educated. She was trained to the duties of the household and remained at home with her parents until her marriage, which occurred March 14, 1881. At that date she became the wife of James Coleman, who was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1830, the son of Samuel Coleman, a native of that state. James Coleman was reared under the parental roof and remained at home until 1858, when he came to Knox county, Illinois, arriving May 30. Shortly afterward he wedded Charlotte Kane, a sister of Eliza A. (Kane) Coleman. Charlotte (Kane) Coleman, who was a member of the Methodist church at West Jersey, Illinois, died at the age of thirty-nine years and is buried in West Jersey cemetery. She left



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five children, the oldest of whom, a daughter, is now deceased. After their marriage James and Eliza A. (Kane) Coleman lived on the farm on which Mrs. Coleman now resides and there Mr. Coleman was actively engaged in general farming. His business insight, energy and perseverance brought to him a goodly measure of success and Mrs. Coleman is now comfortably situated in life. They were the parents of four children. Clyde, who is a graduate of Toulon Academy and of Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts, is now a graduate student in the chemistry department of the University of Chicago. In 1910 he was a teacher in the Military Academy at Culver, Indiana. Francis J. resides at home with his mother and operates the home place. Ada and Susie I., who complete the family, are both living at home. The death of the husband and father occurred on November 20, 1904, and he is buried in West Jersey cemetery. His death was deeply regretted by his many friends and was an irreparable loss to his immediate family. He was a republican in politics, a citizen of progressive spirit, who was much interested in all that pertains to the public welfare. He gave much attention to the cause of education and served as school director throughout most of the time of his residence in Knox county. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church of West Jersey, services of which organization, Mrs. Coleman, who is a lady of many good traits of heart and mind, and whose life is in harmony with her Christian profession, also faithfully attends. She has passed much of her life in Victoria township and has a large circle of friends, in whose regard she stands very high.

WILLIAM SNIDER.

One of the substantial citizens of Abingdon and of prominent standing in his community is William Snider, whose birth occurred in Clermont county, Ohio, November 4, 1835. His parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Meyers) Snider, both died of the cholera, in 1849, leaving their son William an orphan at the age of thirteen years. Thrown wholly upon his own resources in the tender years of his youth, he cast about for a suitable occupation. Farming lay nearest at hand, and this he pursued for some little time. He then went to Goshen, where he found employment, dividing his time between farm work and, for a time, work in a cabinet-maker's shop. He continued as a farm hand in the summer and a teamster in the winter months. In 1855 and the year following he operated a threshing machine.

William Snider was married to Miss Angelina C. Harvey of Clermont county near Goshen. Two weeks after their marriage, the bridal couple set out in a wagon overland for Knox county, Illinois, where they began housekeeping and spent the winter. In the spring of the following year Mr. Snider bought a farm in Chestnut township, seven miles southeast of Abingdon. There they lived for seven years. In the spring of 1864 he returned to Abingdon and bought a home on the site where his present residence stands, living there for the following two years. He then bought what is known as the Mound farm, a tract of one hundred and eighty acres, two miles east of Abingdon, where the family lived for another period of two years. In 1868 he yearned again for

the comforts of town life, so he repurchased his former residence and property in Abingdon, living there for a brief period. The year 1869 he spent in the Rocky mountains, and on his return in the spring of 1870 purchased a one hundred and sixty-acre farm, one and one-half miles east of Abingdon, where he built a home, residing there until the spring of 1875. At this time he again repurchased and occupied his former town home. The spacious colonial house in which he is now living was built in 1884 and was the first handsome residence erected in Abingdon.

In business enterprises William Snider has always dealt on a large scale. For more than forty years he was an extensive cattle buyer and shipper, doing the greater part of the cattle shipping of this section. He was, besides, one of the most extensive stock men in Knox county, feeding, on an average, a thousand head of sheep, one hundred and fifty head of cattle and between three and four hundred head of hogs annually. As a necessary adjunct to his cattle-breeding industry he invested heavily in farm lands at various times. In 1878, he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and, in 1880, another farm of two hundred and forty acres, both in Indian Point township. These he operated with hired help for a number of years, using the produce of the same for feeding his stock. During this period he also acquired three farms in Iowa. Two of these were in Taylor county, one consisting of two hundred acres and the other of one hundred and forty acres. The third was a tract of two hundred acres in Van Buren county. In 1909, however, he disposed of the last of his farm holdings, having retained his two farms in Indian Point township up to that time.

To Mr. and Mrs. Snider no children were born. Mr. Snider has always been actively interested in politics and served on the republican county central committee for a period of about sixteen years. Beyond this honor, however, he always consistently refused to consider public preferment of any kind. Since 1864 he has been a member of the Abingdon Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F. Throughout his life Mr. Snider has met with more than the average degree of success, due to his daring enterprise and his untiring application to his duties. He thinks and acts in large units, but never to the neglect of the important details which are essential in the conduct of every business. In his own community he is highly esteemed and claims many friends, and few men of this vicinity enjoy a wider acquaintance in the adjoining counties.

CLARK ANDREW MAIN.

Clark Andrew Main, who is an agriculturist in Walnut Grove township, was born December 18, 1879, upon the farm on which he is now residing. He is the grandson of Peter and Jane (Ferguson) Main, the former having come to America with his three children after the death of his wife in Scotland. After arriving in Chicago they proceeded directly to Knox county, but subsequently went to Minnesota for a short residence before returning to this county, where his death occurred May 1, 1878, at the age of sixty-nine. Clark Main is the son of Andrew and Ellen (Moore) Main, the former having been born Decem-

ber 6, 1846, in Mothler, Ayrshire, Scotland, and the latter in Rio township, on the 13th of March, 1848. Mr. Main arrived in America when he was but seven years of age, and was in Chicago during the time of the cholera epidemic, which caused the death of his only sister. Mrs. Main was the daughter of Lyman K. and Mary S. (Woodman) Moore, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather, Holland Moore, of New York, was married to Sarah Kendall. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Moore came west early in life and located in Rio township, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits until their death, Mr. Moore passing away in 1885 at the age of seventy-one years and his wife dying the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Main were the parents of three children: J. Edwin, who is an agriculturist residing at Altona; Kate, who is married to Walter D. McMasters, a resident farmer of Walnut Grove township; and Clark A., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Main never took an active part in politics but was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church in Altona.

Clark Main's boyhood and youth were spent in a way common to the youth born and reared on the farms in the Mississippi valley. After laying aside his text-books at an early age, he took up farming upon his father's farm, and there gained his first experience in the occupation he was to follow throughout his active career. After his father's death he took full charge of the homestead, and showed his early training had given him the ability to execute the work which was entrusted to him. In addition to general farming he also engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Main was married on the 18th of January, 1905, to Kate Rhodes, whose birth occurred February 12, 1883, and who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs E. B. Rhodes. Her grandparents were Edwin R. and Sarah (Bartlett) Rhodes. E. B. Rhodes is a resident of Mason City, Iowa, and was married to Mary L. Epperson, whose death occurred in 1884, when she was twenty-one years of age. She was the daughter of William D. and Mary Jane (Westfall) Epperson, originally of Madison county, Kentucky, but who were residents of Knox county after 1836.

In politics Mr. Main gives his support to the republican party, but has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. In religious faith he is a member of the Presbyterian church of Altona, and lives in accordance with its teachings. By his devotion to his farm and by his life, which has been spent in accordance with the highest ideals of citizenship, he has won for himself the respect and esteem of all.

JOHN JUNK.

John Junk, an octogenarian living in peaceful retirement in Henderson township, Knox county, was formerly closely associated with the agricultural interests of this locality. Born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1827, he was a son of James and Elizabeth (Lincoln) Junk. On his paternal side he was of German descent, his grandfather having been born in Germany and

settled in New Jersey on coming to this country, in the middle of the eighteenth century. From there he went to Pennsylvania, in 1765, where he engaged in farming on a large scale, owning over two hundred acres of land. There his son James, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. On coming of age James Junk engaged in agriculture, the calling which he followed throughout his life. His death occurred in 1877. Mrs. Junk, the mother of John, was a relative of Abraham Lincoln.

In the days when John Junk was a boy, the advantages of schooling were meager indeed, he was, however, given the best education that the limited opportunities of his remote rural locality afforded, which was at that time a subscription or private school presided over by a curiously interesting Irish schoolmaster. When grown to manhood John Junk learned the carpenter and millwright trades. He came west and settled in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1855. There he was about to enter upon a business career with G. W. Brown, who had a corn-planter factory, but he had no sooner begun his new work than he was given a contract from ex-Governor McMurtry to work on the new buildings which he was erecting on his farm. Next he built a schoolhouse and thereafter other contracts followed, so that he never lacked employment in carpentering. He worked as an artisan three or four years when his wife, disliking his long absences from home since his work often took him to distant parts of the county, prevailed upon him to settle on a farm and cultivate the soil. Accordingly he commenced farming. In 1865, he bought the farm in Henderson township which he still owns but which his son is managing for him. It is a very fine tract of land comprising four hundred and thirty acres. His son is continuing the work in which he was so successful, that is, general farming and stock-raising. He also made a specialty of breeding shorthorn cattle, for which he won a considerable reputation.

On November 28, 1855, John Junk was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Robertson, a daughter of Alexander and Narcissa (Ferguson) Robertson, pioneers of Knox county, who settled here in 1828 when her father purchased a farm. Mr. and Mrs. John Junk are the parents of one child, Alexander, who lives at home and operates his father's farm. Mr. Junk gives his political sympathies to the democratic party. He has at different times served as supervisor, assessor, road commissioner and as town clerk. Now, within sight of the fields that have grown very dear to him through the passing years, Mr. Junk is living in comfort, looking back upon his life with the calm serenity of one who has performed his duty well.

DAVID WOOLSEY.

Like a patriarch of old, David Woolsey, who is in his eighty-fourth year, presides at the head of a family of eight children and thirty-three grandchildren, but unlike his forefathers of Biblical days he governs them only in spirit and by the noble example of his own life. David Woolsey's residence in Knox county covers a period of sixty-three years, and for the past forty-six years he has lived on his present farm of three hundred acres on section 13 in Haw Creek



Daniel Woolsey

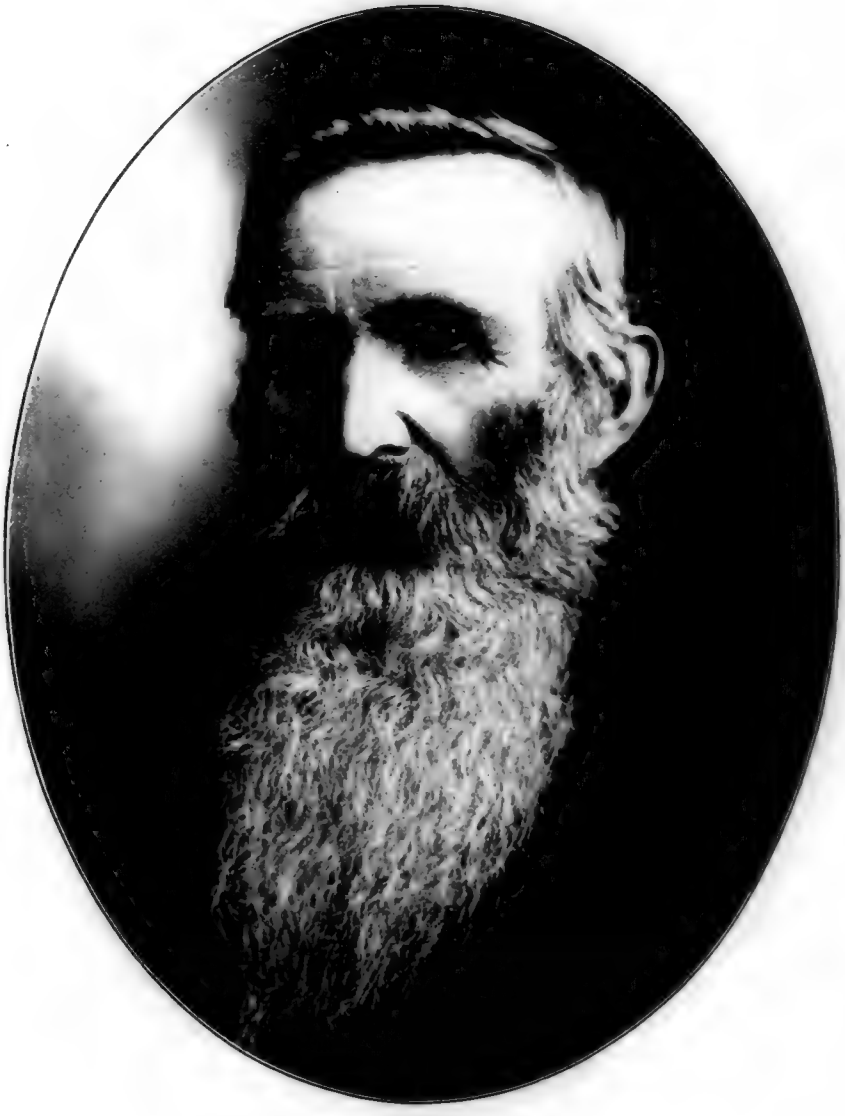
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David Woolsey

township. His grandfather, William Woolsey, remained a resident of his native state, New York, until middle life, when he removed his family to Sandusky Plains, Ohio, where he lived until his death at the age of about eighty years, his wife departing this life at an earlier date. His father, Hezekiah Woolsey, was born and brought up in Ulster county, New York, and was there married to Miss Hannah Cutler, likewise a native of Ulster county, where her father, David Cutler, was born. During Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Woolsey's residence in Ulster county, New York, two children came to gladden their home, a son named William, who died in Pennsylvania at the age of eight years, and David Woolsey, born January 3, 1828. The family then removed to Pennsylvania, following Mrs. Woolsey's father thither, and lived there a year during which time their daughter Elizabeth was born. She is the wife of Daniel McHenry of the state of Washington and has five children. At the end of their year's residence in Pennsylvania the family left that state for Sandusky Plains, Ohio, where the parents remained until their death. There the following children were born: Sarah Jane, deceased, the wife of Stephen Longnell; Martha, deceased, the wife of William Talent; Mary, deceased; Walter, deceased, a former resident of Knox county, married to a Miss Leighbarger; Isaac, deceased, also a former resident of Knox county, living at Gilson; Silas residing in the state of Washington; and two children, a girl and a boy, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Woolsey were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the former dying in Ohio at the age of sixty years and the latter in Knox county, Illinois, at the age of fifty-six years.

David Woolsey obtained his education in Ohio and when twenty years of age came to Knox county, Illinois, having a capital of ninety dollars on which to make his start in life. After living here five years he returned to Ohio with a team, in order to bring his widowed mother to live with him in Knox county. Soon after this he was married and settled on a farm which he rented in Maquon township, continuing in the cultivation of this land and in performing job contracts for his neighbors for ten years, removing thereafter to a farm which he rented in Haw Creek township. In the spring of 1865 he bought with the money he had laboriously saved up to this time the farm on which he now lives retired, and which he bought of Jacob Wolf. He moved onto the new place on April 5th, at which time the house was not yet completed nor a single fence was up. Undaunted in his determination not to lose the opportunity of the first year's harvest he set about the task of doing his spring sowing while attempting to finish his home, to build the necessary farm buildings and to put up the fences. He was successful in this ambitious undertaking and when the summer crops were gathered, was richly rewarded with an abundant yield, being obliged to hire help for only five days during that time. He devoted himself to general cultivation of the soil and to stock-raising for shipment and from time to time added to his holdings by further purchases until he became the owner of more than a section of land. This he has since largely divided among his children keeping the title to three hundred acres of land and residing there while it is being operated by several of his sons. He was likewise a stockholder in the Maquon National Bank but has transferred his bank stock to his wife, who is now the owner of it.

Mr. David Woolsey was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Frye, a native of Ohio, who died in Maquon township at the age of thirty-five years. To this marriage were born three children, Leta, William and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Woolsey was again married, in 1856, his second union being with Miss Mildred Logan, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Alexander Logan. Of this union there were born ten children, five of whom are living. They are: Alva, residing in Haw Creek township, who is married to Flora Hall and has four children, Myrtle, Mabel, and twins, Carter and Chester; Lenora, the widow of William Chase, who resides in Haw Creek township and has four living children, Nina, Doris, Wayne and Paul; Julia, the wife of Milton Sherman, residing in Oklahoma, who has six children, Harold, Everett, Clyde, Mildred, Carl and Mabel; Charles, operating his father's farm, who is married to Bell Phillips and has three children, Lloyd, Percy and Opal; and Clyde, sharing the management of the homestead farm with his brother Charles, who is married to Lulu Phillips and has two children, Mabel and Ethel. The deceased children are: Alonza, who died when two years of age; Arzella, who passed away in January, 1912, and was the wife of Frank Nelson, residing in Elba township, leaving five children, Floyd, Blanche, Warren, Russell and Selma; Louisa, who died at the age of seven months; William, who was married to Nora Taylor, and had two sons, Harley and Taylor; and Deborah, who died at the age of twenty years.

Mr. and Mrs. David Woolsey belong to the United Brethren church. Fraternally Mr. Woolsey is connected with the Odd Fellows, of Maquon. Since the origin of the republican party he has been one of their loyal followers, supporting their men and measures and the principles for which they stand, but he has always declined the honor of public office, knowing that his time belonged to his family and to the perplexing problems involved in the management of a large estate. This single-minded devotion to his duties and to the goal which he set himself at the outset of his career has been richly rewarded, so that he is now numbered among the substantial men of Knox county who have built their fortune by arduous labor, keen judgment and careful management.

CHARLES E. WEECH.

Charles E. Weech, who is a farmer residing in Walnut Grove township, was born in Knox county, on the 13th of June, 1869. He is a son of Joseph S. and Nancy E. (Cox) Weech, the former a native of Somersetshire, England, and the latter of Knoxville, Illinois. The father was a son of Joseph and Martha (White) Weech, the former of whom died in 1871, at the age of fifty-seven years. Joseph Weech left England with his wife and ten children, in 1859, and at once settled in Oneida, Illinois. Later he purchased the present Weech homestead and until the end of his active career engaged in farming. Mrs. Weech's parents were also natives of England; her death occurred in 1892, at the age of seventy-seven years. The great-grandfather of our subject, Stephen Weech, was also an agriculturist and his death occurred in 1846, at the age of eighty-five years, his wife passing away at the age of eighty-seven.

Joseph S. Weech, the father of our subject, was born January 16, 1842, and came with his parents to the new world in 1859. Here he engaged in farming at home until he was twenty-four years of age but after his marriage, at that time, he purchased a small farm of forty acres in Walnut Grove township, which he cultivated for three years before disposing of it and purchasing the property upon which the homestead now stands. At this time the place comprised eighty acres and was the property of a brother before Joseph S. Weech acquired title thereto. Since 1901 he has been living retired. He was married to Nancy E. Cox, whose birth occurred in Knoxville and who is sixty-seven years of age. Her parents, David and Hannah (Wooley) Cox, are among the oldest settlers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Weech ten children were born: Charles, the subject of this sketch; Rosa, residing at home; Alice, the wife of E. Fudge; Ida May, who is married to Amos Beard, of Jefferson county, Illinois; Joseph, who is wedded to Emma Fuchs and is residing in Walnut Grove township; Martha, who is living at home; Nora, who is the wife of Arthur Reece, of Walnut Grove township; Arthur, who married Mabel White and is a resident of Idaho; Winnie, who is the wife of Enos Devore, and is residing in Cass county, Iowa; and Etta, living at home. Joseph S. Weech is a member of the Methodist church of Oneida, which he has supported by his liberal donations both at the time of the erection of its new building and annually toward its current expenses and he has held the office of township road commissioner for several terms.

As a boy Charles E. Weech left school when but twelve years of age and began working on his father's farm, on which he continued until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he farmed on the Joseph Weech property for six years and then, in 1895, removed to his present home, where he has engaged in general farming and stock-raising ever since. His success in this undertaking is due to the untiring energy and persistent labor which he has displayed in cultivating the property. His farm comprises eighty acres in Knox county, and he also owns two hundred and forty acres in Canada.

On the 12th of December, 1889, Charles E. Weech was married to Miss Anna May Davey, a daughter of Edwin Procter and Emily H. (Wagner) Davey, the former a native of Somerset, Somersetshire, England, born March 8, 1828, and the latter of Norwich, New York state. Mrs. Charles E. Weech was born on the 30th of September, 1870, in Walnut Grove township. Her father came to America as a young man and located at once in Knox county, where he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, dying at Oneida when seventy years of age. Mrs. Davey, whose birth occurred June 11, 1844, a daughter of J. H. and Amanda (Walworth) Wagner, the family being of German descent, passed away August 22, 1899, when fifty-five years of age. Her great-grandfather, Wagner, served in the Mexican war and Thomas Davey, her grandfather on the paternal side, was a native of England, as was his father, Samuel Davey. Mrs. Charles E. Weech was one of four children, the others being: Nellie, the wife of J. Sheffield, of Campbell, Nebraska; Emma, who is married to George Sloan, a resident of North Dakota; and George Thomas, of Yates City. To Mr. and Mrs. Weech seven children have been born: Ethel, who died at the age of five years; Eva Adelia, who is nineteen years of age and is teaching school; and Florence, Charles Edward, Hazel Leonora, Clarence Davey

and Fern Martha, who are seventeen, fifteen, twelve, eight and six years of age, respectively, and are all residing at home.

Mr. Weech gives his political support to the republican party and has served as school director for twenty-two years. He holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America of Oneida. He is a lifelong resident of Knox county and because of his success in his agricultural pursuits he has become one of its well known and much respected citizens.

WILLIAM MAIN.

William Main, who is now living retired in Altona, has been closely identified with the agricultural development of Knox county. He is one of the sturdy and thrifty natives of Scotland whose natural characteristics so well fitted them to achieve successful careers in the west, and although his life record is not marked by exciting events, there is in his history much that is worthy of contemplation and of emulation, for he has ever been loyal to duty, discharging faithfully the tasks that come daily to his hand. He was born May 12, 1844, in Blackhill on the banks of the Ayr river in Ayrshire, Scotland, and is the son of Peter and Jane (Ferguson) Main and grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (McKuan) Main, agriculturists who originally come from the Scotch Highlands. The father, whose birth occurred in Galloway, Scotland, in 1809, came to the United States in 1855, going directly to Chicago, where occurred the death of one of his daughters who had contracted cholera. After a brief stay in that city he removed to Millers Station and subsequently settled in Oneida, where he worked by the month until 1857. In that year he removed to Minnesota, but in the fall of 1857 returned to Oneida, and for the next eight years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Copley township. In this he met with a good measure of success but retired to the home of his son, where on May 1, 1878, his death occurred. His wife died in Scotland in 1848 at the age of twenty-eight years. Of his family of three children William Main, the subject of this sketch, is the only surviving member. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and lived in accordance with its teachings.

William Main spent his early years attending the common schools until he reached the age of twelve years. At that time he began active labor and did a man's work on a farm, hiring out for board and clothes. Subsequently, as he became more proficient, he earned ten dollars a month, and after working for two years, he enlisted in Ontario township, in 1862, at the age of eighteen years, in Company I, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, under the command of Captain F. C. Smith. Mr. Main has a wonderful war record and served in the Western army under Sherman and Gordon Granger for three years, and later under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. He participated in the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta but was never wounded and, more remarkable yet, never attended sick call. He accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea, in which the hardships incident to fighting were even more bearable than those caused by the swamps to be passed. On the 6th of March, 1865, he was mustered out, marching through Washington in the grand review. He imme-

diately returned home and hired out on a farm until, in partnership with his brother, he rented land and began farming independently for two years, at the end of which period they were able to purchase a tract of their own. Since that time his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits until his retirement in 1909, when he removed to Altona. After 1873 he purchased the farm which his son now occupies, and devoted over thirty-five years to its cultivation. In this undertaking he displayed many of the characteristics of the Scotch,—thrift, perseverance and energy. He has always been recognized as one of the leading business men of his community, and his ability as such has been clearly seen in his service as director of the Altona Bank.

In 1873 Mr. Main was married to Anna Andrews, whose birth occurred March 15, 1849, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and who was a daughter of Hugh and Margaret (Wilson) Andrews. The former passed away in 1878 at the age of sixty-one years, and the latter, who was the daughter of John and Anna Wilson, died in 1892 at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Andrews came to Knox county in 1855 and resided on a farm which was situated in Ontario and Walnut Grove townships during the remainder of his life. Mrs. Main was one of five children born to her parents, the others being: John Andrews, a stock buyer of Altona; Thomas Andrews, an agriculturist; Grace, who is the wife of Thomas Hobbs, a farmer; and Mary, who died in 1880 at the age of twenty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Main three children have been born: Thomas P., who is residing on the old homestead and is married to Patience Jarman and has one child, Clara; May, who is the wife of J. E. Hubble of Philadelphia, and has two children, Mary and John; and Jennie S., who became the wife of A. Johnson of Galesburg and has three children, Erwin, Helen and Robert.

Mr. Main has always enjoyed excellent health and is a remarkably young-looking man. He gives his political support to the republican party. He has served as road commissioner for many years and has also been an active member of the school board. Both Mr. and Mrs. Main hold membership in the Presbyterian church and she is active in the Ladies' Social Union and the Missionary Society of that church and also holds membership in the county kindergarten board. Throughout their community Mr. and Mrs. Main are held in high esteem and regard by all who know them and are numbered among Altona's most representative and worthy citizens.

JOHN EMERY McMASTER.

John Emery McMaster, who owns and operates a farm in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, was born in that township on the 6th of August, 1873, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. John McMaster of Altona, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

John E. McMaster spent his early days at home attending school and assisting his father on the farm, but in 1898 he started upon his independent career and on September 8 of that year was engaged as fireman by the Chicago & North Western Railway and subsequently in 1903 passed the examinations qualifying him to act as engineer on that railroad, he being one of the five that passed their tests

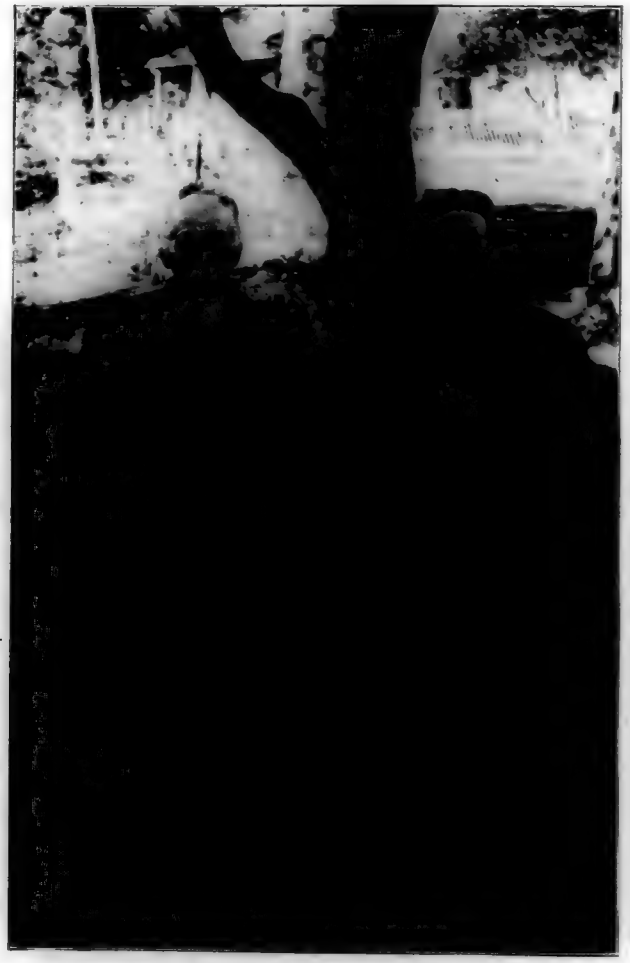
with credits of one hundred per cent, chosen out of two hundred and fifty applicants. During the next three years he was thus employed but at the end of that time he entered upon agricultural pursuits and for the past five years has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, meeting with the success which his persistency, industry and progressiveness merit.

On April 20, 1903, Mr. McMaster was married to Miss Minerva Locke, whose birth occurred August 17, 1879, in Jewell county, Kansas, and who is a daughter of Clinton and Nettie (Clark) Locke, the former a native of Davis county, Iowa, where he was born in 1851. He was a son of John and Mary (Miller) Locke, the former coming to America when he was twelve years of age and settling near Nashville, Tennessee. Later he removed to North Carolina and his death occurred when he was ninety years of age. Mrs. Locke died in 1898, at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Clinton Locke was born March 6, 1855, in Sacramento, California, her parents being Frank and Catherine (Vanderford) Clark, the former having been engaged in the mercantile business. The Clark family settled in California in 1852 but later removed to Iowa, where the father died January 17, 1866, at the age of forty-four years, the mother still residing in Swan, Marion county. When Mr. Clark crossed the plains from Red Rock, Iowa, he was one of a family of fifteen, who were making the journey. It took them five months to reach the coast and the entire trip was fraught with many dangers, the Indians met en route being particularly hostile. To Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Locke four children were born, namely: Floyd, a resident of Clinton, Iowa; John, who is living in Reno, Nevada; Mrs. Minerva McMaster; and Rea, of Rock Island. After finishing school Mrs. McMaster was employed in a clerical position until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. McMaster two children have been born: Lola Mae, who is seven years of age; and Bequerth, who is five years of age.

In politics Mr. McMaster is a republican although he has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of office. He holds membership in Lodge No. 330, A. F. & A. M., of Altona, Illinois, and both he and his wife belong to the Baptist church of Boone, Iowa. Mr. McMaster has always been a resident of the county and has given practically his whole attention to farming, today being recognized as one of Walnut Grove township's progressive and able agriculturists.

ELIAS C. CALL.

Elias C. Call, who is now living retired in Altona, Knox county, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, on the 22d of June, 1835, his parents being Osman and Olive (Clark) Call. His grandfather, Isaiah Call, was the first member of the family to leave his native state and locate in this county. He came here at the time the Mormons had extensive settlements in this locality. After settling in Walnut Grove township he devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and the brickmaking trade, he being the first brickmaker in this county. Osman Call was born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1808, and followed the brickmaker's trade until he removed to Illinois in January, 1855, and settled in Knox county.



MR. AND MRS. ELIAS C. CALL

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Later in life he became an authority on arithmetic and was the author of a well known text-book on that subject. Mrs. Call was a daughter of J. Clark, a native of England, and her death occurred in Altona in 1895, at the age of eighty-five years and six months. Of this union three children survive: Elias, the subject of this review; Roenna Seymore, who is residing in Indianapolis, Indiana; and Loyal, who is living in California and who served in the Civil war.

Elias C. Call received his early education in the common schools, after which he accepted employment by the month on various farms and subsequently worked in a sawmill in New York state previous to coming to Altona in 1854. On the 22d of April, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining Company F of the Twenty-second New York Infantry under Colonel Phelps, serving in the Army of the Potomac near Washington. Because of severe illness contracted during the service he was mustered out in 1863, the same year in which his brother, who served in the Chicago Battery of Artillery, was made a prisoner at Andersonville. After Elias Call's honorable discharge he went to New York state and was again employed for a short time in a sawmill, but in 1864 he removed to Altona, making the trip by way of Canada. From that time he engaged in agricultural pursuits and, although he is now living retired, he still manifests an active interest in the farming problems of the county. In the cultivation of his property he met with the success which is usually gained in this rich agricultural district by the farmer who shows persistent and unremitting energy and who is willing to engage in constant labor.

Mr. Call has been twice married. His first union was to Miss Olive Haines, and to them two sons were born: William H., who is a teacher in Utah; and Charles W., who is residing in Hubert, Crow Wing county, Minnesota. Mr. Call's second union was to Mrs. Mary Huntly White, who was the widow of Peter White and whose birth occurred in 1836 in McConnellsville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Call is the mother of two children by her first husband, Joseph Stillwagon, namely, Alice Stillwagon and Elizabeth Stillwagon. Of her union to Peter White there were born eight children, Sadie, George, Levi, Henry, Ida, Mary, Della and David.

Without desire for office as a reward for party fealty Mr. Call gives his unfaltering allegiance to the democratic party. He was a representative farmer and by his application and sturdy character has gained many friends, and he and his wife are held in high regard by all who claim the honor of their acquaintance.

HON. EDWARD J. KING.

In legislative service, to which he has three times been called by popular suffrage, and in the practice of law Hon. Edward J. King has given evidence of strong mentality, keen insight, a public spirit and devotion to duty that rank him with the representative and valued citizens of Galesburg. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 1, 1867, and in both the paternal and maternal lines is a representative of old New England families. The line of descent in the King family can be traced back in this country to about 1660, when the American

progenitor settled in Suffield, Connecticut. Captain Thaddeus King, the great-great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather was John King, also a native and resident of Connecticut. The grandparents of our subject, Albert and Louise (Leavitt) King, were natives of Connecticut, where the former followed the occupation of farming to the age of sixty-five years, when his life's labors were ended in death. His wife long survived him and reached the remarkable old age of ninety years. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter: John A.; Francis, who died at Suffield, Connecticut; and Mrs. Julia Randall.

John A. King, the father of Edward J. King, was born in Connecticut, spending his youthful days in Suffield, whence in early manhood he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he carried on business as a contractor and builder. In that state he wedded Alice L. Houghton, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Albert and Louise (Rolph) Houghton. Her father was born in Connecticut and was an engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. His wife was a descendant of a British officer. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton made their home in Springfield, Massachusetts, for many years but afterward went to Windsor, Connecticut. Mrs. Houghton is still living in Suffield, Connecticut, at the unusual old age of ninety years. They were the parents of the following children: Edward, who died at Sacramento, California, about 1906; Alice L., the wife of John A. King; Elizabeth, who married Charles Mead, of Springfield; Mrs. George Duncan, afterwards intermarried with Frank Fisher, a widow; Annie, the wife of Walter Fogg, of Springfield, Massachusetts; Emma, the wife of Frank Leonard; and Martha, the wife of George Wallace, of Suffield, Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. King began their domestic life in Springfield, Massachusetts, and about 1870 removed to Hamburg, Iowa, whence in 1877 after residing in various places, the father came to Galesburg, where for a number of years he engaged in the livery business. During the past ten years, however, he has conducted a grain business in Chicago. He was a soldier of the Civil war, serving as a private in Company A, of the Forty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and his membership relations are with the Odd Fellows society. His wife, who was a member of the Baptist church, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in the opening decade of the twentieth century at the age of fifty-seven years. They had but two children and the daughter, Louise, died at the age of seventeen years. Mrs. Alice L. King, the mother of our subject, married a second time, becoming Mrs. Lombard, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and there were children of that union.

Edward J. King spent his early boyhood in Springfield, Massachusetts, and in Windsor and Suffield, Connecticut, on New England farms and in attending the common schools there. He has been a resident of Illinois since 1880, at which time he took up his abode in Galesburg and was a pupil in the public schools until graduated from the high school in 1886. Later he entered Knox College and is numbered among its alumni of 1891. He taught for one year before entering college and after the completion of his course at Knox took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1893, since which time he has followed his profession in Galesburg, having here an extensive practice that connects him

with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district. He always prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and his careful analysis enables him to present his points in logical form and to draw therefrom correct conclusions.

On the 1st of January, 1895, Mr. King was married to Miss May B. Roberts, a daughter of Rev. H. P. and Anna (Blanchard) Roberts. Mrs. King was born in Cairo, Illinois, where her father, a Congregational minister, was preaching. He served throughout the Civil war as a lieutenant and chaplain and died while on a visit in Colorado in 1887. He was, however, a resident of Galesburg at the time. His wife survived until September, 1896, and passed away at the age of sixty-four years. They were the parents of but two children, the elder daughter being Nellie A., who is now the widow of Fred S. Rockwell and resides in Denver with her son, Robert B. Rockwell. The younger daughter, May B., became the wife of Mr. King and they now have one son, Ivan R. King. The mother is a member of the Central Congregational church. Mr. King is well known in fraternal circles of this city, belonging to Alpha Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M.; to the Odd Fellows society, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has been a stalwart advocate of the republican party and is a recognized leader in its ranks, thoroughly conversant with the vital questions and issues of the day and working along practical lines to secure the adoption of its principles. In 1893 he was elected city attorney and served for one term. In 1907 he was again called to office in his election to the house of representatives of the Forty-fifth Illinois general assembly and indorsement of his first term came to him in his reelection to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh general assemblies as a member of the house. Mr. King was the republican caucus nominee for speaker of the house of the Forty-sixth general assembly being defeated by Edward D. Shurtleff through a combination of democrats and republicans, who afterward elected William Lorimer United States senator. As a member of the state legislature he has carefully considered questions which have come up for action and neither fear nor favor can swerve him in his support of a cause which he believes to be just and right. He also holds to a high standard of professional ethics, ever treats the court with that courtesy which is its due and never indulges in malicious criticism because it arrives at a conclusion in the decision of a case different from that which he hoped to hear. He gives to his clients the service of well developed talent, unwearied industry and wide learning, but he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and the righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard.

JOHN S. MATHEWS.

John S. Mathews is the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and forty acres, to the further development and improvement of which he devotes his attention in connection with stock-raising, and is meeting with excellent success in both. He was born on his present homestead located on section 22, Salem township, on January 6, 1859, a son of William and Mary Jane (Montgomery)

Mathews, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Pennsylvania. William Mathews emigrated from the Emerald isle to America in his early manhood, locating in Knox county, where he acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land. Being both ambitious and diligent he intelligently applied his energies to the cultivation of his land, his efforts meeting with such lucrative returns that he was later able to extend his holdings until he had acquired the title to three hundred and forty acres of land, now the homestead of his son John S.. To Mr. and Mrs. William Mathews there were born seven children, one of whom died at the age of four months. The others are as follows: Sarah N., the wife of Joseph W. Maxwell, of Yates City; John S., our subject; William C., who is living north of Douglas; Minerva Jane, the wife of Thomas Andrews, also residing north of Douglas; Robert T. a minister in the Presbyterian church, located at Louisville, Kentucky; and Clara B., now Mrs. Nixon of Yates City. The parents are now both deceased, the father having passed away at the age of seventy-seven and the mother at eighty-one, and are buried at Yates City. They were charter members of the Presbyterian church of that city and always took an earnest and helpful interest in all religious work, having given much assistance in building the church at Farmington. Mr. Mathews was a republican in politics and for many years held the office of school director in Salem township. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising during the entire period of his active career and met with success, being numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of the county. A man of high principles, his upright conduct and unquestionable integrity won him the esteem of all with whom he had transactions.

Together with his brothers and sisters John S. Mathews attended the common schools of Knox county in the acquirement of an education. They all terminated their student days with the completion of the high school with the exception of the brother Robert T., who was graduated from Knox College and afterwards attended the McCormick Theological Seminary. When his school days were ended John S. Mathews gave his undivided attention to the cultivation of the fields and care for the stock on the homestead, and many improvements upon the place were instituted by him. After his marriage Mr. Mathews brought his bride to the home of his childhood and here they have spent the entire period of their domestic life. Until the last two years he has operated his entire holdings, but he is now renting forty acres. Beside the cultivation of his fields he raises high-grade cattle, hogs and horses, making a specialty of Hereford cattle which are nearly all on the Wisconsin register, and Percheron horses.

In 1890 Mr. Mathews was married to Miss Clara Mabel Emery, born October 22, 1869, who is a native of Lynn township, Knox county, and a daughter of David and Amelia (Brooks) Emery. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mathews there have been born four children: David W., Helen B., Amber G. and Bernard Emery.

The family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Mathews has been a member of the board of trustees for eighteen years and is also an elder. He is also a director of the Farmers Telephone Company, and was formerly president, and is a member and secretary of the Percheron Horse Company. His political affiliations are with the republican party and he has been called upon to serve for four years as township assessor, while he has satis-

factorily filled the position of school director for twenty-one years, a record which bespeaks the confidence of his fellow citizens. His entire life has been spent in the immediate vicinity of his present homestead, which is located on sections 21 and 22 of Salem township, and among his closest friends he numbers the comrades of his boyhood, this in itself being a tribute to his character.

GEORGE W. DAVIDSON.

George W. Davidson formerly associated with the agricultural interests of Knox county is now living retired in the village of Henderson. His father, Robert Davidson, born in Ireland in 1817, was the son of Hans and Jane Davidson of Ireland, who came to this country in November, 1817, bringing with them their son Robert who was then a babe six months old. They settled in Ohio, where they lived for many years. When Robert was of age he went to Maryland and there met Julia Ann Elishier whom he made his wife. At this time the great influx of settlers was beginning to invade Illinois, chiefly attracted thither by the promising agricultural prospects. Robert Davidson, too, followed the throng and, accompanied by his bride, settled near Springfield. There they lived for a little time during which period George W. Davidson, their first child, was born December 28, 1846. Their next home was Peoria, Illinois, where they remained until 1851, when they took up their residence in Galesburg. Mr. Davidson opened a plow shop in Henderson, and for four or five years made plows, which he sold in distant as well as neighboring localities, often hauling his iron and plows across the whole state to Iowa and other states. In 1856 he commenced farming and built a sawmill and in 1860 bought a farm, to which he removed his family. Here he devoted himself to agriculture, operating three hundred and fifteen acres of land. He was a man of marvelous physique and great endurance, only once in his life being so ill, as to necessitate a doctor's call. He continued in his farm work up to the time he was eighty-three years old and passed away three years later in 1903. His wife died in 1891, at the age of sixty-five years. She belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of two other children, daughters, one of whom died in 1855. The other daughter is Mrs. Anthony Smith, of Henderson. Mr. Robert Davidson was a democrat in politics and for many years served his county in the capacity of road commissioner. He was not a member of any church but gave liberally to the advancement of any worthy religious cause.

George W. Davidson had a common-school education and when old enough engaged in agriculture. Ill health, however, followed him for many years. During the year 1873 he resided in Galesburg and at the end of this time returned to his farm, where he stayed until 1880, when he again resided in Galesburg for a brief period, only to return to the farm and once more pursue his agricultural labors. He was engaged in general farming, raised hogs and stock and had some reputation for breeding blooded Norman and trotting horses. He gave up farming permanently October 20, 1907, when he retired to Henderson, where he is now living.

The marriage of Mr. Davidson and Miss Serepta J. Baer was celebrated October 7, 1869. She was a daughter of Rev. D. E. and Susan (Ryan) Baer, who came originally from Germany but lived most of their lives in Spring Run, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Baer was a minister in the United Brethren church. Serepta (Baer) Davidson's grandfather and two of her brothers were also preachers of the same faith.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson. Minnie, the wife of William Ward, a real-estate agent in Galesburg, is the mother of two children, Geneva and Lucile. Robert, is a merchant in Henderson. David Earl, a wholesale coal dealer in Galesburg, by his first wife, Mamie McDermott, has one child, Leonora. His second wife was formerly Miss Lucile McCune.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Davidson are ardent workers in the United Brethren and Methodist churches in Henderson. They have a large circle of friends, who esteem them highly for their progressive interest in every measure contributing to the moral and spiritual welfare of the community.

FRANK STEWART STEPHENSON.

Frank Stewart Stephenson, who owns and operates a farm in Walnut Grove township, was born July 21, 1866, in Oneida, Illinois, his parents being George L. and Grace (Stewart) Stephenson of Oneida, where the former is a prominent representative of mercantile interests.

In the public schools of Oneida Frank S. Stephenson acquired his education. After he had finished his school course he accepted a clerical position in his father's store at Oneida, and remained there until 1903, when he removed to the farm upon which he has since resided. His land is highly developed and well equipped with buildings and machinery, adequate for carrying on its cultivation according to the most advanced and most profitable methods. In addition to general farming he is also extensively engaged in stock-raising.

It was while he was residing in Oneida that Frank Stephenson was married on the 30th of September, 1891, to Miss Cummings, whose birth occurred October 21, 1869, on the Cummings homestead, her parents being Leonard B. and Celinda (Bulkeley) Cummings. The father was born in Union, Maine, near the Atlantic seacoast, June 28, 1823, his parents being Suel and Sophia (Barnard) Cummings, the former also a native of Maine, where he engaged in farming, having passed away in 1866 at the age of seventy-seven years, the latter having died in 1890 at the age of ninety-two years. Leonard Cummings, their son, left school at an early age so as to give his time and attention to his father's farm. Later he was employed at logging in a lumber camp for two winters, and subsequently, at the age of twenty-three years, he and his brother were employed in a trunk factory in Boston, but this work was discontinued when he enlisted in the Mexican war. His service covered a period of eighteen months, and after being mustered out he joined the great army of gold seekers going to California in 1849. He made the trip by water, sailing in a sloop around Cape Horn. For three years he remained in the mining district and then returned home, coming to Galesburg in 1853. Subsequently he purchased the farm which has since been

the Cummings homestead. Mrs. Cummings was born on the 22d of August, 1838, in Lyme, Connecticut, and was the daughter of A. W. and Margaret Ann (Covenhoven) Bulkeley, the former having been born October 18, 1805, in Colchester, Connecticut, and the latter, September 28, 1805, in New York city. Mr. Bulkeley followed the carpenter, contractor and cabinet-maker's trade throughout his life. He removed to Fulton county in 1839, and in 1851 came to Copley township, Knox county, where his death occurred in 1879, his wife dying in 1886. Mrs. Bulkeley was the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Demorist) Covenhoven, who were of Dutch ancestry, but the family had long resided in this country, James Covenhoven having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as were many other members of the family. Mr. L. B. Cummings was a member of the Masons belonging to the A. F. & A. M. lodge, of Altona, Illinois, and although he was never active in politics he was wide awake to the issues of the day, and used what influence he could to promote measures which would tend to public improvement. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have become the parents of five children: Maude Aurelia, whose birth occurred July 28, 1892, and who is at present a student at the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville; Frank Stuart, Jr., whose birth occurred, May 25, 1895, and who is a student in the Oneida high school; George Cummings, born June 4, 1898, and attending school at present; Ruth Celinda, whose birth occurred August 29, 1899; and Robert Bulkeley, whose birth occurred December 11, 1901.

Mr. Stephenson is not interested in politics, but because of his interest in the moral condition and the development of the community he has served as a member of the school board of Oneida for five years. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, of Oneida, Illinois, and lodge No. 576 of the Knights of Pythias of Oneida, an organization of which he is a charter member, and of which he is now chancellor commander.

A. C. WILLIAMS.

A. C. Williams resides on section 4 of Victoria township, where he and his brother Walter engage in general farming and stock-raising on a farm of one hundred and fifty-four and three-fourths acres, that was formerly the property of their father. He was born in England on the 12th of May, 1850, and is a son of Thomas and Emma Williams, who emigrated to the United States with their family in 1852. Upon their arrival in this country they came directly to Knox county, where the father acquired the farm now owned by his sons. This was partially improved but Mr. Williams made many changes during his life time, erecting some new buildings and bringing the fields under higher cultivation. Here he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-three years. He was survived for several years by the mother, who had passed the sixty-seventh anniversary of her birth at the time of her demise. They were both buried on the family lot in the cemetery at Galva. His political allegiance Mr. Williams accorded the democratic party and in matters of faith he and his wife were Episcopalians. He always took much interest in all public affairs, particularly those of a governmental nature, but

never held any office save that of postmaster, the duties of which he discharged at Milroy for twenty years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of whom our subject is the youngest. In order of birth the others are as follows: George, who married Miss Azelia Annis and resides at Galva; Mary Ann, the wife of John Freed, of California; Thomas, who married Mary Starboard and is now living in Missouri; Walter, who was born on the 27th of October, 1845; and Emily, the wife of L. D. Blackwood, of Missouri.

As he was only a child of two years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States, A. C. Williams was reared and educated in Victoria township. He received his agricultural training on the farm, where he now resides, under the capable direction of his father, during his boyhood and youth. After the latter's death the three sons, George, Walter and A. C., continued to operate the farm but the two latter subsequently bought the interest of their brother and have ever since continued alone. They have directed their operations along the lines generally adopted by the modern agriculturist and their efforts have been correspondingly rewarded. Their fields are carefully tilled and devoted to those cereals that are best adapted to the soil, and they annually reap abundant harvests. During the period of their ownership they have installed many modern conveniences and improvements and now have one of the well equipped farms of the township. In 1905 they tore down the old house that had done service for many years, and erected a comfortable country-residence, that has greatly added to the general appearance of the place. They keep the fences and buildings in good repair, ample sheds are provided for their implements and machinery and their stock is well housed, in short everything about their farm evidences capable management and thrift.

Mr. Williams married Miss Sarah J. Sornborger and they have become the parents of seven children, as follows: E. B.; Helen, who is deceased; and Altha, Alfred, Bertha, Ruth and Bryan. He accords his political support to the democratic party, as does also his brother, but they have never aspired to the emoluments of office or public honors. Mr. Williams has passed fifty-nine of the sixty-one years of his life in Victoria township, where both he and his brother are widely known and held in high esteem, by reason of their upright principles and honorable business methods, manifested in all of their transactions.

FRANK H. OLSON.

Frank H. Olson, who is proprietor of one of the leading mercantile establishments of Altona and also the postmaster of the town, was born in Ontario township, Knox county, November 25, 1873. His father, Peter Olson, who died December 12, 1911, in Walnut Grove township, reached the age of eighty-one years. He came as a young man to America and took up farming, which he followed for some time but later turned his attention to merchandising at Woodhull, Illinois. For a number of years he carried on business with a fair measure of success and eventually sold out. He lived up to his death retired near Altona, making his home upon a farm which he owned. His only surviving brother is a resident of Seattle, Washington. Peter Olson married Hannah Matson, who is

also deceased. They became the parents of seven children: Oscar, who is now living in North Dakota; Edith, the wife of Charles Johnson, of Ontario township; Frank H., of this review; Emma, the wife of H. L. Peterson, a merchant of Altona; Hilda, at home; Arthur, who is following farming in Canada; and Harry, who has charge of the old home farm.

After his school days were over, Frank H. Olson engaged in clerking in Oneida, Illinois, for J. N. Conger, spending two years in that way. He afterward entered the Burlington Business College, where he studied for a term and then went to Chicago, where he was employed by Marshall Field & Company. He afterward returned to Oneida, where he embarked in business on his own account, becoming a partner with Metcalf Brothers in the ownership and conduct of a grocery store. After three years he sold out and removed to Altona, where he joined C. J. McMaster in the conduct of a grocery and hardware business. Three years later he became connected with C. E. Cowles in a business that was carried on for two years and later he formed a partnership with G. A. Johnson, which association was maintained for three years. Mr. Olson then purchased his partner's interest in the business and is now conducting a hardware and grocery store, carrying a well selected line of goods in each department and meeting with success in their sale. His business is well managed and his familiarity with the trade enables him to buy judiciously and sell at a fair profit, thus gaining the success which is the legitimate reward of all honorable endeavor.

Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Bristol, a daughter of Frank Bristol, who was a carriage manufacturer of Oneida but is now deceased, as is his wife, Mrs. Emma Bristol. They were early residents of Oneida and were widely and favorably known there. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Olson has been born a son, Frank Bristol, now fourteen years of age. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which they are actively and helpfully interested, Mr. Olson serving as one of the church trustees. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of America as a member of Camp No. 3737. His political support is given to the republican party and he held the office of town clerk until appointed postmaster of Altona on the 16th of March, 1908. He is still filling that position and in office has made as creditable a record as he has in business. He is justly accounted one of the representative and public-spirited citizens of Altona, accomplishing what he undertakes whether for his own benefit or for the progress and welfare of the community at large.

JOHN H. SHEAR.

John H. Shear, who is residing on his farm in Walnut Grove township, was born on the 22d of April, 1847, in Otsego county, New York, and is a son of Henry D. Shear, whose father was the first of the family to come to America from Holland. The father was born in New York state, April 10, 1813, and after he finished his early schooling learned the carpenter's trade. Subsequently he came with his brother to Illinois, locating in 1857, near Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois. After farming for ten years near Galesburg he purchased the

farm upon which William McMaster is now residing. His death occurred upon this place, September 22, 1901. On the 30th of November, 1834, he was married to Eliza A. Multer, of Summit, New York. She was born April 6, 1813, and her death occurred on the 10th of September, 1895. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living: Joseph, of Buxton, North Dakota; Moses Aaron, of Clay county, Nebraska; Julia, the wife of George McMasters, of Walnut Grove township; and John H., who is the subject of this sketch. Two sons, Cyrus M. and George A., died during the Civil war while enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Infantry.

John H. Shear began his active career at the early age of twelve years, when he began assisting his father on the home farm. He remained there until his marriage, when he removed to the farm upon which he is now residing and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. For a few years following 1876, he also conducted a mercantile business in Altona, Illinois, but soon gave this up to devote his whole attention to agricultural pursuits.

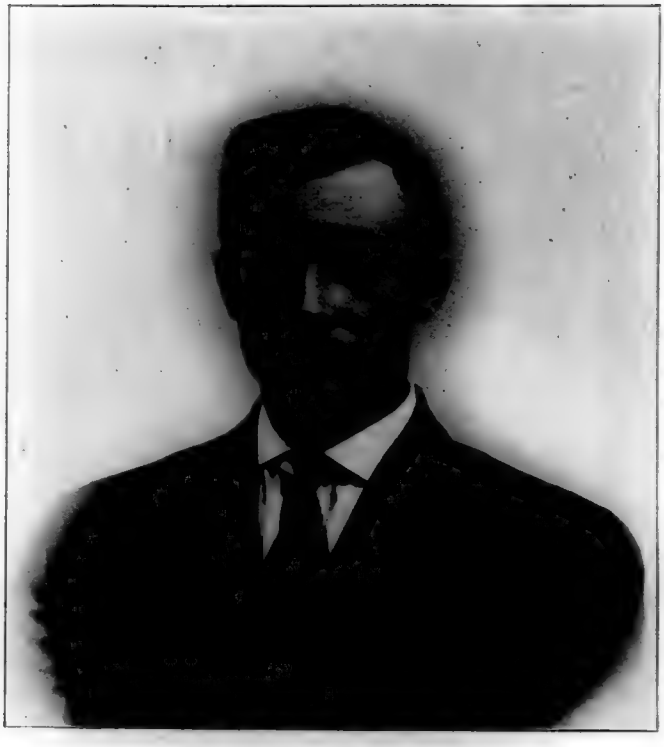
On the 5th of August, 1891, Mr. Shear was married to Miss Maud White, whose birth occurred June 16, 1871, in Belmont county, Ohio. She was a daughter of Philander and Hannah Jane (Roby) White, the former having passed away on the 16th of March, 1900, and the latter living in Altona. The parents came to Knox county in 1890 and settled near Altona, where Mr. White was engaged in farming until his retirement a short time previous to his death. Mrs. Shear's grandfather, Thomas White, was one of the early settlers of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. White six children were born, four of whom survive: Edwin, of Newton, Kansas; Alice, who is the wife of O. McGrew, of Altona; Sally, who is the widow of F. Lester and is residing with her mother; and Mrs. Shear. Mr. and Mrs. Shear are the parents of three children: Walter W., whose birth occurred July 31, 1892; John Wesley, who was born on December 1, 1896; and Bertha, whose birth occurred April 1, 1900.

In politics Mr. Shear gives his allegiance to the republican party and has been elected to office by that party. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist church of Altona and is at present serving as one of its trustees. His success in life has been due entirely to his own efforts and to diligent and persistent labor. He has displayed many of the praiseworthy traits which he has inherited from his stalwart Dutch ancestry and stands as one of the substantial and valued citizens of his community.

AUGUST PETERSON.

August Peterson, who has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Knox county and is at present conducting a livery stable, was born in Altona, on the 21st of July, 1887, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Victor Dahlgreen. The father's death occurred in 1905 and the mother passed away when her son was but four years of age.

From that time August Peterson was reared in the home of N. A. and Christina (Lundgren) Peterson, of Galva. August Peterson remained there until



AUGUST PETERSON

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AUGUST PETERSON

he was eighteen years of age. In his youth he attended the common schools and also assisted his foster father in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he was employed by a railroad for two years and during that time, on the 18th of March, 1908, he met with an accident which incapacitated him for further manual labor of that sort. Having been trained to habits of thrift, he had by this time accumulated sufficient money that on the 12th of October, 1908, he was able to engage in the livery business at Altona. He conducts a modern establishment and his treatment of his patrons and his reasonable prices have secured him a good patronage.

In the family of August Peterson were two brothers, George and David. George was brought up by a Mrs. Smith, of Altona, but he died in 1905. David, the other brother, was reared by a Mrs. Krohnland, who lived in Altona. Later the family removed to Colorado and David accompanied them to that state. He has now established his permanent residence in Denver and is still living with the Krohnland family.

Mr. Peterson is not particularly interested in politics, having given the greater part of his attention to his business undertakings. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Lutheran church of Altona. He is well known in business and social circles and has many warm friends, whose high regard has been gained by reason of his sterling worth.

CHARLES WESLEY MAIN.

Charles Wesley Main, who is a resident agriculturist of Altona, Knox county, was born on the 21st of March, 1856, his parents being Elias and Mary Ann (Huntington) Main. The father, who was born in Otsego county, New York, was a son of Peter Main, and came to Illinois for the first time in 1847, locating at Belvidere, where he engaged in farming for two years before returning to New York state. His trip westward, which was made in company with a brother, was taken over the Great Lakes route to Fort Dearborn, Chicago. When they arrived in Chicago they were offered fifteen acres of land where Lake street now is, for fifteen dollars per acre. This instance shows how remarkable the growth of Chicago has been, and how little investors realized its future greatness. The return trip eastward was also made on ship board, and one of its interesting incidents was the race which took place between two vessels during a heavy storm. So great was the interest in the contest that even a wagon belonging to Mr. Main was used for firewood in order to keep up the necessary amount of steam. His brother, a sailor, attended to the sounding of the depths of the water. After a short visit to the east the father returned west, to Altona, and at that time built the home in which he is now residing, having procured the lumber in Rock Island. The trip from Belvidere to Victoria was made in wagons at the time the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway was being graded. In his early days he had learned the wagon-maker's trade, and throughout the greater part of his life he was engaged in various kinds of wood construction work. In addition to building wagons he also made caskets. As he was the only manufacturer of these in his district he received a large patronage and usually charged

fifteen dollars apiece for them. He was married to Mary Ann Huntington, whose birth occurred July 7, 1817, in Otsego county, New York. Her death occurred on the 11th of July, 1887, in the old homestead, and Mr. Main passed away in 1901 at the age of eighty-six years. He held membership in the Methodist church, being one of the original members and founders of this church at Altona. Throughout its existence he was one of its most generous and enthusiastic supporters. So great was his interest in its welfare and progress that, at the time of his death, he left a provision in his will which stated that the Methodist church of Altona was to receive an annual contribution of one hundred dollars to be used toward the pastor's salary, this provision to be operative for ten years. His charitable spirit was also shown by the fact that he also provided for a three hundred dollar annual donation to Abingdon College. To Mr. and Mrs. Main the following children were born: David E. and Dewitt C., both deceased; Delos S., who is living in Lebanon, Illinois; Mary J., deceased; Ella, a widow, who was the wife of William Stockdale, a pharmacist of Altona, Illinois; Emma L., who is married to R. Henderson, a resident of Houston, Texas; Joseph T., who is living in Galesburg; and Charles W. Main, who is residing in Altona and is the subject of this sketch.

Charles Wesley Main has lived an active and useful life, and has done his share in developing the agricultural interest of Knox county, a county which depends so greatly upon its soil for its resources. His spirit of citizenship has been such that he has won the regard and respect of his fellow citizens.

SAMUEL V. STUCKEY.

Samuel V. Stuckey, cashier of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, to which position he was called in December, 1908, was born in Altona, this county, September 6, 1865. His father, John A. Stuckey, was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, born in April, 1832, and in his youthful days he came to Illinois, settling in Knoxville, where he engaged in farming. A few years later he became connected with the hardware business in Altona and was prominently associated with its commercial interests for an extended period, occupying an enviable position as a reliable merchant and progressive business man. He is also prominent in local political circles and, in 1880, was elected sheriff of Knox county, to which position he was reelected, serving in all for six years. He afterward went west to California and is now engaged in business in Rosemond, Kern county. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his political views he is a republican and in addition to the office of sheriff he filled a number of township positions, discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In early manhood he wedded Margaret Norris, who was born near Baltimore, Maryland, about 1835. She died in 1899 in the faith of the Congregational church of which she had long been a faithful member. In their family were four children: George N., now a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Samuel V.; Nellie, the wife of William T. Walsh, of Los Angeles, California; and John H., who is living in the same city.

Samuel V. Stuckey pursued his education in the schools of Altona and Galesburg, supplementing his early school course by study in Brown's Business College. In 1883 he was appointed deputy sheriff under his father, being at that time a youth of eighteen years, and continued in the office until the 9th of February, 1890. On that day he became clerk of the circuit court, which position he filled until December, 1908. In the previous February he had entered financial circles, having accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, with which he is still connected. He had previously been a director of the bank for ten years and was then called to the office of cashier, which position he has since capably filled, proving a popular bank official, always courteous in his treatment of the bank's patrons and at the same time careful in protecting the interests of the institution which he represents.

On the 22d of September, 1887, Mr. Stuckey was united in marriage to Miss Martha M. Clay, a daughter of Alonzo C. and Lovina M. (Derby) Clay, of Galesburg, both of whom were natives of Andover, Vermont, and in 1836 the father came to Knox county with his father, John T. Clay. He became a farmer and in 1849, during the gold excitement, was one of the originators of the party that left Galesburg, in January, 1849, overland by ox wagon, for the gold fields of California, crossing the great American desert, but in a few years returned, devoting many years to general agricultural pursuits. His wife came to Knox county in January, 1850, and died in February, 1890. Mr. Clay gave his political allegiance to the democratic party, filled a number of township offices and was also county supervisor, serving as chairman of its building committee at the time of the erection of the county jail. He was a Universalist and both he and his wife displayed many sterling traits of character. His death occurred December 27, 1898. Their daughter, Mrs. Stuckey, was born in Galesburg, June 9, 1863. The other member of the family was Charles C. Clay, who died May 5, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey are well known in Galesburg where they have an extensive acquaintance. He has made a creditable record in office and in financial circles and his ability constitutes one of the factors in the capable management and successful control of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank.

LEO PRESTON BAIRD.

Leo Preston Baird, general manager and principal stockholder of the Abingdon Light & Power Company, who is also successfully conducting a thriving insurance agency, is one of the most enterprising and progressive young business men of the town. He is a native of Knox county, his birth having occurred in Elba township on the 15th of July, 1885, and a son of B. P. and Josie (Gray) Baird, who are mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work. The father, who is one of the prominent and influential residents of Abingdon, is a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, while the mother was born and reared in Knox county. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baird, our subject being the second in order of birth. The others are as follows: William Lemuel, who was educated in Hedding College, now engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county; Lois Irena, a graduate of Hedding College, who for the past three years has

been teaching in the high school at Winfield, Iowa; Eva Lena, also a graduate of Hedding College, now principal in the schools at Whitehall, Michigan; and Forest Gray, who is a senior at Hedding. Mr. Baird had one son by a previous marriage, Newton Homer, who was educated at Knox College and is now conducting a cattle ranch in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado, where he owns twenty-four hundred acres of land.

Reared amid the refining influences of a cultured home, Leo Preston Baird was given the social and educational advantages that prove most helpful, if they are not essential, in the successful pursuit of any vocation. He received his introduction to the elements of English learning in the district school in the vicinity of his boyhood home, continuing to pursue his studies through the public schools of Abingdon until his graduation from the high school with the class of 1902. In the following autumn he matriculated at Hedding College, where he studied for two and a half years, then entered the Illinois State University at Urbana, being awarded the degree of B. A. with the class of 1907. After the completion of his collegiate course he turned his attention to teaching, his first position being that of assistant principal in the schools of Atwood, Illinois. He remained there only one year, then took the principalship of the schools at Princeville, which he resigned at the end of two years. In the Autumn of 1910 he announced his candidacy for the office of superintendent of schools in Peoria county, receiving the nomination on the republican ticket. Although Mr. Baird was only twenty-five years of age, and was not very widely known in the county, during the brief period of his connection with the profession he had manifested those qualities that made him recognized as one well qualified for the office. His opponent on the democratic ticket was a man much his senior, who was not only widely known in the county but had the additional advantage of being connected with several influential families. Nevertheless, although he was the youngest candidate who ever sought the office, Mr. Baird carried Peoria by five hundred majority, and lost the election by only ninety-one votes, which were cast in precincts in the outlying country where he was not known. Despite the fact that he lost the office it was such a close contest in face of his opposition that Mr. Baird's friends looked upon it almost as a victory, having felt from the first that his chances of winning were very small. His opponent later told him that had he been better known he would have carried the vote by a large majority. Following this episode Mr. Baird returned to Abingdon and purchased a third interest in the Abingdon Light & Power Company, of which he has ever since been general manager. Feeling that he wanted to further extend his activities he later bought the insurance business of Strawther Givens and is conducting this in connection with his other duties. A young man of high principles and engaging personality, Mr. Baird has the happy faculty of successfully carrying through anything he undertakes, his affability and enthusiasm no less than his integrity and keen sense of honor winning him recognition among all classes. He has not only succeeded in retaining the many patrons of Mr. Givens, but has increased his business until his clientage is second to that of no other agency in the city. He is one of the more recent acquisitions to the business circles of Abingdon, where he is making marked progress, and although his father's influence has unquestionably been of assistance to him he possesses the faculties that would attain success despite obstacles and defeats.

On the 31st of July, 1907, Mr. Baird was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Perle Edwards, a daughter of W. F. Edwards of Galesburg, and to them has been born one child, Richard Bruce, whose natal day was the 19th of June, 1908.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Baird attend the Methodist Episcopal church, toward the support of which organization he is a liberal contributor, and fraternally he is affiliated with Princeville Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Gamma Zeta Chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, which he joined while at the university. Mr. Baird has a large circle of friends, who are watching with interest the progress of his career, feeling assured of his success.

GRANT GIBBS.

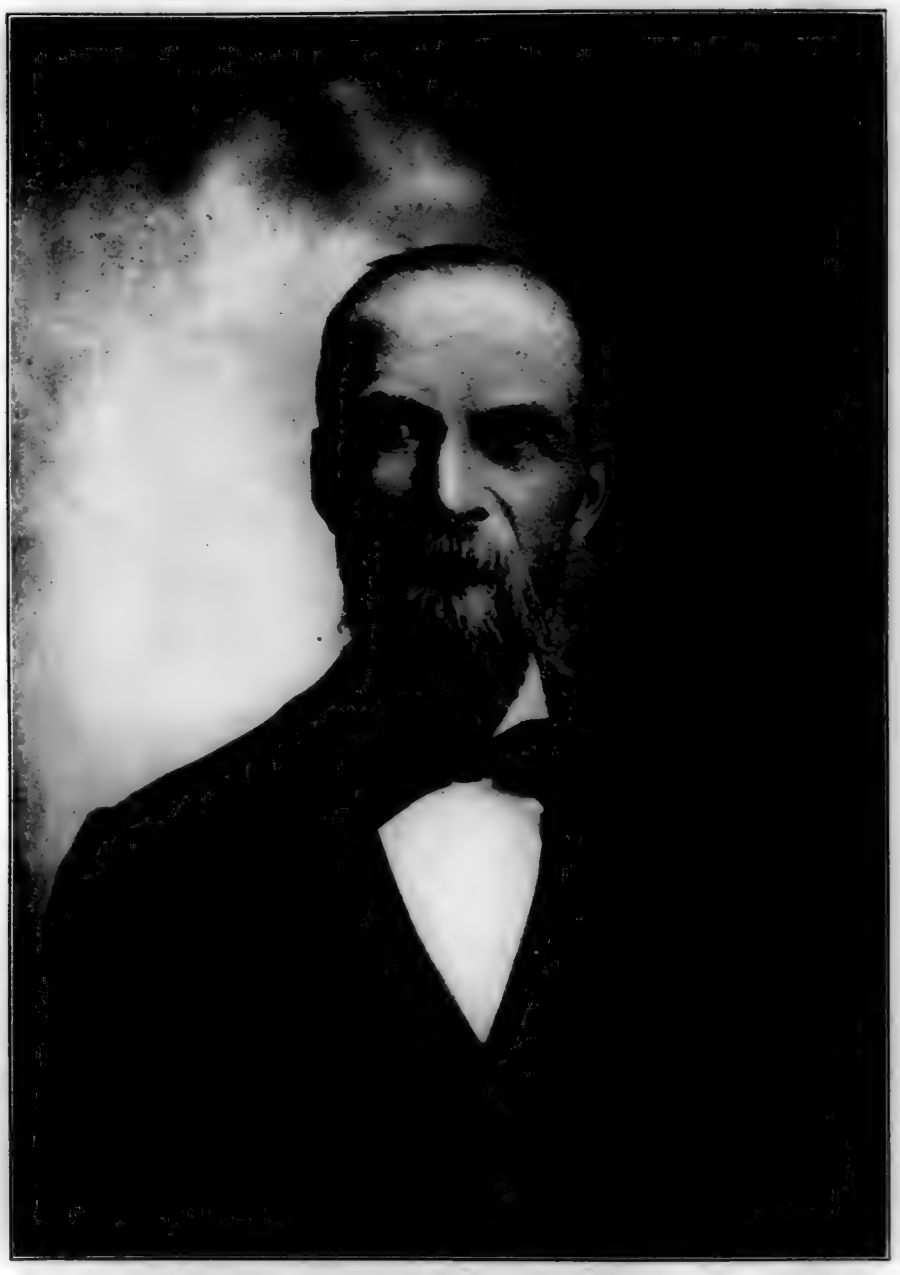
Grant Gibbs, whose death occurred April 21, 1911, in the Augustana Hospital, Chicago, was for many years a resident agriculturist of Sparta township. His birth occurred in Knox township, on the 27th of February, 1867, his parents being Nelson and Sarah (Henshaw) Gibbs, formerly residents of Athens county, Ohio. Subsequently they removed to Adams county and later to Knox county, where they purchased a farm, upon which they resided for a short time. After disposing of this they located in Knox township and engaged in agricultural pursuits until their deaths, which occurred in Knoxville. The paternal grandfather, Simeon Gibbs, also settled in Knox township, where he spent the greater part of his active life in agricultural pursuits.

Grant Gibbs was married to Nettie Amanda Lane, who is a daughter of Inman Herbert Lane and was born on the 27th of November, 1867, in Linn county, Kansas. Her paternal grandfather, Lorenzo Lane, of Ohio, was married to Julia Ann Wise, of New York, and they were among the early settlers of Persifer township. The father was born in Persifer township and spent his early life on the farm previous to enlisting for service in the Civil war. After four years' service he returned home and left for Linn county, Kansas, immediately after his marriage, where he farmed for five years previous to removing to Rice county and engaging in stock-raising for five years. Subsequently he went to Linn county and then to Edwards county, where he conducted a grocery and meat market. After a short residence in Hutchinson, Kansas, he removed to California and entered upon agricultural pursuits, giving the greater part of his attention to stock-raising. His death occurred in February, 1910, and was due to the effects of injuries received in a train wreck. He was married to Miss Lamonia Celissa Eldridge, a daughter of Gardner and Parmelia (Meecham) Eldridge, the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. The Eldridge family were among the early settlers of Copley township, Gardner Eldridge being its first representative, residing there until his death. Mrs. Eldridge died on the 21st of April, 1876, at the age of thirty-three years. Mr. Lane was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also the Grangers lodge in Rice county, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane five children were born, Mrs. Gibbs being the only one surviving. At the age of eight years, after her mother's death, she removed to the home of her grandfather, Lorenzo Lane, until she went to live with her father in Kansas, when she was fourteen years of age. She resided there for four years previous

to returning to Illinois, where she was married in 1888 to Grant Gibbs. To this union five children were born, the only surviving one being Charles William, of Wataga, whose birth occurred August 21, 1893. Mr. Gibbs was an active and enthusiastic republican and held many offices in this district, being constable and village police of Wataga for four years previous to his death. He also held membership in the Congregational church of Wataga, the Modern Woodmen of America of Wataga, the Royal Neighbors of Wataga and the Yeomen of Galesburg. Mrs. Gibbs holds membership in the Royal Neighbors of Wataga, the Yeomen of Galesburg and the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational church of Wataga. Mr. Gibbs' career was a commendable one and was one of the many evidences of what patience and perseverance can do in overcoming difficulties, surmounting discouragements and achieving success. He was an upright man, interested not only in the agricultural but also in the social standing of his community, and he acquired the confidence and respect of his neighbors both as a substantial farmer and a useful citizen.

EDWARD W. GOLDSMITH.

Edward W. Goldsmith, a well known agriculturist of Sparta township, was born on the place, where he now resides, on the 20th of October, 1867. He is a son of Edward H. and Ann Maria (Whiteford) Goldsmith, both natives of the state of New York. The father was born in Orange county on December 22, 1834, but at the age of twenty years he came to Illinois with his father, who located in Knox county. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Schuyler H. and Katherine (Howell) Goldsmith; the former passed away in Knox county and the latter in New York, where she was also buried. In later years her son brought the body to Knox county and placed it in the family lot in the Robbins cemetery. Schuyler H. Goldsmith subsequently married Mary Carley, and to them were born two children: Helen, the wife of A. McGill, of Kansas; and Schuyler, who is a resident of Corning, Kansas. Schuyler H. Goldsmith, Sr., came to Illinois with his family in 1854, locating in Sparta township, where he followed farming until his death in 1861. Having been given the advantages of a very good education, after leaving school Edward H. Goldsmith taught during the winter months in the various districts in this vicinity until 1877, devoting his summers to agricultural pursuits. During the early years of his domestic life he settled on the farm, now operated and owned by his son, and here he passed away on July 7, 1900, at the age of nearly sixty-six years. The mother of our subject was born at Lodi, Seneca county, New York, on the 12th of June, 1834, a daughter of William and Margaret (Williams) Whiteford. The father, who was a farmer, passed away when he was fifty and when his daughter Ann Maria was a child of but four years. She was reared by B. C. Osborn, a merchant of Burdett, New York, and his wife, Malinda (Winter) Osborn, a native of New Jersey, continuing to make her home with them until her marriage. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whiteford two are now living: Mary E., the widow of Lynn E. Harris, of Nevada; and James, who is a resident of Elmira, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Goldsmith were

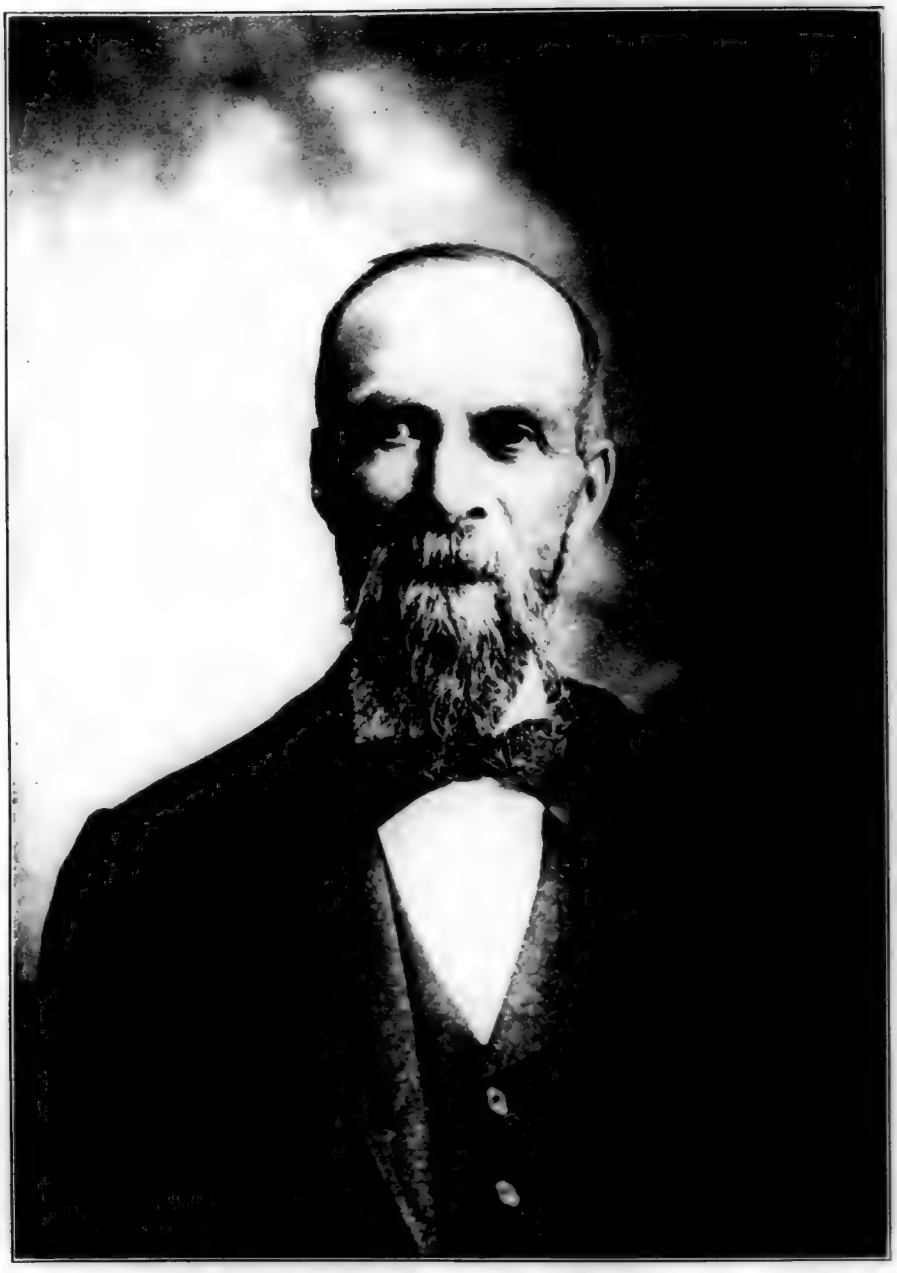


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married in New York, in March, 1859, but later settled on the farm now owned and operated by their son, Edward W. They were the parents of two daughters and one son, but the former are both now deceased. In matters of faith they were Congregationalists and for twenty-four years Mr. Goldsmith was secretary of the church at Wataga. In politics he was a republican, but he never held office. The later years of his life were entirely devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he met with a goodly degree of success.

Reared on the farm, where he is now living in the acquirement of his early education, Edward W. Goldsmith attended the schools of the vicinity. After mastering the common branches he enrolled in the academy of Knox College at Galesburg, where he studied for three years. Upon laying aside his textbooks he returned to the farm, assisting his father in its further improvement and cultivation until he attained his majority, when he was taken into partnership, receiving a share of the yearly dividends. This arrangement continued until the death of Edward H. Goldsmith when the son came into the property, being his father's sole heir. Enterprising and progressive in whatever he undertakes, Mr. Goldsmith has met with more than average success in his farming and stock-raising, and now owns one of the attractive and well equipped farms of the community.

For his life companion Mr. Goldsmith chose Miss Minnie L. French, who was born in Sparta township, on the 11th of January, 1868, and is a daughter of Hugh and Louisa (Schroeder) French. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith have three children: Frank F., who is now seventeen years of age, attending Galesburg high school; Anna L., who is fifteen and a student of the Galesburg high school; and George S., aged twelve years.

His political support Mr. Goldsmith accords to the republican party, and for twenty-two years he has served as school director, having taken an active interest in all matters of an educational nature. He is one of the public-spirited citizens and capable business men of Sparta township, where he represents the third generation of his family, whose various members have always been held in high esteem.

JESSE WILMOT.

A well known agriculturist of Sparta township, who has passed practically his entire life in the vicinity of his present farm is Jesse Wilmot. Brought here as an infant during the early pioneer days he has watched with interest the development of the country, as the vast forests and prairies have been converted into productive farms, and thriving towns and villages have sprung up where the Indian's tepee used to stand.

He is a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Steuben county, on the 17th of February, 1836, and a son of Amos and Betsey (Crawford) Wilmot. His father was born in Connecticut in 1803, and there he was reared and educated. In his early manhood Amos Wilmot went to New York, locating in Brown county, where he followed the shoemaker's trade until his marriage. Soon after this event he located on a farm in Steuben county, and assiduously

applied himself to its further improvement and cultivation for seven years. At the expiration of that period, in 1836, together with his wife and family he came to Illinois, locating in Sparta township, which at that time contained scarcely an inhabitant. Here he erected a log cabin and he and his family assumed the hardships and privations of pioneering. About them were vast forests and great expanses of unbroken prairie, the woods abounded with game of all kind and now and then an Indian was seen prowling about. Their nearest neighbors were located a mile away and Peoria was the most convenient trading post, while theirs was the first log house erected in the township and they were likewise its first citizens. But both Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot were young and full of courage, and cheerfully bore the many privations and discomforts that devolved upon them, passing the remainder of their lives on the farm, where they reared their family. The mother, who was a native of the state of New York, had attained the age of seventy years at the time of her death in 1878. Their family was as follows: Sidney L., the eldest, who is mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this volume; Sarah, the wife of Thomas Manfield, both now deceased, who celebrated their golden wedding on the 17th of February, 1902; Hannah, the wife of Elmer Bennett, both of whom are now deceased; Jesse, our subject; Emma, the deceased wife of Edward Taylor; Bradley, who is living in Carroll county, Missouri; Rebecca, who married J. R. Shull of Carroll county, Missouri; and Lydia, the wife of J. Rogers, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The father was a member of the Congregational church of Ontario, and his political allegiance he gave to the whigs until that party was merged into the republican, after which he gave his support to their candidates. He was a public-spirited man with high standards of the duties of citizenship and always took an active interest in all township affairs.

Jesse Wilmot was only an infant when brought to Sparta township by his parents on their removal to this county, and the greater part of his life has been passed in the immediate vicinity of his present home. Educationally he was afforded only the meager advantages of the district schools of that period, and at the age of ten years assumed his share of the duties connected with the operation of the farm. He remained at home with his people until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began working for himself. Having been reared in the country, remote from a town or settlement of any kind, he had been given little choice in selecting a vocation, so naturally he continued to follow agricultural pursuits, which was the only career with which he had a chance to become acquainted. He first settled on a place west of Wataga, but two years later he came to his present place and here he has ever since resided. Farming fifty years ago involved much more drudgery and hard, wearing labor than today, when machinery at à comparatively small outlay will do in a few hours the work that formerly consumed days to accomplish, and it is that period which Mr. Wilmot recollects so vividly. In 1864, with his wife and family he started across the country in an emigrant wagon to the eastern border of Kansas, but as the Indians were giving considerable trouble upon their arrival in Worth county, Missouri, they changed their course, going to Council Bluffs, Iowa. From there they went to Webster City, that state, but after two years residence there returned to Knox county.

Mr. Wilmot established a home for himself when he married Miss Eliza

Firkins, who was born at old Henderson, this county, on the 6th of March, 1842. She is a daughter of Russell and Margaret Jane (Teller) Firkins, natives of the state of New York, the father's birth having occurred in 1810, and that of the mother in 1816. They came to Illinois in 1837 and were among the first settlers of Henderson. From there they later removed to Sparta township, but subsequently settled in Warren county, later coming again to Knox county, where the father passed away in 1857. He was long survived by the mother, whose death occurred in 1890. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Firkins, who are, with the exception of two sons and four daughters, deceased. In the paternal line Mrs. Wilmot is of English extraction, her grandfather, George Firkins, a tailor by trade, having come to this country during the early days of the Revolution. He was seized as a British subject by the English soldiers, who found him concealed in a barrel on the vessel, but he managed to make his escape and came to America, where he enlisted in the army. He passed away in 1858, at the venerable age of ninety-three years, and his wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Titus, died in 1859. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot numbers nine, as follows: Elizabeth, who first married George Williams, by whom she had one daughter, Minnie, and after his death became the wife of John Peterson, of Henry county, and the mother of four children; Hattie, the wife of George Howland, of Abingdon, this state; Sidney, of Sparta township, who married Ella Dobson and has seven children; Almeda, the wife of James Dobson, a street car conductor, of Galesburg, who has four children; Milton J., who married Della Salsbury and has five children, now a resident of North Dakota; Winfield, of Sparta township, who married Fay Bloomfield and has three children; Harry, also of Sparta township, who married Della Swadley and has one son, George; Laura, the wife of Edward Frampton, of Rio township, by whom she has had two children; and Olive E., the deceased wife of Wallace Stanard, who left one child, Francis, who is living with Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot. They also have three great-grandchildren, Laura and Carl Peterson, the daughter and son of Minnie Williams, who married Emil Peterson, and Virgil Miller. On the 6th of September, 1909, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot celebrated their golden wedding, at which occasion there were present ninety-two members of the family.

In his political views Mr. Wilmot is a stanch republican, but he has never held an office, having preferred to give his attention to the development of his personal interests. He is one of the well known representatives of a highly respected pioneer family and has many friends in Sparta township, who accord him the regard his high principles and substantial qualities well merit.

THOMAS McCLURE.

Thomas McClure, who is a well known agriculturist of Lynn township, Knox county, was born on the 25th of July, 1852, at Stranraer, Scotland. He is a son of Andrew and Jane (Carnahan) McClure, the former of whom passed away in Scotland. Subsequently the mother came to America in 1867 with her three children, Thomas, Robert and John, and settled in Walnut Grove town-

ship, this county, where she entered upon agricultural pursuits. Later she married Simeon Collinson, who died in 1895, at the age of eighty years. To their union one child was born, Ernest Collinson, who is in the insurance business in Galva.

Thomas McClure attended the district schools for a short time and subsequently was bound out to Henry G. Collinson, until he became of age, when he started out for himself on his mother's farm, upon which he now resides. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his active career and has met with the success which the persevering, energetic farmer wins in this rich agricultural district. He possesses the salient characteristics of the Scotch race which form such a valuable asset to the enterprising citizen of this country. In addition to general farming he also engages in stock-raising to a considerable extent, and this undertaking has become as profitable as farming.

On the 10th of March, 1880, Mr. McClure was married to Miss Louise Collinson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Collinson of this county. To their union eight children have been born: Henry Franklin, born October 3, 1880; Bell, whose birth occurred on the 25th of December, 1881, and who is the wife of Albert Clark, of Oklahoma; John, born February 21, 1884, who is a bank cashier at Oklahoma; Andrew Thomas, born May 27, 1886, who is married to Myrtle Callahan, and is residing in Walnut Grove township; Arthur Earl and Clara May, born February 12, 1891, and August 19, 1893, respectively; and Ernest and Mary Jane, born April 28, 1895, and March 31, 1898, both of whom are residing at home and attending school.

Mr. McClure is a democrat, giving his support to the democracy because of his firm belief that its platforms are best suited for producing a practical and able government. He has held the office of highway commissioner for three years. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church of Victoria, and he is one of its trustees. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Victoria and of the Fraternal Reserve Life Association of Galesburg, of which his wife is also a member. He has never regretted the fact that he left Scotland to make his career in a country which offers equal opportunities to all its citizens, and he has become a most loyal citizen to the country of his adoption.

JOHN C. NELSON.

John C. Nelson, who follows farming on section 32, Knox township, is one of the substantial citizens that Sweden has furnished to this country and in his life he exemplifies many of the sterling traits of his race. He was born in Sweden, October 29, 1841, and his parents, Carl and Hannah (Ingeman) Nelson, were natives of the same country. With their family, numbering five children, they came to America and made their way at once across the country to Knoxville, where Mr. and Mrs. Carl Nelson resided until called to the home beyond. The father was one of the cholera victims of 1854 and the mother, long surviving him, passed away in 1891. Their children were: Olie C.; Swan, who died in Jefferson City, Indiana, in 1862; John C.; Mrs. Sarah Peterson; and

Carl, who died in infancy. The father was a carpenter by trade and built the first Swedish church in Knoxville but his active life was cut short not long after the arrival of the family in the new world.

John C. Nelson began his education in the schools of his native country and afterward continued his studies in the public schools of Knox county. He has always followed farming and gardening and now devotes his attention largely to horticultural pursuits, conducting a berry and fruit farm and also raising much garden produce. He plans not only to produce fruit of excellent size but also of superior flavor and the fine varieties which he raises insures for him a ready sale on the market.

In March, 1872, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Inga Rumbeck, who was born in Sweden, April 9, 1848, a daughter of Carl and Johanna Rumbeck, who came to America in 1869, while Mrs. Nelson arrived the following year. They settled in Knoxville, where the father later passed away but the mother now lives with her son in Kewanee, Illinois. Their family numbered seven children, of whom four are living: George, who makes his home in Elsmore, Kansas; Olaf, of Kewanee; John, who is living in Amherst, Nebraska; and Mrs. Nelson. By her marriage Mrs. Nelson became the mother of eight children, of whom one died in infancy. The others are: Amanda, now the wife of Oscar Hoarven, of Galesburg, by whom she has two children, Arnold and Edna; Clara, who is the wife of Alden Carlson, of Knoxville, and has six children, Hazel, Ralph and Harold, twins, Raymond, Sullivan and Dorothy; William H., who married Julia Carlson, of Knoxville, and has two children, Clifford and Roland; Minnie; Carl; Eben; and Nellie, all yet at home. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part, Mr. Nelson now being trustee and treasurer of the church. He has occupied his present farm since 1854 and his residence was erected by his father. His land is valuable because of its high cultivation and the improvements he has made upon it. It constitutes one of the fine and well developed farms of Knox township and the passing years bring him good harvests as the reward for the care and labor he bestows upon his fields.

ROBERT E. DAVIDSON.

Robert E. Davidson is identified with the business interests of Henderson through his conduct of a general merchandising establishment, in which he is meeting with merited success. He is a native of Knox county, born in Henderson township, March 18, 1876, a son of G. W. and Serepta (Baer) Davidson, the former of Irish descent, born near Springfield, Illinois, and the mother also born near that city. The father was for many years engaged in farming but he is now living retired in Henderson. More extended mention of him is made on another page of this volume.

Robert E. Davidson acquired his education in the common schools and when he reached years of manhood engaged in farming, the occupation to which he had been reared. After a few years, however, he abandoned agricultural pursuits and opened a general merchandising establishment, which has claimed his

time and attention to the present time. He carries a stock of goods of the best quality and this, combined with his moderate prices and courteous treatment of his patrons, has built up a good business and made this one of the best known enterprises in this section of the county.

Mr. Davidson was married, September 29, 1898, to Miss Lola Dunbar, a daughter of G. W. and Eva (McElheny) Dunbar, old settlers of Knox county, the father being engaged in farming and he also operates a threshing machine in the summer seasons. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Davidson has been born one daughter, Doris.

Politically Mr. Davidson is independent. A public-spirited citizen, he has been called by his fellow townsmen to fill various positions of trust and responsibility, having served two terms as supervisor of the township, while he has also acted as township and village clerk of Henderson. Although yet a young man he has already achieved success in his chosen field of labor and undoubtedly the future holds in store for him still greater success.

JEPTHA BEALS HATHAWAY.

Jeptha Beals Hathaway, who is one of the most progressive agriculturists of Lynn township, was born March 23, 1860, in Galva, Illinois, his parents being Arthur Fields and Jane (Mowatt) Hathaway, the former a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and the latter a native of Dundee, Scotland. The father's birth occurred on the 21st of October, 1820, and he came west at the early age of fifteen years with the intention of living with his brother in Michigan. Upon his arrival there he engaged in various occupations until 1850. In that year he left St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 8th of May with several friends from Pennsylvania for the west, arriving at Weavertown, California, on the 8th of August, 1850. In 1852, however, he returned east, going by way of the isthmus of Panama to New York city. Subsequently he went to Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business with the J. Beidler & Brother Lumber Company, with headquarters at Muskegon. It was while he was thus engaged in business that on the 10th of May, 1855, he married Jane Mowatt and, on January 12, of the following year, left for Galva, Illinois. Here he engaged in the lumber business for eighteen years previous to removing with his family to Lynn township, Knox county, in 1874, where he farmed until 1883, when he returned to his late residence at Galva, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring August 13, 1894. Mrs. Hathaway left her native country with her parents when she was but one year old and settled in Brockville, Canada. She was a daughter of John and Mary Mowatt and her death occurred at the age of sixty-five years, December 28, 1890. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway three besides the subject of this sketch survive: Celinda, who is the wife of Amos Barlow; Abbie; and Jane. All are residents of Galva.

After laying aside his text-books Jeptha B. Hathaway worked for his father on the home farm until the latter's death and subsequently, with Amos Barlow, his brother-in-law, he continued the cultivation of the home place. After his marriage he removed to the old loghouse which still exists on the father's farm



MR. AND MRS. J. B. HATHAWAY

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and after nine years' residence there spent a year at Galva until the family estate was settled. At that time he came to his present farm, which is one of the most completely and modernly equipped and cultivated farms in this section. Among the many unusual improvements which he has added is his own electric power plant.

On the 2d of March, 1886, Mr. Hathaway was married to Miss Edith Jones, whose birth occurred June 15, 1862, and who died March 30, 1902. She was a daughter of Walter N. and Adeline (James) Jones, both natives of England. The father, who is now deceased, after arriving in this country spent his life in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were the parents of seven children: Charles, an agriculturist of Galva; James, who is residing on his farm in Lynn township; Lotta, the wife of C. Mason, of St. Joseph, Missouri; George N., an auctioneer and stock-raiser of Lynn township; Hortense, who married F. Mason, of St. Joseph, Missouri; William, also residing in St. Joseph; and Edith, who was Mrs. Hathaway.

Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway were the parents of three children: Alta Adeline, whose birth occurred July 1, 1894; Howard Raymond, who was born August 27, 1899; and Walter Field, whose death occurred in infancy. Mr. Hathaway gives his political support to the republican party and, although he is thoroughly alive to the issues of the day and interested in all the measures and policies of his party, he has never desired office. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeomen, all of Galva. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and has gained a satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of highest commendation.

C. W. ROBERTSON.

One of the moving spirits in the commercial and industrial life of Abingdon is C. W. Robertson, vice-president of the American Sanitary Factory, in which he is a heavy stockholder. He is also director of the Abingdon State Bank, having been one of the original organizers of this institution. His investments in other local concerns testify to his progressive spirit toward the upbuilding of his home manufactories and his loyalty to the community ideals of growth and prosperity. Like many a successful man in our nation he began his career as a farmer, thus securing sufficient means to retire and live in ease on the proceeds of his toil.

Mr. C. W. Robertson was born in Warren county, Illinois, May 18, 1858. His ancestors were Scotch, having came from Scotland to the Carolinas and later settled in Kentucky, where his father, Isom Robertson, was born in Warren county. August 29, 1825, the latter came to Illinois with his people, who located in Warren county which remained his home until his removal to Abingdon in 1878. After that he resided for a time in Galesburg, but returned to Abingdon, where he now lives. The story of Mr. Robertson's rise is the story of many a pioneer who came to this raw prairie with determination to wrest from its soil the tribute that patient industry demands. In retrospect it seems comparatively

easy to consider the laying out of a farm, where the soil is rich, and of improving the land and reaping rich harvests, but those who faced the problem in the days, when lack of good roads and facilities for transportation were huge obstacles to contend with, will appreciate the tremendous efforts attending the success of the early farmer. Mr. Robertson, however, had an added obstacle to handicap him early in his struggle, one that might have disheartened many a young man. Beginning with nothing he worked his way up until at length he was able to acquire possession of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land. After making his last payment on this, he had to forfeit the same for no fault of his own except over-confidence in a friend who betrayed his trust. Several other experiences of a similar nature taxed his courage and patience, but in the end success came to him and today his income permits him to live not only comfortably but in affluence. He spends his winters in California and his summers in Abingdon. He is a member of the Christian church and in politics is a stanch republican. Because of unforeseen circumstances that made it difficult for him to leave home, he did not enlist during the Civil war but hired a substitute who served for him. His wife, formerly Miss Louisa Richie, of German and French parentage, was born in New York city. Coming west she was married in Warren county, where she resided up to her death. She died in 1879 and was buried at Meriden. Eleven children were born by this union: Elizabeth, wife of Clinton Scoby, of St. Frances, Kansas; Emma F., the wife of Donald Lyman, of Abingdon; C. W. Robertson; Bailey, whose tragic death occurred in the Indian Territory, where his boat capsized while crossing the Spring river on a hunting and fishing trip and he was drowned; Glen I., who was kicked by a horse and killed, when only five years old; E. B., a ranchman in St. Frances, Kansas; L. H., a stockman living in Abingdon; Etta, the wife of G. B. Walker, of Warren county, Illinois; Lena, wife of Frank Marks, of Abingdon, Illinois; Alta, wife of Howard Smith, of Long Beach, California; and one child who died in infancy.

C. W. Robertson received his education in the district schools of Warren county and remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. He then engaged in farming in Warren county, first on Pretty Prairie, where he remained six years; from there he went to Floyd township; and lastly settled on a farm in Berwick township. In 1900, he came to Abingdon to reside and now lives here during the winter, spending part of his summers on the Berwick farm. This is a large tract of valuable farm land consisting of four hundred and ninety acres utilized for purposes of raising stock and grain. In the summer of 1910, Mr. Robertson was cited to appear, in Washington, D. C., before the senatorial committee, headed by Senator Lodge, which was investigating the high cost of living. His testimony was desired in regard to the comparative cost of producing beef and pork during the last ten years, and, beside himself, there was only one other cattle feeder from Illinois invited before the committee. The senators were greatly appreciative of Mr. Robertson's clear and concise answers and figures, pertaining to the subject under investigation and heartily complimented him thereon.

In 1883, C. W. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Addie Murphy, a native of Warren county. They are the parents of one son, born October 7, 1894, who is attending high school in Abingdon. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are members of the Christian church. Mr. Robertson is actively interested in politics

being a zealous republican. He has the distinction of being the only republican supervisor ever elected in Berwick township, Warren county, and has held other offices. He was elected mayor of Abingdon for one term, was for nine years a member of the school board, and for eight years has served on the Knox county republican central committee. In fraternal circles he is very popular being affiliated with numerous lodges. He has passed through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows in Abingdon; he was a trustee of the Abingdon Knights of Pythias; is a Mason, a member of the local lodge, in which he has held the office of treasurer; a worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is an active member; and belongs to the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan and to the Elks lodge of Galesburg. In social as well as business circles his genial personality and spirit of good fellowship have won for him many warm friends.

GEORGE M. COLLINSON.

George M. Collinson, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Lynn township, Knox county, was born on the 12th of April, 1846, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. His grandparents also were residents of that state for a long time and there their deaths occurred. The grandfather was killed by a stranger whom he was entertaining in his home, when he was ninety-nine years of age. This incident occurred near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he was residing. After the murder the citizens took the matter in hand, and as a result of a careful search the guilty party was captured and made to pay the penalty for his crime. The parents of Mr. Collinson were Thomas and Hannah (Kirby) Collinson, both of whom were born in England, the former's birth occurring in Billington, East Redding, Yorkshire, on the 2d of May, 1798. He came to this country with his wife and two children, accompanied by his brother, on the 4th of January, 1830, locating in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he farmed until 1852, when he came to Knox county and settled upon a farm which adjoins that which his son now owns. He spent the remainder of his life in this county and died on the 28th of January, 1881. George Collinson was one of ten children born to his parents, three of whom are now living, the others being Benjamin F., of Page county, Iowa, and Louise, who is the wife of Thomas McClure. The youth and boyhood of George M. Collinson were marked by hard labor begun at an early age. When he was a lad of but nine years he was engaged by his father to drive the team and did general farming work which he continued until he was twenty-one years of age. On his eighth birthday he assisted his father in building the hedge fence which still surrounds the old farm. When he reached his majority he came to the farm upon which he is now living, and in the cultivation of which he has constantly been engaged. In addition to farming he carries on general stock-raising, and because of his hard work, scientific management and enterprising spirit, he has become one of the most prominent farmers in this section. The well equipped buildings with which he has supplied his property and the adequate machinery to carry on

modern agricultural pursuits attest to some degree the prosperity which he is now enjoying.

Mr. Collinson is married to Miss Mary A. Murray, whose birth occurred on the 14th of March, 1852, in Abingdon, Illinois. She is a daughter of George W. and Eliza (Thompson) Murray, the former of whom was killed in the battle of Stone River in 1862, while he was serving as a member of Company G, in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Regular Volunteer Infantry. The mother's death occurred in 1907 when she was seventy-two years of age. They were the parents of one child, Mrs. Collinson. To Mr. and Mrs. Collinson five children have been born: Nettie B., who is the wife of John Keck, of Oklahoma, and who is the mother of three children; Mrs. Myrtle Riner, who is now the wife of John Goff of Lynn township, and who has three children; Isabell, who is married to George Goff, of Copley township and who has two children; Nellie, who married Phil Weinrich, of Winfield, Kansas; and Pearl, who is residing at home.

Mr. Collinson gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and he has been one of its active members and enthusiastic supporters since the rights of franchise were bestowed upon him. He held the office of assessor for two terms, being first elected in 1878, and he has served for three terms as justice of the peace of Lynn township. The prosperity which he now enjoys is due to his own untiring efforts and to his substantial industrious habits. He is known among his neighbors as a man who is ever willing to do not only that which will increase his own prosperity, but also that which will aid in the development and general welfare of the community.

P. E. TENNERY.

P. E. Tennery, who is one of the capable agriculturists of Elba township, Knox county, owns and operates a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres located four and a half miles northeast of Yates City. His birth occurred on this place in 1869, his parents being N. H. and Samantha (Williams) Tennery. The father was one of the pioneer settlers having located in Knox county in 1852, and here he engaged in farming during the entire period of his active life. During the early years of his residence he operated a place a little below the homestead of our subject. Subsequently he located here and spent the remainder of his life on this place, his death occurring on the 15th of February, 1911, at the age of eighty-eight years. He met with gratifying success in his undertakings and made many and extensive improvements on his property, while he brought the land under high cultivation. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Tennery there were born ten children, six of whom are living.

The education of P. E. Tennery was obtained in the common schools of Yates City, and while pursuing his studies he was also assisting with the work of the farm. After leaving school he gave his entire attention to the cultivation of the home farm, first under the supervision of his father, but later he assumed the management of the place, which he subsequently purchased. He now owns two hundred and forty acres of productive land that he devotes to general farming, and as he is practical and progressive in his methods he is meet-



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ing with good results. In connection with the cultivation of his fields he is breeding and raising stock, which undertakings result in remunerative returns.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Tennery chose Miss Minnie Phares of Brimfield township, Peoria county, and they have become the parents of two children, George Edgar and Geneva May.

Fraternally Mr. Tennery is a member of the Woodmen and his wife attends the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views he is a democrat, and is now discharging the duties of clerk of the school board. He has spent his entire life in the community where he is now residing and is held in the highest respect both as a business man and a citizen, as the principles governing him in both his public and private relations have ever been found to be above question.

ANDREW MAHOLLAND.

Among the foreign-born residents of Knox county, Illinois, who during the dark days of the Civil war came loyally to the support of their adopted country is numbered Andrew Maholland, who throughout the period of his residence in the United States has ever manifested the same loyalty to her welfare in his citizenship. He is a native of Ireland, his birth occurring in Port Stewart, County Derry, and his parents were Andrew and Jane (Stewart) Maholland. At an early day the family emigrated to Glasgow, Scotland, and there four members of the family, the mother, two daughters and a son, passed away as the result of cholera. Shortly afterward the father with his three remaining sons crossed the Atlantic to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, where they resided for a year. At the expiration of that period they crossed the border into the United States and came direct to Knox county, Illinois, where Andrew Maholland, Sr., carried on farming until his death.

When yet a lad in years Andrew Maholland, of this review, took up farming on his own account and he was thus engaged until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, on the 10th of August, 1861, he enlisted for service as a private in Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served until February 14, 1863, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. Not content to remain there, however, while the country still needed his services, he reenlisted in the same company in January, 1865. He continued with his command until, being wounded, he was taken to the hospital, and was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee. He had served in many important engagements, including the battle of Corinth, and his was a most honorable and creditable military record.

After the close of his military service Mr. Maholland returned to Knox county, and with the exception of five years spent in Missouri has since continued to make this county the field of his business activity. His entire attention has been given to agricultural pursuits, and that substantial success has attended his efforts is indicated by the excellent condition of his home place which, under his wise direction and capable management, has been brought under a high state of cultivation. He has equipped his farm with modern con-

veniences and accessories and the up-to-date and progressive methods which he employs is an indication of the fact that he keeps abreast of the advancement which is being made in this line of activity as well as along other lines of business endeavor.

On the 7th of November, 1881, Mr. Maholland was united in marriage to Sarah Ogden, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of David and Rachel (Freeze) Ogden. The parents, who are both deceased, came to Illinois at an early day and here the father was engaged as a millwright throughout his remaining days. The religious belief of Mr. Maholland is that of the Methodist church, while his fraternal relations are with Abingdon Post, No. 58, G. A. R. In politics he has ever been a republican, remaining a strong advocate of the party which was the support of the nation during the dark days of the Civil war. His life has been actuated by a public-spirited interest in his adopted country and its welfare, and in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding and development of the immediate community in which he resides, his influence is ever upon the side of progress and advancement. With him industry, diligence and perseverance have constituted the guiding posts of life, bringing him to the creditable position which he now occupies among the prosperous and substantial residents of Cedar township.

MRS. ANNA O. BRINK KRANS.

Mrs. Anna O. Brink Krans is the widow of George E. Krans, who was a farmer of Walnut Grove township, where he died January 13, 1908. The family has long been prominent in this part of the county and Mrs. Krans is well known here. She was born September 19, 1851, in Uggelbo, Sweden, and came to America when eighteen years of age, taking up her abode upon the farm on which she now resides. She was employed as a domestic in the neighborhood until her marriage and in 1869 she became the wife of George E. Krans, who was born in Uggelbo, Sweden, August 19, 1847, a son of Eric and Anna (Olson) Krans. It was in the year 1855 that his grandfather came with his wife and family to Illinois, settling first in Wataga. The members of the family followed farming all their lives, first at the little town then called Log City. They later came to Walnut Grove township in 1864, settling upon a tract of land which was then improved with a small log house. A short time later he replaced this by a frame residence, to which he afterward added and further improved. In time he converted his land into rich and productive fields and resided upon that place almost to the time of his death. He was born June 13, 1807, and died in 1897 at the venerable age of ninety years. On the 4th of March, of the same year, his wife passed away, being then eighty-five years of age. Both were members of the Lutheran church and they were honored and respected because of their sterling worth and also by reason of the fact that they were numbered among the pioneer settlers of the township, who contributed much to its development and improvement.

Their son, George E. Krans, shared with the family in the usual experiences, hardships and trials of pioneer life and aided in the arduous task of developing

new land. He had had broad and practical experience as a farmer, when he was married and began farming on his own account. He and his wife began housekeeping upon what is still known as the Krans homestead with the grandparents, who two years before their death removed to Altona, where they passed away, being laid to rest in Walnut Grove cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Krans worked earnestly, diligently and indefatigably to gain a start, and success eventually crowned their labors, making them owners of one of the fine farms of the northern part of the county. As the years passed by, several children were added to the household. The first son, Victor, born March 11, 1871, is now manager of a creamery at Victoria, Illinois. He married Esther Carlson and they have two sons, Carl and Paul. Theodore Charles, born March 6, 1873, is a carpenter of Victoria. John Alf, born February 25, 1875, in Lynn township, married Emily Hallerstrum and they have three children, Harold, Donald and Franklin. Oscar Peter, born October 7, 1877, manages the home farm. He is well known in the community as an enterprising young business man, also as a faithful member of the Methodist church of Victoria and as a stalwart supporter of the republican party. David and Jonathan were twins, born April 23, 1881; the former a resident of Wheaton, Minnesota, was married in 1911. Julius, born July 11, 1888, Lawrence Otto, born March 25, 1890, and Laura Ottilia, the twin sister of Lawrence, are all at home and the last named is managing the household for her mother. She is a member of the Epworth League. One child, Mandel R., born May 25, 1893, died on the 8th of August of the same year.

George E. Krans gave his political allegiance to the republican party and held some of the township offices. He was very active as a worker for his party, for he believed firmly in its principles and earnestly sought its success. He served for three terms as a member of the school board and was a stalwart champion of the cause of education. The greater part of his life was passed in Illinois, for he was only eight years of age when brought to Knox county. For fifty-three years he lived to witness its growth and development and was always interested in what was accomplished and in as far as possible aided in the work of progress and improvement. He was always straightforward and honorable in his business dealings and his fellow townsmen learned to know that what he promised he would do. The Krans family has long been a leading one in the northern part of the county and their friends are many.

SILAS POTTS.

Silas Potts, one of the very successful agriculturists of Indian Point township, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on May 10, 1859. He is a son of Lewis and Emily (Bodwell) Potts, natives of Ohio, who were married in Illinois. When he first came to this state Mr. Potts located in the vicinity of London Mills, Fulton county, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1895. The mother passed away in 1903. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Potts numbered eight children: Alexander and Caroline, both of whom are deceased; Silas and Cyrus, twins, the former our subject, and the latter a resident of Abingdon, Illinois;

Florence, the wife of Sidney Smith, of Fulton county, Illinois; Cora, who is unmarried and living at London Mills; and two who died in infancy.

The early years in the life of Silas Potts were passed in the unvaried routine that characterizes the rural districts. His winters were largely devoted to pursuing his education in the common schools located in the vicinity of his home, while the summer months were occupied with such tasks as devolve upon the farmer lad, his duties and responsibilities increasing with the passing years. Having mastered the common branches and being familiar with the methods of practical farming when he had attained his majority, he left the parental roof and began to make his own fortune. For nine years thereafter he followed the vocation of farming in his native county and then removed to Knox county. He first located near Abingdon, where for eleven years he farmed as a renter. Under his capable supervision and intelligent application financial returns mounted up and at the expiration of that period his circumstances were such, that he could purchase a place of his own and he bought his present homestead. This property contains one hundred and forty acres of land on section 28, Indian Point township. The value of the farm, which is in a high state of cultivation, has been greatly enhanced by the substantially constructed and well kept buildings erected upon it and is one of the most attractive farms in the township. Progressive in his methods, yet conservative in his ideas, Mr. Potts' efforts have always been so intelligently directed that he has succeeded in realizing substantial returns upon the expenditure of his energies. He is now recognized as one of the prosperous and capable agriculturists of the community, whose success is the well merited reward of personal endeavor.

Mr. Potts' plans for a home of his own had their consummation in his marriage in 1888 to Miss Mary C. Childs, who is a native of Fulton county, this state. One son, Raymond, now twenty-two years of age has been born of this union. After completing the common-school course, he entered Brown's Business College of Galesburg, from which institution he was subsequently graduated. His attention has been directed to commercial pursuits and he is now a resident of Abingdon.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Potts hold membership in the Christian church, and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, being affiliated with the St. Augustine Lodge, and the Royal Americans. His political rights Mr. Potts has always exercised in support of the men and measures of the democratic party, but he has never been an office seeker. During the twenty-two years of his residence in Knox county he has become quite well known and numbers among its citizens many loyal friends.

EDWARD DAVISON.

The superiority of business opportunities and advantages in America is fully realized by Edward Davison, who, on coming to the new world when a young man, worked earnestly and persistently and eventually gained a competency that now enables him to live in honorable retirement in a comfortable home in Henderson. Mr. Davison was born in Northumberland county, England, Septem-

ber 9, 1839, a son of Robert and Mary (Charlton) Davison, who were likewise natives of that country, where the father was engaged in the shoe business.

Edward Davison acquired his education in the common schools of his native country and after completing his studies began learning the shoemaker's trade, which he followed there for some time. When a young man, foreseeing that there was no future for him in England, and having heard and read a great deal about the freedom and the opportunity for advancement in this country, he decided to try his fortune in the new world. Accordingly he set sail for America and soon after coming to this country he located in Henderson in 1864, where he resumed his work at the shoemaker's trade. In 1871, having saved a sum of money, he purchased ninety acres of land, which he improved and cultivated during the remainder of his active life. He has now put aside all business cares, however, and is living retired in a pleasant home in Henderson, surrounded by the comforts of life and a host of warm friends.

Just prior to his emigration to the new world, Mr. Davison was married, in June, 1864, the lady of his choice being Miss Jane Davison, a daughter of John and Alice (Stobert) Davison, both natives of England. The former was a blacksmith by trade, following that pursuit throughout his entire life. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Davison of this review have been born eight children but only five now survive. Minnie, the eldest, has passed away. John is the next in order of birth. Joseph has also departed this life. Alice is the wife of James A. Miller, a farmer of Seward county, Nebraska, by whom she has two children, Glen and Harvey. Lizzie remains at home with her parents. Edward is deceased. Nellie is the wife of E. G. Pitman, a farmer of Kansas and they have four living children, Fannie, Phillip, Helen, and Alice, while Gladys, the fourth of the family, is deceased. Ray, the youngest of the family, and now following railroading, lives in Galesburg, is married and has two children, Theodore and Wilmarth.

Mr. Davison has always given his political support to the men and measures of the republican party. He has taken an active part in public affairs, having for more than thirty years served as township treasurer, a fact which is indicative of his honesty and trustworthiness. He also filled the office of supervisor for more than five years and served as highway commissioner for a decade, while at the present time he is serving as assessor for the town. Through his public and private life he has exerted an immeasurable influence in the community in which he has so long made his home and to know him is to respect and honor him, for he possesses those sterling qualities of manhood which never fail to command the highest regard.

CHARLES ABRAHAMSON.

Charles Abrahamson, foreman for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, residing at Altona, was born November 20, 1851, in Jönköping län, Sweden. His grandfather, Swan Abrahamson, was a miller by trade and also served as custodian of the parish church and leader of the church choir. His father, Swan Abrahamson, Jr., was born in Sweden in 1805 and there learned the

miller's trade, but during the greater part of his life followed farming in Sweden and also acted as custodian of the Swedish Lutheran church. He married Tina Morganson, who was born in 1810 and was a daughter of Swan Morganson. The death of Swan Abrahamson, Jr., occurred in 1874, while his wife survived him until 1879. In their family were eight children, of whom three are now living: Charles; John, who is a resident of Kewanee, Illinois; and Stena, the wife of John Johnson, of Iowa.

The educational opportunities of Charles Abrahamson were quite limited owing to the necessity of providing for his own support at an early age. He followed the miller's trade for four years, working in the employ of others, and in 1872, upon attaining his majority, came alone to the new world, making his way to Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for three years. He then took up railroading, which he followed for seven years, and in 1882 he came to Altona. He has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for thirty-six years and has been foreman for twenty-nine years. He is one of the oldest in the service of the company on the Illinois division and his faithfulness and capability are indicated in his long retention by the company.

Mr. Abrahamson was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Swanson, who was born in the same part of Sweden as her husband, her natal day being May 4, 1847. She was a daughter of Swan Peterson and came to America a year after the arrival of Mr. Abrahamson, settling in Bureau county, Illinois, where they were married. Unto them have been born six children. August, who is now a train dispatcher at Aurora, Illinois, married Teckla Thumrod, of Sterling, Illinois, and has two children, Ruth and Malcolm. Helma is the wife of Alf Norene and has three children, Edna, Theodore and Harold. Oscar, an operator at Galesburg, lost his first wife, Mrs. Grace Abrahamson, who died leaving a son, Clarence, who has been reared by his grandfather, while the father married again, Frances Winrod, of Galesburg, becoming his wife. Herbert, who is an operator on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Galesburg, married Delia Hanson and has three children, Arthur, Delos and Erma. Albert, the youngest of the family, is now nineteen years of age. Emma died when but nine months of age.

The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of Altona and are prominent representatives of the people of their nationality who have done so much for the upbuilding and improvement of the northern part of the county.

EDWIN P. WILLIAMSON.

Equally capable of pursuing business enterprises and farming, Edwin P. Williamson has established for himself a reputation that is known throughout Knox county. Agriculturists know him for his success both in general farming and stock-raising. He was born March 13, 1870, on the old homestead, where he now resides and where the old home still stands. His father, William Williamson, was a native of Sweden, born October 10, 1833. When seventeen years old he accompanied his parents, Olof and Margaret Olofson to America.



FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON

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The educational opportunities of Charles Abrahamson were quite limited owing to the necessity of providing for his own support at an early age. He followed the miller's trade for four years, working in the employ of others, and in 1872, upon attaining his majority, came alone to the new world, making his way to Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for three years. He then took up railroading, which he followed for seven years, and in 1882 he came to Altona. He has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for thirty-six years and has been foreman for twenty-nine years. He is one of the oldest in the service of the company on the Illinois division and his faithfulness and capability are indicated in his long retention by the company.

Mr. Abrahamson was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Swanson, who was born in the same part of Sweden as her husband, her natal day being May 4, 1847. She was a daughter of Swan Peterson and came to America a year after the arrival of Mr. Abrahamson, settling in Bureau county, Illinois, where they were married. Unto them have been born six children. August, who is now a train dispatcher at Aurora, Illinois, married Teckla Thumrod, of Sterling, Illinois, and has two children, Ruth and Malcolm. Helma is the wife of Alf Norene and has three children, Edna, Theodore and Harold. Oscar, an operator at Galesburg, lost his first wife, Mrs. Grace Abrahamson, who died leaving a son, Clarence, who has been reared by his grandfather, while the father married again, Frances Winrod, of Galesburg, becoming his wife. Herbert, who is an operator on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Galesburg, married Delia Hanson and has three children, Arthur, Delos and Erma. Albert, the youngest of the family, is now nineteen years of age. Emma died when but nine months of age.

The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of Altona and are prominent representatives of the people of their nationality who have done so much for the upbuilding and improvement of the northern part of the county.

EDWIN P. WILLIAMSON.

Equally capable of pursuing business enterprises and farming, Edwin P. Williamson has established for himself a reputation that is known throughout Knox county. Agriculturists know him for his success both in general farming and stock-raising. He was born March 13, 1870, on the old homestead, where he now resides and where the old home still stands. His father, William Williamson, was a native of Sweden, born October 10, 1833. When seventeen years old he accompanied his parents, Olof and Margaret Olofson to America.



FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON

William Williamson was one of six children that grew up, namely: Jonas, who died in 1893; Peter, who lives at Chariton, Iowa; Margaret, the wife of W. C. Olson; Moses, who lives in Galesburg; and John, who died in the Civil war, a soldier from Knox county. They located in Sparta township, Knox county, Illinois, in 1850, where the father engaged in farming. In 1854 William Williamson bought a part of the farm on which his son Edwin now lives and which has remained in the family ever since. He was a remarkable man, a fact patent enough, when one considers the manifold business and commercial enterprises in which he was the prime initiator and which were closely connected with the development and growth of the economic life of varied and widely scattered communities at various times. He conducted a general mercantile business in Moline, Illinois; he owned a flour mill at Clay Center, Kansas; in partnership with his brother he owned the Wataga Flour Mill, one of the oldest flour mills in Knox county; he was a stockholder in the Galesburg National Bank and in the Bank of Galesburg; with his son, L. O. Williamson, he managed a store at Galesburg and gave liberally for the encouragement of other business enterprises. He was a charter member of the Swedish Lutheran church at Wataga. In politics he was a loyal worker for the republican party and served as school trustee and as commissioner of highways. In 1903 he removed from the farm in Sparta township to Wataga, where he died on February 13, 1906. His wife, the mother of Edwin P. Williamson, was formerly Katharine Olson, who was born in Sweden, April 7, 1836, and died December 11, 1908. Her father, Lars Olson, brought his family to America in 1849 and settled in Sparta township. Mrs. Williamson was one of a family of four, namely: Martha, the wife of Oliver Stream, of Sparta township; Lars W. Olson, who died in 1907; and William, who died in the Civil war, a soldier from Knox county.

On September 28, 1855, William Williamson married Katharine Olson, a daughter of Lars and Katharine Olson, and to them were born ten children, of whom only five are living at the present time. Mary J. was married to A. B. Danielson on October 22, 1875. She died on the 5th of February, 1885, leaving three children, Arthur, William and George. J. Henry married Natalie Byloff on March 22, 1894, and in their family are five children, George, Grace, Raymond, Harold and Louise. M. Amelia was united in marriage on September 3, 1885, to the Rev. A. F. Nelson. Her demise took place on the 26th of January, 1890, and she is survived by two children, Blenda and Ernst. Lars O. married Mary C. Swanson on September 17, 1885. He died December 30, 1891, and his widow survived him until June 16, 1902. Amanda C. is the fifth in order of birth. Martha E. passed away January 5, 1882. The next in order of birth is Edwin P., whose name appears at the head of this review. George E. died February 12, 1894. Frederick L. was married on April 11, 1900, to Miss Daisy V. Wickstrom and they are the parents of three children, Maurice, Martha and Ingaborg. Alvin L., the youngest member of the family, married on December 1, 1909, Miss Lena McKee. On September 28, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson celebrated the fiftieth Anniversary of their wedding. The immediate family and a number of distant relatives and devoted friends gathered at the old farm home round the festive board and later on a group picture of the golden wedding guests was taken, which appears in connection with this sketch. Later in the

afternoon two receptions were held at the town home by the worthy couple, which were largely attended.

After the usual schooling in the elementary branches taught in the district schools, Edwin P. Williamson began his career as a clerk in his father's store in Moline. He remained there two years and in 1889 went home and farmed for the next four years. At the death of his brother George he took charge of the Wataga Flour Mill, which he managed successfully for two years. He then engaged again in farming in Henderson township, where he remained four years, until in 1903 he removed to the old homestead in Sparta township. Here he has lived since that time, taking charge of the management of the farm when his father retired and continuing the work after his death. His agricultural labors have met with unusual success, a fact attested by the flourishing condition of the farm and the generous profits which accrue therefrom. He is also a director of the Wataga State Bank.

On March 22, 1899, Miss Lavinnie E. Olson gave her hand in marriage to Edwin P. Williamson. She was born in 1871, in Sparta township, Knox county. Her father was Jonas Olson, a native of Sweden, who came to this country in 1856 and made his home in Sparta township, east of Wataga. His death occurred in 1909. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Williamson, was Anna Catherine Danielson before her marriage. She was born May 22, 1852, and died in 1881. She is a daughter of Andrew and Betsy (Brita) Danielson, of whom the latter is still living, being in her eighty-sixth year.

To Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were born the following children: Eva Catherine and Andrew William, twins, deceased; Ruth Amelia, born January 27, 1907; and Amanda Pauline, born May 16, 1909. Mr. Williamson and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of Wataga, in which he holds the office of trustee. His political preference is for the republican party. He has served as a member of the school board two terms and for two years was highway commissioner. Ever interested in the welfare of the community, he spares no efforts in promoting its advancement and encouraging its progressive spirit, which is one of its marked characteristics.

PETER McKISSOCK.

Peter McKissock is a farmer and mail agent of Walnut Grove township. He was born in Wistonshire, Scotland, on November 24, 1848, and traces his ancestry back to David McKissock, his great-grandfather, who was a farmer of that county. He married a member of the McGaw family and they became parents of Hendry McKissock, who was cavalryman during the Napoleonic wars. He, too, followed farming as his life work and passed away in 1870 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jeanette McWilliam, died in 1856 at the age of sixty-five years. Their son, James McKissock, father of Peter McKissock of this review, was engaged in the dairy business and in farming. He married Elizabeth Hogg, who died in 1850, when but twenty-two years of age, leaving Peter McKissock an only child. The father afterward married again, his second union being with Sarah Pringle,

who is still living in Scotland. By the second marriage there were two sons and one daughter, all of whom yet reside in the land of the heather. The father, James McKissock, passed away in 1880 at the age of sixty-six years.

Following his mother's death Peter McKissock went to live with his grandmother and after her demise spent his days with a cousin until he came to America in 1871. He made his way first to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed at general work in a lead factory. He was next engaged in a glass warehouse, where he continued until he came to Knox county, Illinois, in 1876. He located at Altona as manager of the McIntosh farm, remaining in charge for two years. He afterward rented a part of the farm and cultivated it for five years and later he came to his present home farm, where he now carries on general agricultural pursuits. It is a well developed property of one hundred acres and he has brought his fields under a high state of cultivation.

In 1877 Mr. McKissock was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, who was born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Dr. Milton Lawrence, who served several terms as associate judge of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and was married to Miss Sarah McFerran.

Mr. McKissock is a member of the Presbyterian church of Oneida and a very active worker thereof. For years he has served as one of the elders of the church and was formerly clerk of the sessions of the Presbyterian church of Altona. For nine years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school of Walnut Grove township and he does everything in his power to promote the growth of the church and its kindred interests. In 1910 he made a visit to his old home in Scotland, where he remained for a period of two months. While en route he visited the world's Sunday school convention at Washington, to which he was sent as a delegate, having been appointed by the state committee of the state association. In politics he is a republican and on the 16th of November, 1902, he was made rural mail carrier out of Altona and has since served in that connection. He was also elected justice of the peace of Walnut Grove township, which position he filled for four years, and he has also served on the Altona library board, having been one of its first directors and was one of the book committee that put in the first books for the library. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any progressive public movement and his labors are a substantial element for growth and improvement. His own life is actuated by high ideals and those who know him entertain for him the warm regard which is ever given in recognition of honorable, upright manhood

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DR. FRANK CHAPMAN.

Dr. Frank Chapman, who for the past twelve years has been successfully engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Galesburg, was born in Spring Grove township, Warren county, Illinois, on the 5th of May, 1871. He is a son of A. A. and Ann M. (Buck) Chapman, natives of the state of New York and the parents of three children: Norman Ward, who is living in Portland, Oregon; Isa, the wife of Dr. Charles Owens of Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Frank, our subject. A. A. Chapman was reared in Cayuga county, New York, and

there he engaged in agricultural pursuits, after leaving school, until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1856 he left the Empire state and came to Illinois, locating in Warren county, where for many years he was actively engaged in farming. He passed away in Galesburg in 1908, at the age of seventy-four years, but the mother is still living although she has celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of her birth. The paternal grandparents were Orson and Rebecca (Gifford) Chapman, whose family numbered eight: Orson G., Olean, Alexander A., Harriet, Sophia, Kate, Abbie and Esther. The grandfather was a native of Connecticut, but he subsequently removed to the state of New York, where he engaged in farming until age compelled his retirement. He passed away when he was seventy-six, but the grandmother was eighty-eight at the time of her death. The maternal grandparents were Norman and Maria Buck, and to them were born six daughters: Adeline, Allura, Emily, Ann M., Elizabeth and Ellen. Mr. Buck was in middle life when called to his final rest, but she lived to attain the venerable age of seventy-five years.

The youthful years of Dr. Frank Chapman were passed upon the farm, where he was born in Warren county. At the usual age he entered the district schools but later went to Lombard College, where he was prepared for the State University. After leaving the latter institution he returned to the farm, devoting his entire time and attention to agricultural pursuits until 1897. In the latter year together with his wife he went to Kirksville, Missouri, where they studied osteopathy. They were awarded their degrees in February, 1899, and immediately thereafter returned to Illinois, establishing an office in Galesburg that they have ever since maintained. Both Dr. Chapman and his wife are very well equipped for their work in every way, their preliminary preparation having been most thorough as well as their professional course. They are practical and also progressive in their ideas, and have most ably and satisfactorily demonstrated their skill during the period of their residence in Galesburg. Their efforts have met with very good results and they have succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice, many of their patients representing the best families of the city.

On the 6th of November, 1895, Dr. Chapman was married to Miss Ada P. Hinckley, a native of Galesburg and a daughter of Charles A. and Clarissa N. (Root) Hinckley. Dr. Ada Chapman was reared in this city, and after completing the public schools she entered Knox College, from which institution she was graduated in 1891. She subsequently taught in the training school of Galesburg and also in the country schools until her marriage. Her parents were natives of the state of New York, her father having come from Elmira and her mother from Camden. Mrs. Hinckley was one of the pioneers of Galesburg, having accompanied her father on his removal here in 1836. She has now attained the age of eighty years, and has passed practically her entire life in this city. Mr. Hinckley came west in 1846, locating in Knoxville. He was a well known farmer of Knox county, but was living retired at the time of his death, which occurred on the 15th of October, 1910, in Galesburg, at the age of eighty-five years. The paternal grandparents of Dr. Ada Chapman were Alfred and Eliza (Stanley) Hinckley, who migrated here in the pioneer period and lived to attain a ripe old age, he being eighty-seven at the time of his death. Six children were born to them: Charles A., Mary E., George W., William S.,

Harriet and Francis E. The maternal grandparents were Riley and Lavinia (Butler) Root. They were natives of the state of New York, and resided at Camden, that state, until her death, when he removed to Knox county, where he passed his latter years. She was quite young at the time of her death, but he lived to the age of seventy-six. Five children were born to them, but only two lived to attain maturity: Clarissa Noble and Dency E.

Fraternally Dr. Frank Chapman is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Although Dr. Frank Chapman is one of the public-spirited and progressive citizens of Galesburg, always being ready to assist in forwarding every movement that he deems at all likely to redound to the benefit of the community at large, he does not prominently participate in political affairs. He feels that the duties and responsibilities of his profession make it practically obligatory for him to devote his entire time and attention to his practice, in which he is meeting with such excellent success.

SUMMERFIELD MOATS.

Summerfield Moats, who for the past fifteen years has been living retired in Hermon, has since his early youth been identified with the agricultural interests of Knox county. His birth occurred in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 8th of July, 1845, his parents being Joseph and Hannah (James) Moats, natives of Maryland, the father having been born in 1794 and the mother in 1801. Agricultural pursuits always engaged the attention of Mr. Moats, who took up his residence in Ohio with his family during the pioneer days. After living there for some years he again started westward, Illinois being his destination. Knox county was then but sparsely settled, and contained large tracts of government land, covered with native timber, while there were acres of prairie still unbroken. Mr. Moats bought one hundred and ninety-three acres of land, erecting thereon the necessary buildings and together with his wife began the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Their courage never faltered and while he was busily engaged in converting his place into a productive farm, she was lending him every assistance by her capable direction of the household affairs and the rearing of her children. They continued to live on their homestead until their death, having wielded an influence in the community that forwarded its permanent development toward the highest standards of citizenship and social life. In their family were thirteen children, five of whom are still living. The youngest member of the family is the son Summerfield, our subject, and the eldest now living the daughter, Cordelia, who makes her home in Hermon. The others in order of birth are as follows: Bennett, who is a resident of Colorado City, Colorado; Josephus, also living in Hermon; and Martin, who makes his home in Iowa. One son, Luther, now deceased, was a soldier in the Civil war.

It was in the district schools of his native county that Summerfield Moats received his introduction to the elements of English learning. The work there begun was completed after the family located in Knox county, following which he turned his entire attention to farming. From his earliest boyhood he was

trained for the work which he so successfully followed during the entire period of his active career. About fifteen years ago he withdrew from the work of the fields, to the plowing, planting and harvesting of which he had for more than a quarter of a century devoted his energies. A man of determination and purpose his sound judgment and practical methods enabled him to retire, and he and his wife are now living in Hermon, enjoying the comfort and ease to which their early toil so justly entitles them.

Knoxville was the scene in 1871 of the marriage of Mr. Moats and Miss Emma Pettingill, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Horace Pettingill, a farmer. He is now deceased as is also the mother, Mrs. Moats being the only surviving member of her family with the exception of a half-brother. To Mr. and Mrs. Moats were born six children, as follows: L. C., of Colorado City, Colorado; S. E., of Monmouth, Illinois; L. Edna Nelson, of Los Angeles, California; Blanche Kinney, of Galesburg, Illinois; N. S.; and R. L., who is connected with the Galesburg Cornice Works, of Galesburg, Illinois.

His political allegiance Mr. Moats has always accorded to the democratic party, but he never actively participated in township governmental affairs. Mrs. Moats is a member of the Christian church, but he is not identified with any denomination. He was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, belonging to Hermon Lodge, No. —, I. O. O. F., the principles of this organization always having served as a guide in the direction of his life.

ALECK O. DONASON.

Aleck O. Donason was one of the well known and highly successful agriculturists of Maquon township, owning at the time of his death four hundred acres of fine land. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1834. When a lad of six years he accompanied his parents who removed from Ohio to Illinois, locating in Knox county in 1840. Here he spent the remainder of his life with the exception of one year when he was in Ohio.

In the acquirement of an education Aleck O. Donason attended the common schools, after the completion of which he entered Lombard College at Galesburg. Reared on a farm, naturally he chose agriculture for his vocation when ready to begin his independent career. His first purchase of land was an eighty-acre tract, upon which he subsequently erected a fine brick residence, where he lived until his death. A man of tireless energy and keen judgment he so intelligently directed his operations, that he met with good financial returns and extended his holdings from time to time until they aggregated four hundred acres.

On the 11th of March, 1853, Mr. Donason was united in marriage to Miss Ann M. Barbero, a daughter of Nathan and Calista (Loomis) Barbero, natives of New York. Mrs. Donason was also a native of the Empire state, her birth having occurred in Onondaga county, on the Erie canal, on June 9, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Barbero came to Illinois in 1839, locating in Maquon township, where he passed away in January, 1885. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barbero there were born four children: Ann M., who became Mrs. Donason; Lodema; Henry; and John J. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Donason numbered seven: Nathan, who is the eldest member of the family, is a resident of Maquon.

Jack married Minnie Sylvester and lives in Mills, Nebraska. Charles married Ada D. Simpkins and is living in Spokane, Washington. Calista G. became the wife of Samuel Love and is now residing in Idaho. Fred, who is living on the old homestead, married Mattie Simpkins and they have had nine children, six of whom are living as follows, Carl, Aleck, Ada, Kozel, Mattie and Calista; those deceased are Edith, Emma and Florence. Frank married Arra Holloway and lives north of town. Katie, the youngest of the family, is deceased. Mrs. Donason is still living and is the owner of four hundred acres of land, one and a half miles south of Maquon.

Mr. Donason was a member of the Masonic fraternity, while his political support he gave to the democratic party. He was a public-spirited man and always took an active and helpful interest in governmental matters and at one time most efficiently filled the office of county supervisor. He was of an inventive turn of mind and quite an adept in machinery, being the first to construct a road grader in this county. He passed away at Eureka Springs, October 6, 1880, and was laid to rest in Maquon cemetery, deeply mourned not only in his immediate family but by a large circle of acquaintances, who held him in high esteem.

ELIAS J. KJELLANDER.

Representatives of foreign countries are doing much toward peopling the great middle west and among them are many Germans and Swedes who, by their energy and industry, have developed productive farms and have thereby added greatly to the country's wealth. Among this number is Elias J. Kjellander, whose name indicates his foreign origin. He was born in Sweden, on the 7th of February, 1844. In his native land Mr. Kjellander was reared and educated in its public schools, also attending college for a time, and there continued to dwell until 1881, in which year he came to the United States, determined to seek here the opportunities which he had heard were open to those possessing ambition, industry and perseverance. That these qualities were not foreign to his nature was soon manifest in the determination with which he at once set himself to earning his livelihood in a strange land, amid strange people and customs. He labored for some time and the spirit of thrift, which is the birthright of the Swedish nation, was strong within him and eventually he succeeded to establish himself independently as a farmer. He purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty acres on sections 14 and 15, Cedar township, and to its development and improvement he has since devoted his energies. As the years have passed prosperity has attended his efforts and he now has well cultivated fields which annually return abundant harvests as a reward for the care and labor expended upon them.

In 1884 Mr. Kjellander was united in marriage to Miss Antoinette Johnson, a native of Sweden, who in 1864 came to America in company with her parents, both of whom are now deceased. They located in Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, where their remaining days were devoted to agricultural pursuits. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kjellander have been born four sons, as follows: Everett and Anton, both residing in Canada; Justus, who lives in Warren county,

Illinois; and Frederick, who resides at home and assists his father in his farming interests. The family are all members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and are highly respected throughout the community in which they live, for their many excellent traits of character. Since naturalization bestowed upon Mr. Kjellander the privileges of citizenship he has given his political allegiance to the republican party and of the interests and institutions of his adopted country he has ever been a stalwart supporter. He has had no occasion to regret his determination to seek his fortune in this country, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and in their wise utilization has won creditable success.

THOMPSON L. ROUTH.

Included in the number of Illinois' prosperous husbandmen is Thompson L. Routh, an inhabitant of Knox county for many years. His grandparents, John and Nancy (Moon) Routh lived in Ohio, where his father, Joseph M. Routh, was born, January 22, 1813, and where Thompson L. was born, April 21, 1850. In the general emigrations from Ohio westward during the middle decades of the nineteenth century the Routh family joined the moving current of population. The grandfather had died of the cholera in Ohio, but the grandmother, Nancy Morris, the mother of Mrs. Joseph M. Routh, with the others, traveling in wagons, came to Knox county. They paused for awhile in Hermon and then settled on a farm which the father, Joseph M. Routh, purchased on section 19 of Chestnut township in the fall of 1852. There he lived all his life with the exception of a few years when he made London Mills, Illinois, his home. His wife, the mother of Thompson L. Routh, in her maidenhood bore the name Rutisha Morris. Her people lived in Virginia at the time of her birth. Her marriage to Mr. Routh was blessed with the birth of four children, of whom Thompson L. is the only one surviving. The others were: Cornelius, who died in 1868; Thomas James, who served one year in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry and died in 1896; and an infant child that died in its first year. The mother lived to be eighty-seven years old, passing away at the home of her son in 1904. Her husband had attained nearly the same age, his death having occurred in 1899 at the age of eighty-six years. They are buried side by side in the Hermon cemetery.

Thompson L. Routh was reared upon the home farm, working in the fields from the time he was old enough to handle a plow. He attended the district schools of the vicinity. When he was twenty-one years old he located on section 19, where he devoted himself to thorough farming according to the efficient methods in which his father had trained him. He chose for a helpmate Miss Mary C. Leigh, to whom he was married the following year, in 1872. She was born August 6, 1853, on the place where she now resides. Her parents were Clark and Sally (Long) Leigh, the father a native of Gallia county, Ohio, where he was born March 2, 1831. In 1836 his father came to Knox county, Illinois, on horseback to look over the ground with the view of locating here. Being impressed with the promising growth of the agricultural prospects of this region, he returned to Ohio and brought his family by wagon to Illinois. They settled

near Hermon. They were accompanied thither by the Leigh family whose ancestors had been English. Archibald Long, Mrs. Thompson's maternal grandfather, was an exhorter and had a church in his home until the small congregation which came to worship there had raised the means with which to erect a church, when he contributed the lot upon which it was built,—the Methodist Episcopal church at Hermon,—and where it still stands. He also laid out the town of Hermon. Here her father grew to manhood and after his marriage set up his household in a cottage on the site, where Mr. and Mrs. Thompson L. Routh now live. Later they built a large, comfortable home, living in this until their deaths. Mr. Clark Leigh's death occurred in 1866 and his wife passed away on April 2, 1911, having on March 7, 1888, married D. W. Shaffer. Mr. and Mrs. Clark Leigh are buried at Hermon. They had two children, Curtis A., a merchant tailor in Chicago and Mary C., the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mary C. Leigh received her education in the country schools near her home and at Hedding College, and after completing her schooling she remained at home until her marriage. She became the mother of two children: J. Arthur, whose sketch is included in this volume; and Bessie Leigh, born February 14, 1886, and died August 20, 1896.

For the past two years Mr. and Mrs. Thompson L. Routh have been living in the home once occupied by the latter's father. They began their married life on section 19, Chestnut township, where they lived in a modest cottage for several years. The farm on section 19, consisting of eighty acres of valuable land is still owned by Mr. Routh. His wife owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, as well as forty acres in Fulton county, Illinois.

Mr. Routh and his wife are both faithful church workers, the latter is the treasurer of the Methodist church and for years was steward; the former is elder and deacon in the Christian church. Mr. Routh is a republican. For four years he served as town clerk and at present is assessor of his township. For his adherence to high moral principles and his uprightness in his business dealings he is regarded as one of the exemplary men of his community.

N. JOHN LARSON.

N. John Larson, who is engaged in farming on section 32, Knox township, where he owns and cultivates a good tract of land, was born in Sweden, May 7, 1843, and his parents, Lars Frederick and Johanna (Nelson) Larson, were also natives of that country. The hope of finding better conditions of life and broader opportunities led them to the new world and their last years were spent in America. Their family numbered two sons and three daughters, namely: Mrs. Emily Walters, a resident of Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Clara R. Johnson, whose home is in this county; N. John, of this review; Franz A., a resident of Oregon, and Mrs. Augusta M. Benkson, whose home is in Dorchester, Nebraska.

N. John Larson acquired his education in the schools of Sweden and in the school of experience has also learned many valuable lessons. He worked on a farm in his native land until 1869 and then came to America, landing at New York, whence he made his way direct to Chicago. There he continued for a

short time but afterward went to Quincy, Illinois, and later removed to Missouri, where he worked as a farm hand for several years and was also employed on the railroad. Since 1875 he has resided continuously in Knox county, and his time and energies have been largely devoted to general agricultural pursuits, his labors being crowned with a substantial measure of success.

On the 1st of June, 1876, Mr. Larson was united in marriage, in Knoxville, to Miss Emma Gustine, who was born in Sweden, November 25, 1854, and came to the new world in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have become parents of eleven children, of whom ten are yet living, their second daughter, Clara L., having passed away. The others are John Albert, Louise, Olivia, Esther, Edith, Gertrude, Frank, Herman, Carl and Marie. Of these, John Albert is married and lives in Des Moines, Iowa, with his wife and three children, Edna, Louise and Marion. Olivia is the wife of George Peterson, of Galesburg. Edith became the wife of Titus Endburg, of Galesburg, and they have one child, Herman. Esther is the wife of Clarence Johnson, also of Galesburg.

In religious faith Mr. Larson is a Lutheran, holding membership in the Swedish Mission church of Galesburg. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for while earnest labor has been his lot, he here found the opportunities which he sought and through their improvement has worked his way steadily upward until he now occupies a creditable position in agricultural circles and is the owner of a valuable farm, which in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision and practical methods of him who cultivates it.

WILLIAM M. STOCKDALE.

William M. Stockdale had a wide acquaintance in Altona and throughout the part of the county in which he had lived and all recognized in him a man of substantial character, straightforward in his acts and honorable in his purposes. His sterling characteristics won him high and sincere regard and his death on July 22, 1904, caused deep regret throughout the community. He was born in Elkhart, Indiana, on the 7th of January, 1844, his parents being Thomas and Catherine (Mannington) Stockdale, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Hugh Stockdale, was a native of Ireland.

Very early in life William Stockdale removed to Goshen, Indiana, with his parents and on August 6, 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted for service in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry but was later transferred to the Military Band and at the close of the war was in Company D, Second Indiana Cavalry, and was in all the regular battles in which it engaged. In 1865 he was mustered out of service and came direct to Altona, his parents having removed to that town in the meantime. His first duties as a boy were as a painter and decorator. In Altona, however, he took up the study of pharmacy while he was employed for four years in a clerical capacity by C. Ward. During this time, because of his quick and active mind, Mr. Stockdale acquired a fair knowledge not only of the science of drugs but also of the art of salesmanship. Sub-



WILLIAM M. STOCKDALE

short time but afterward went to Quincy, Illinois, and later removed to Missouri, where he worked as a farm hand for several years and was also employed on the railroad. Since 1875 he has resided continuously in Knox county, and his time and energies have been largely devoted to general agricultural pursuits, his labors being crowned with a substantial measure of success.

On the 1st of June, 1876, Mr. Larson was united in marriage, in Knoxville, to Miss Emma Gustine, who was born in Sweden, November 25, 1854, and came to the new world in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have become parents of eleven children, of whom ten are yet living, their second daughter, Clara L., having passed away. The others are John Albert, Louise, Olivia, Esther, Edith, Gertrude, Frank, Herman, Carl and Marie. Of these, John Albert is married and lives in Des Moines, Iowa, with his wife and three children, Edna, Louise and Marion. Olivia is the wife of George Peterson, of Galesburg. Edith became the wife of Titus Endburg, of Galesburg, and they have one child, Herman. Esther is the wife of Clarence Johnson, also of Galesburg.

In religious faith Mr. Larson is a Lutheran, holding membership in the Swedish Mission church of Galesburg. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for while earnest labor has been his lot, he here found the opportunities which he sought and through their improvement has worked his way steadily upward until he now occupies a creditable position in agricultural circles and is the owner of a valuable farm, which in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision and practical methods of him who cultivates it.

WILLIAM M. STOCKDALE.

William M. Stockdale had a wide acquaintance in Altona and throughout the part of the county in which he had lived and all recognized in him a man of substantial character, straightforward in his acts and honorable in his purposes. His sterling characteristics won him high and sincere regard and his death on July 22, 1904, caused deep regret throughout the community. He was born in Elkhart, Indiana, on the 7th of January, 1844, his parents being Thomas and Catherine (Mannington) Stockdale, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Hugh Stockdale, was a native of Ireland.

Very early in life William Stockdale removed to Goshen, Indiana, with his parents and on August 6, 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted for service in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry but was later transferred to the Military Band and at the close of the war was in Company D, Second Indiana Cavalry, and was in all the regular battles in which it engaged. In 1865 he was mustered out of service and came direct to Altona, his parents having removed to that town in the meantime. His first duties as a boy were as a painter and decorator. In Altona, however, he took up the study of pharmacy while he was employed for four years in a clerical capacity by C. Ward. During this time, because of his quick and active mind, Mr. Stockdale acquired a fair knowledge not only of the science of drugs but also of the art of salesmanship. Sub-



WILLIAM M. STOCKDALE

sequently, after clerking for six years in Galva, Illinois, he returned to Altona and opened up a drug store on his own account, an undertaking in which he met with immediate success. He was well known as one of the oldest druggists in northern Knox county and also as one of the most reliable pharmacists in his section. He constantly applied himself to the study of his profession and kept up with its progress and the evolution of its science. In addition to this side of the business he carried a well selected line of goods and his success was largely due to his honorable methods, earnest effort to please his customers and the attractive display of the drugs and druggist's sundries which he carried. Mr. Stockdale was equally prominent in musical circles. He organized the first band of Altona and was its leader at the time of his death; he was a member of the orchestra of Altona and he was the cornetist of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held membership.

On the 24th of December, 1870, Mr. Stockdale was married to Miss Ella M. Main, a daughter of Elias B. and Mary Ann (Huntington) Main, who was born on the 18th of November, 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Stockdale one child was born, Milo E., whose birth occurred September 29, 1879, and who passed away on the 12th of June, 1884. Mrs. Stockdale remained at home after her mother's death until her marriage. At the age of sixteen years she graduated from school and immediately began making practical use of her education by teaching in the district. She has always shown considerable interest in the educational and moral development of her community and has been actively connected with various organizations devoted to the furthering of these causes. At present she is serving as the treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Altona, in which she holds membership and to which her husband devoted much of his time, being trustee and financial secretary at the time of his death. He also was a member of Lodge No. 360, A. F. & A. M., of Altona, having served as secretary for fifteen years, and he belonged to the Grand Army post of Altona. His was a well spent life and he became prominent and well known in his district, where his many substantial qualities were both recognized and appreciated by all who knew him. He performed his duties faithfully and efficiently, was thoughtful of the rights of others and never neglected his obligations to his fellow citizens.

ISAAC CHEYNEY PRESTON.

Isaac Cheyney Preston is a retired farmer residing at No. 409 West North street. He was born in Harford county, Maryland, November 9, 1841, a son of Edmond and Phoebe (Hoskins) Preston, both of whom were natives of Maryland. The former was a son of David and Judith (Hollingsworth) Preston, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of Delaware respectively. He sat at the head of his meeting—the Friends Society—in his locality for many years. He passed away at the age of seventy-two and his wife died when well advanced in years. They had five children, namely: Isaac, Sylvester, Hannah, Edmond and Deborah. Their son, Edmond Preston, was born in Maryland, devoted his life to farming and spent his last days in Harford county of his native state, his

remains being interred in the old Friends cemetery there, he and his wife being consistent members of the Society of Friends. He married Phoebe Hoskins, a daughter of Nathaniel Hoskins, whose wife in her maidenhood bore the family name of Cheyney. Both lived to old age and reared a large family, including Cheyney, Jesse, Eliza, Hiram, Edith, Sarah, William, Phoebe and Joseph. The youngest daughter became the wife of Edmond Preston and unto them were born eight children: Isaac C.; David, who is deceased; Louis H., living in Brush, Colorado; Henry C., who resides on the old home place in Harford county, Maryland; William S., who has passed away; Judith, the deceased wife of Joseph T. Hoopes; Robert S., of Harford county, Maryland; and Edmond, who is deceased.

Isaac C. Preston was reared in Harford county, Maryland, on the old home farm and after laying the foundation for his education in the Friends' school, attended the public schools and afterward spent a year in the Union Chapel Academy of Harford county, at which time his instructor was a Massachusetts man. About that time his father purchased an interest in a business and drove meat wagons in Harford and Baltimore counties. Isaac C. Preston became driver of one of these wagons and was so employed for four years and at the same time engaged in buying stock. He then came to the middle west in company with Elijah Lancaster. They took this step because their parents did not wish them to go to war and after reaching the Mississippi valley they enlisted in Company G, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry under Colonel LaGrange, serving during the last year of hostilities. Mr. Preston participated in the battle at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and for twenty-four days and nights, in December, 1864, was with his command in pursuit of General Lyons. The regiment then went into winter quarters at Waterloo, Tennessee, where they remained for four weeks. They afterward marched through Alabama and Mr. Preston was in one of the last battles of the war, at West Point, on the Chattahoochee river. He joined the army as a private, was made corporal and was afterward promoted to the rank of sergeant. He contracted typhoid fever on the march from Macon, Georgia, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and from there was sent to Nashville and on to Louisville, where he was placed in the Brown Hospital. He remained there until he became convalescent, when his father went for him and took him home to Harford county, Maryland.

Following his recovery Mr. Preston purchased a new threshing machine from his father and operated it for two years. He then sold out and began shipping fertilizer from the west, having in the meantime made a trip westward to Illinois and Iowa. In 1870 he settled in Page county, Iowa, where he resided until 1895, when he came to Galesburg for the purpose of educating his daughter and here he has since lived retired. He purchased a good lot and built his present home at No. 409 West North street, where he is now pleasantly located, having in the meantime secured a handsome competence that now supplies him with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 7th of December, 1871, Mr. Preston was united in marriage to Miss Jennie C. Logan, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Bowling) Logan and a granddaughter of Michael and Margaret Logan, who were natives of Kentucky. Her grandfather lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years. In his family were eight children. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Preston were Purton

James and Margaret (Jones) Bowling, both of whom lived to old age. The former was a native of Virginia. Their family numbered seven children: Elizabeth, John, Alvira, Armiza, Jane, Julia and Elvira. The father of Mrs. Preston was born in Kentucky and her mother in Illinois. They were early settlers of Springfield. Mr. Logan died in 1880, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife passed away in 1893 at the age of seventy-six. They were very active and faithful members of the Christian church. They had five children: William; Nannie; James C. and Jennie C., twins; and Josephine. The daughter Jennie became the wife of Isaac C. Preston. She was born in Springfield, June 2, 1848, and by her marriage had one daughter, Nannine Wren Preston, who was graduated from Knox College under Dr. John Finley and has been a teacher in the schools of Galesburg for about twelve years.

Mr. Preston still holds his membership with the Society of Friends in the city of Baltimore, while his wife and daughter are members of the First Presbyterian church of Galesburg. In his political views he is a republican and has filled a number of local offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Page county, Iowa, for six years, was justice of the peace for several terms and was postmaster of Essex, Iowa, for three years. Fraternally he is connected with James T. Shields Post, No. 45, G. A. R., and was its commander in 1890. He has thus kept in touch with the boys in blue of the Civil war and he is as true and loyal to his country today as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields and thus gave proof of his advocacy of the Union cause. He has ever been faithful to duty, whether in days of war or days of peace, and his has at all times been an honorable record, his upright life commanding for him the confidence, good-will and friendship of the great majority of those with whom he has come in contact. In business, too, he displayed excellent ability as a manager and in the wise promotion of his interests won substantial and well earned success.

ERNEST THOMAS COLLINSON.

Ernest T. Collinson, who has been living at Galva since he gave up his farm in 1898, was born in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, on the old Collinson homestead, on the 17th of October, 1875. He is a son of Simeon L. and Jane (Carnahan) Collinson. The father was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 7th of July, 1806, and on the 4th of November, 1831, settled in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The trip from his native country took seven weeks and he was accompanied by his first wife, who passed away early in 1874, and two children. When he left Pennsylvania to settle in Illinois he made the trip with horse and wagon and was forced to undergo many of the hardships that awaited the traveler of that early day. In 1838 however, he arrived in this county and at once settled upon the property forming a part of the farm which he owned at the time of his death. His first task was to build a log cabin which served as their home until his farm proved sufficiently remunerative to permit him to build a larger and more substantial one. Subsequently he became one of the

largest land owners in this section, and at one time held clear title to twenty-four hundred acres of land. He gave each of his children a quarter section of land as soon as they were old enough to handle it. His wife's death occurred on the 18th of April, 1874, when she was seventy-four years of age. To their union nine children were born: Thomas W., Lydia, Henry and Simeon, deceased; Mary, who is the wife of J. E. Durham, of Mendota, Illinois; Martha, who is the widow of James McLaughlin of Altona, Illinois; John C., a resident of Altona; Susan, who is married to J. McGaan of Altona; and one child who passed away in infancy. Mr. Collinson was again married in 1874, when he wedded Mrs. Jane (Carnahan) McClure, whose birth occurred in Scotland, on the 17th of September, 1837, and who settled in Altona immediately after her arrival in the United States in 1867. To their union one child was born, Ernest Thomas Collinson, whose name stands at the head of this review. Simeon L. Collinson gave his political support to the democratic party and was the first assessor of Lynn township after its organization.

Ernest T. Collinson acquired his education in the nearby district schools and subsequently resided upon the homestead with his mother. In the spring of 1898 he removed to Galva and has since made that town his home. After arriving there he engaged in the real-estate and insurance business for some time. In 1898 he was married to Miss Ada M. Craver, whose birth occurred in Lynn township, on the 26th of April, 1875. She is a daughter of George and Nancy E. (Heaton) Craver, the former of whom has passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Collinson two children have been born: Harold E. and Willard C., aged ten and seven years respectively. Mr. Collinson holds membership in the Congregational church of Galva and also in the Woodman of America and the Knights of Pythias of which he has been trustee and is now vice chancellor. His entire life has been spent in this county and he enjoys a wide acquaintance which has been formed because of his genial and social nature. He is interested in all that tends to promote the welfare of his community, and any measure suggested for civic improvement or social development is sure to win his support and assistance.

EDWARD JOSEPH APPELL.

Edward Joseph Appell, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Lynn township, Knox county, was born on the 23d of September, 1879, on the old Appell homestead in this township. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appell, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. To the parents eleven children were born: Lydia, who is the wife of the Rev. G. A. Brandell, of Colorado; Alfred, a minister of the Lutheran church at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Hanna, who is married to Gus Lilgiroot, of Henry county; Carl, who is practicing law in Chicago; Amanda, who is married to Otto Johnson, of Henry county; Louis A., who is justice of the peace of this township; Edward Joseph, of this review; Alfrieda and Ferdinand, both of whom are residing at home; Martin, who is an agriculturist of Henry county; and Edith, also at home.

The boyhood and youth of Edward J. Appell were spent attending school and assisting with the daily farm duties on the home place. At the age of seventeen

he entered Augustana College, at Rock Island, Illinois, and in that institution pursued the commercial course. Subsequently he remained at home and farmed for his father for ten years. He has followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active career and, although still a young man, has met with a good degree of success and has won an enviable reputation among his fellow agriculturists.

In 1905 Mr. Appell was married to Miss Ruth Caroline Krantz, whose birth occurred on the 3d of July, 1883, in Jönjöping, Sweden. She is a daughter of P. A. and Ida (Magnuson) Krantz, both of whom are residing in Sweden and who are the parents of ten children: Anna, who is the wife of Harry Cox, of Rockford; Herman, who is a resident of Victoria, Illinois; Ellen, the wife of Elias Rodine, of Sweden; Mrs. Appell; Peter, who is still living in Sweden; Oscar, a resident of Victoria, Illinois; Abbie, who is married to Martin Appell, of Lynn township; Gustav, also living in Victoria; and Fabian and Leona, both of whom are residing in Sweden. Mrs. Appell came to America with E. Magnuson when she was but eighteen years of age. Upon her arrival in Illinois she lived with the Appell family until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Appell one child has been born, Virgil Edward, whose birth occurred on the 3d of May, 1911.

Mr. Appell gives his political allegiance to the republican party and, although he is interested in its success and in the policies of its platforms and earnestly desires their success at the polls, he has never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty. Both Mr. and Mrs. Appell are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee. The improved and well equipped condition of his farm indicates his thrift, industry and scientific management, all of which are tending to bring him a good degree of success.

JOHN JOHNSON.

John Johnson, who is conducting a meat market in Altona, Knox county, was born in that town on the 5th of October, 1863, his parents being Louis and Carrie (Marsh) Johnson, both natives of Ockelbo, Sweden. The father was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Johnson, who came to America in 1857, and after the cholera removed to Altona. Mrs. Jonas Johnson is perhaps the oldest resident of Illinois, her birth having occurred on the 15th of July, 1808, and she and her husband were among the early settlers who took up their residence in Altona. Their first home adjoined the present site of the high school, but later they removed to a farm north of the town, and a short time afterward they entered the Swedish colony settled on Bishop Hill. They were the parents of three children: Andrew, who is residing in Sioux City, Iowa; Margaret, who is the wife of Fred Spiegel, and with whom the mother resides; and Louis, who died December 25, 1907, at the age of seventy-four years. Louis Johnson came to Altona with his father and spent nearly his entire life in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Mrs. Louis Johnson, who is eighty-two years of age, is the daughter of John and Christine Marsh, of Sweden. The Johnsons were the first members of the Swedish Lutheran church here and were most active in the support of that church at the time it was founded. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Johnson were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Betsy,

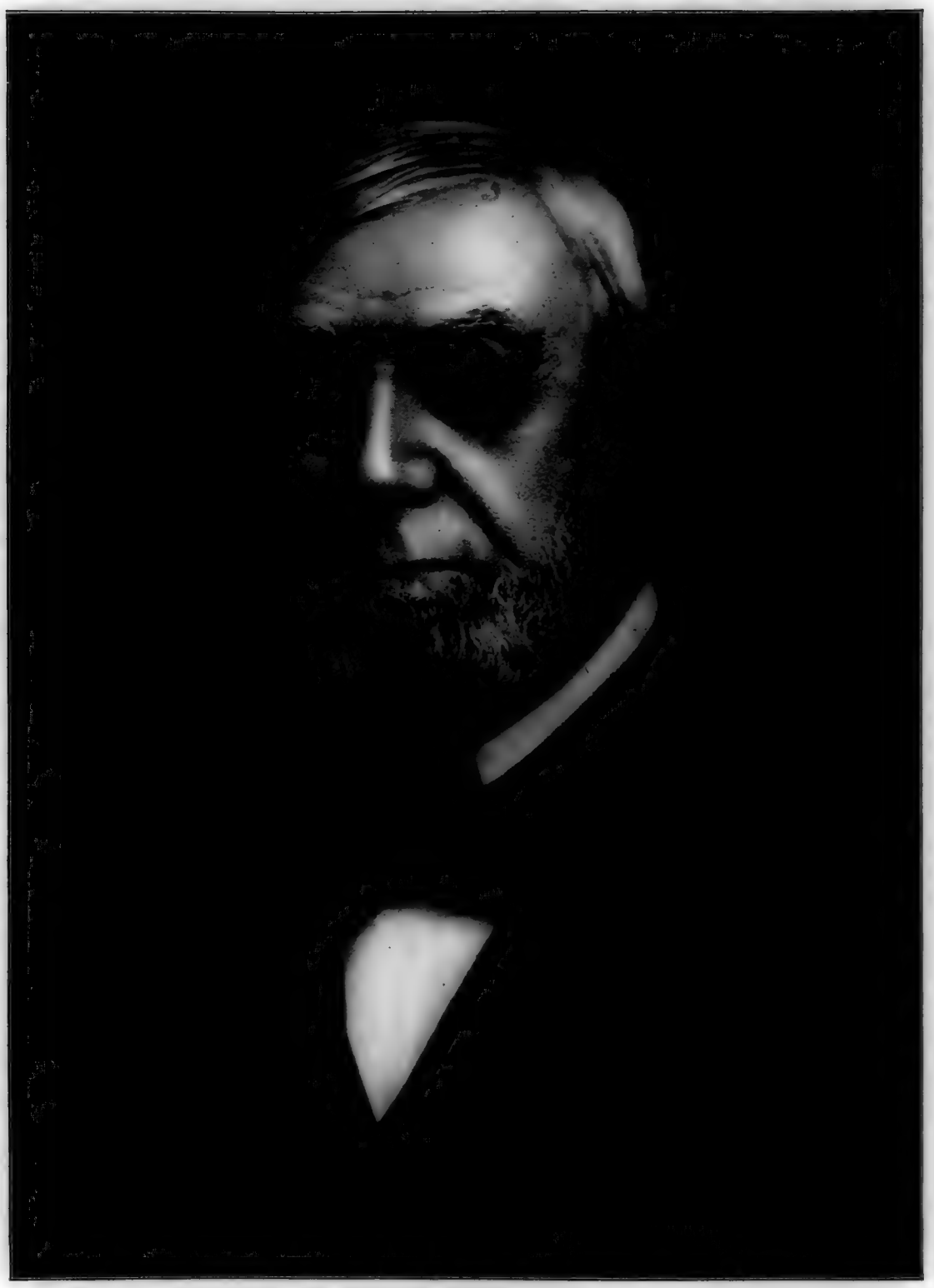
who is the wife of C. Carlson of Walnut Grove; Margaret, the wife of Olof Peterson, of Altona; John, who is the subject of this sketch; and Louis, Frank, George and Nellie, all residing in Altona.

Leaving school at the early age of fourteen years John Johnson entered the employ of his father on the home farm, and for the next ten years was actively engaged in assisting in its cultivation. After that time, however, he entered the meat market of Whiting-Van Scoyk at Galesburg, but later returned to Altona, and since 1907 has been in partnership with Mr. Whiting, of the firm of Whiting & Johnson, of Altona. His market is ably managed, and, realizing that satisfied customers are the best advertisement for future business Mr. Johnson aims at treating all who may patronize him with the respect and courtesy due them. Mr. Johnson was married to Nellie Neilson, whose birth occurred November 4, 1865, at Kylinge Point, in southern Sweden. She is the daughter of Nels and Anna Swenson, both of whom are still living. The grandmother died, in 1909, at the age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Johnson came to America in 1885 with friends and settled at once in Altona, where she was married. She was one of two children, her sister residing in Sweden at present. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson eight children were born: Emma, whose birth occurred February 24, 1889, and who is the wife of Roy Rankin, an agriculturist of Media, Illinois, and has one child, John Robert; Anna, born on the 25th of November, 1890, who is engaged in teaching school; Minnie, Inez and Bessie, whose births occurred November 12, 1893, December 23, 1895, and October 5, 1897, respectively; and George, Theora and Vivian, whose births occurred January 20, 1902, October 10, 1903, and August 15, 1906, respectively. With the exception of Mrs. Rankin they are all residing at home.

Mr. Johnson is an active member of the republican party, and since he cast his first vote has always voted for the men and measures of the party whose policies he considers the most conducive in promoting good government. He has served as alderman of Altona for four years and is now serving his second term and is also a member of the school board. He holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America of Altona. As a life-long resident he has been a witness to much of its development, and has been influential in promoting its business interests. Because of his strict integrity and high principles he holds the respect of his fellow citizens.

JOHN W. STEPHENS.

In days of old, before the chronicler of events appeared to write the story of his nation's greatness, people drew their inspiration from the past by hearkening to the tales the old men told, by listening to the song of the bard, by scattered reminiscences of the aged nurse, handed down from generation to generation. Then the romance of history was not entombed within the covers of a book, it was graven on the minds and living in the hearts of the people. To-day much of that old-time poetry has gone out of our lives. We are too preoccupied with the demands which our severely competitive mode of living has thrust upon us. Too late, perhaps, when the last pioneers of our western civilization will have passed from among us, we will come to realize what we have lost in their pic-



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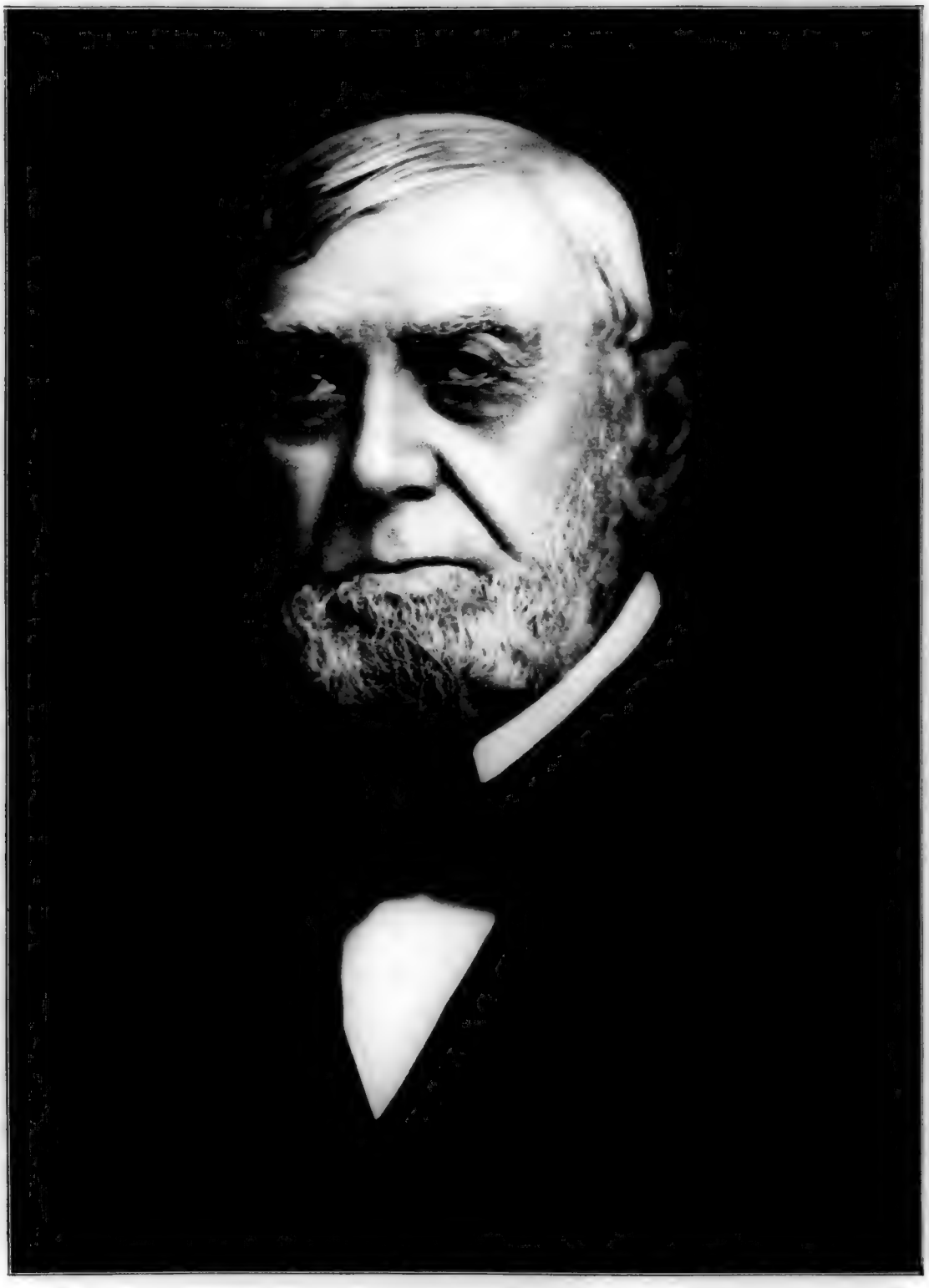
who is the wife of C. Carlson of Walnut Grove; Margaret, the wife of Olof Peterson, of Altona; John, who is the subject of this sketch; and Louis, Frank, George and Nellie, all residing in Altona.

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turesque recital of the events of the early days, of the white man's struggle for supremacy in a new country.

There is still dwelling in Knox county a man whose life links us with that past of mystery and charm. His name is John W. Stephens, son of one of the early settlers and, for a period of more than seventy-four years, intimately associated with the rise and growth of Knox county. Those who have had the privilege of listening to his reminiscences will remember with a thrill the story of his father's experiences with the Indians, and of the winter of the heavy snow when the settlers were in danger of perishing. They will listen with delight to the description of the district school, where Mr. Stephens found his only opportunities for an education. It was a typical old log schoolhouse with split log benches and a puncheon floor. A fire in the huge fireplace at one end supplied the heat. Across square openings cut in the walls paper was stretched to serve as windows. These were the primitive surroundings amid which the boys and girls of those days were given that stern training that prepared them for a life of hardship and toil.

John W. Stephens was born in Warren county, New Jersey, on the 6th of June, 1825. He was the son of Richard and Eleanor (Addis) Stephens, both natives of New Jersey, where they were reared and married. In 1830 they came to Illinois locating in Fulton county, but the difficulties with the Indians and other unforseen trials compelled them to give up their residence in this state. They therefore went to Ohio and lived in Warren county for seven years. In 1838, however, seeking solace after the crushing blow he received in the loss of his wife, Mr. Stephens again set his face westward, retracing his way to Illinois. This time he chose Cedar township, Knox county, for the family abode, continuing to live there until his death in April, 1854.

John W. Stephens was nurtured at home and availed himself of the meager educational advantages that pioneer life afforded. Among his companions who helped to make his school days a pleasant memory, was Mary H. Stephens whom he later chose for a helpmate. They were married on October 29, 1848, coming directly to Cedar township, Knox county, Illinois, where they established their new home on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 4. Mr. Stephens had just purchased this farm a short time before at five dollars an acre. After living here five years he sold this piece of land and bought the farm on which his father had first settled on his advent in Knox county. There Mr. and Mrs. Stephens lived until 1894 when they removed to Abingdon, which they have made their home ever since. The old farm of one hundred and forty acres about which all the family traditions center since 1839, that his father had owned before him and that he had tilled for thirty-nine years, he now gave over to the management of his son. He owns, furthermore, a farm of eighty-three acres on section 16 in Cedar township.

In 1890 Mr. Stephens' wife died and three years later, on October 11, 1893, he married again. It is a curious and interesting coincidence that the second Mrs. Stephens, whose given name is Mary C., and the first Mrs. Stephens both bore the name "Stephens" before their marriage and there was no relationship between them. Of Mr. Stephens' first marriage there were four children. Only one survives, Charles E., who married Miss Harriet Latimer, of Abingdon. Mr. Stephens is a republican and during the war served for three years as

member of the board of county supervisors. The office of justice of the peace which he held at one time he resigned at the end of a year. Unwearied in his efforts for the improvement of his locality and the upbuilding of his community, he was for twenty years road commissioner of Cedar township and for a long period a member of the school board. Mrs. Stephens is a member of the Congregational church, in which her husband also worships. Mr. Stephens is still in the possession of excellent health and cheerful spirit and, looking back upon a long life nobly spent in usefulness to his family and community, he finds peace and contentment of mind, the richest rewards that can crown a man's declining years.

EBENEZER LASS.

Ebenezer Lass, president of the Lass & Larson Company of Galesburg, conducting a wholesale and retail business in wall paper, paints, oils and glass, has sought his success along the well defined lines of labor and has won his advancement through close conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics. At a time when many men put aside the more active and arduous pursuits of business life he is still busily engaged along commercial lines and his energy and persistency of purpose are those of a man of much younger years. He was born in Kent, England, October 11, 1839, his parents being William and Sarah (Eastes) Lass. The father was a confectionery manufacturer who conducted business for many years but ultimately retired. He died in England in 1883, when about seventy-nine years of age, his birth having occurred in 1804. His wife, who was born in Kent, England, in 1806, passed away in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. They were both members of the Wesleyan church, in the work of which they took active and helpful interest, Mr. Lass serving as one of the church officers. They were married at Deal, Kent, England, in 1827, and unto them were born twelve children: Elizabeth, now deceased; Francis, who is living at Sandwich, England; Sarah, the wife of William Ekins, of Riverside, California; Grove P., deceased; William, a resident of Galesburg; Laura, who has passed away; Ebenezer; Frederick and Benjamin, both deceased; John, living in this city; Thomas, still a resident of Deal, County Kent; and Mary, the wife of Theodore Baldwin, also of Deal.

Ebenezer Lass pursued his education in a private school of Deal and when fourteen years of age was apprenticed to learn the decorator's trade, at which he worked in that town until he had attained his majority. He then went to London, where he followed his trade for three and a half years, but, believing that better opportunities were waiting on this side of the Atlantic, he came to the United States in 1866, settling in Galesburg, where he followed his trade until 1884. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings until he felt that his capital justified him in starting in business on his own account. In partnership with C. T. Larson and J. G. Lafferty, he established a store and when two years later Mr. Lafferty sold his interest to the other partners the firm of Lass & Larson was organized. Under that name the business was conducted until 1905, when it was incorporated

under the name of the Lass & Larson Company, its officers being Ebenezer Lass, president, and C. T. Larson, secretary, treasurer and manager. They now handle wall paper, paints, oils and glass, selling to the wholesale and retail trade. They employ twenty people in their establishment in Galesburg and also have salesmen on the road. Their business has grown year by year and, carrying a large and well selected line of goods, they have every reason to feel that their trade will still further increase.

On the 4th of July, 1868, Mr. Lass was married to Miss Emma Pittock, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bailey) Pittock, of this city. Unto them were born seven children: Grace, now the wife of Francis Sisson, of Yonkers, New York; Charles, living in Galesburg; Effie, Kate and Mamie, all deceased; William, of Treadwell, Alaska; and Edith, at home. The wife and mother passed away February 22, 1882, and on the 26th of May, 1886, Mr. Lass was again married, his second union being with Miss Lucy M. Jerrauld, a daughter of Harvey and Maria Jerrauld, of Galesburg. There was one child of this union, George, now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Lass hold membership in the Central Congregational church and his fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows lodge of Galesburg. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is interested in all that pertains to general progress and improvement, finding time to cooperate in measures for the general good while carefully managing his business affairs. He early learned the fact that diligence and industry must determine the success to which one can achieve. He has, therefore, persevered and his capable management, added to his thorough early training, has been a salient feature in gaining him the success which now classes him with Galesburg's substantial and progressive merchants.

MARY ARNOLD TEMPLETON.

Mary Arnold Templeton, who is residing in Altona, Illinois, was born on the 7th of April, 1846, in Victoria township, Knox county. She is a daughter of John and Nancy (Herman) Arnold, whose births occurred in 1810 and 1812 respectively, the former being a native of Dayton, Ohio, and the latter of Tennessee. John Arnold was a blacksmith by trade, and from early youth took up this occupation. Later he worked on a canal as boss of a gang, and subsequently traveling through Alabama he followed the carpenter's trade. After his marriage, however, in 1836 he came to Victoria township by way of Peoria and Kickapoo creek, and took up farming. He made the trip by team and when he arrived at the land for which he had set out he found it already sufficiently cleared and immediately built a log cabin upon it. He resided there until 1853, following his trade for a livelihood, when he removed to Victoria. In that town he engaged in horse-shoeing and blacksmithing until his death, which occurred on the 8th of December, 1864. His wife was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Herman, agriculturists. They removed to Alabama at the time they were early settlers. The mother's death occurred there in 1887. Mr. Arnold was one of the most prominent democrats in his region and held many local offices. His parents

were Ephraim and Elinor Arnold. To Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold ten children have been born, four of whom survive: Robert H., a resident of Peoria, who is married and has two children; Mrs. Templeton, who is the subject of this review; Jane, of Victoria, who is the wife of Irving Norton, a shoemaker, and who has two children; and Eliza, who is residing with Mrs. Templeton.

In April, 1869, Mary Arnold was married to Thomas Foster Templeton, whose birth occurred in 1830, and who was a son of John and Nancy (Foster) Templeton, whose deaths occurred in Princeton, Illinois, and in Pennsylvania respectively. Thomas F. Templeton was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, but removed to Knox county when a child, where he engaged in farming until he entered the hardware business in Altona in 1862. For ten years he was thus engaged with his brother-in-law. At the end of that time he disposed of this business and took up agricultural pursuits in Victoria township. On account of ill health, however, he soon disposed of his farm and lived retired until his death which occurred on the 10th of January, 1907. He was a stanch republican and for many years held office on the school board. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian and was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Altona for several years. He also held membership in Masonic Lodge, No. 330, of Altona.

To Mr. and Mrs. Templeton three children were born. Maude Alberta, the eldest died in 1904, at the age of thirty-six years. She is survived by her husband, E. H. Mason, of Galesburg, and three children, namely, Donald, who is eighteen years of age and teaching school in Victoria township; Marjory, who is sixteen years of age and attending high school; and Nanny B., who is fifteen years of age. Nanny B., the second, in order of birth, whose death occurred in 1893 when she was twenty years of age, was the wife of William Gehring, of Galesburg. The youngest child died when very young.

Eliza Arnold, who is residing with her sister, Mrs. Templeton, was born on the 8th of February, 1840. At the age of twenty-three years she attended Knox College for one year, having taught previously for six years. After leaving college she again engaged in teaching, and for twenty years was connected with the schools of Victoria township. She is one of the oldest teachers in this county, and all through her career was most successful in her pedagogical pursuits. She holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Templeton is one of the active workers in her community in all organizations which are formed to promote the public good. Charitable and kindly, her home is always open to those who need her assistance or to whom she can prove a faithful friend. Her life has been spent in the interests of others, and she is now one of the most esteemed residents of Altona.

BURRELL N. CHAPIN.

Burrell N. Chapin, seventy-seven years of age, has spent his entire life in Illinois and the record he has made is a most creditable one, for his success has never been gained at the sacrifice of others' interests and at no time has he refused to give his aid and support to those movements which have been instituted for the public good. In business affairs, too, he has shown sound judg-



B. H. Chapin



MRS. BURRELL N. CHAPIN

ment and capable management and by wise investments has secured a competency and has become one of the substantial citizens of Knox county. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, August 4, 1834, a son of Moses B. and Irenia (De Maranville) Chapin. The father was born in Massachusetts and was a son of Consider and Esther (Wallace) Chapin. The grandfather was likewise a native of Massachusetts and was a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was one of the Puritan fathers who came to America about 1640.

He was one of those to whom a monument has been erected in front of the public library at Springfield, Massachusetts, being a founder of that city. Esther (Wallace) Chapin, the grandmother of Burrell N. Chapin, was a native of Scotland and is a descendant of Sir William Wallace. The Chapins are also related to a number of distinguished Americans. Captain Caleb Chapin, the great-grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding the colonies in their struggle for independence. His son, Consider Chapin, was a gifted poet of his day. Moses Chapin, born and reared in Massachusetts, came to Illinois in 1832, the year of the Black Hawk war, in which he took an honorable part. He made the journey overland from Pennsylvania on horseback and settled in Fulton county. He was a cooper by trade and established a shop in Lewiston, Illinois, where he resided until 1840. He then removed to Farmington, where he also built a shop, there residing for five years, or until 1845, when he purchased some land near Farmington and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He continued to live upon that place until his death, which occurred in 1872. When he came to Illinois his family numbered three children, and eight were born after the arrival in this state. The eldest of the family was Sylvia, who died at the age of twelve years, and Minerva and Gorham are also deceased, the former passing away at the age of two years. The latter was a soldier of the Civil war, serving as a lieutenant in the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The others of the family were: Sophronia, who became the wife of Lyman Sanders, both now deceased; Burrell N.; Cornelia, the wife of Captain Francis M. Taylor, of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry, but both have passed away; Ivory, who was a soldier of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war but is now deceased; Pausinia, the deceased wife of Enos Kelsey who went to the front with the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Flora, a resident of Farmington, who is the widow of Joseph Routson, who was likewise a soldier of the One Hundred and Third Illinois; Ora H., who served in the One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry and was killed by the Indians in Arizona in 1871; and Marshall D., a resident of Monmouth, being the youngest of the family. Mr. Chapin has, on the maternal side, a number of illustrious ancestors. His grandfather, Jabez De Maranville, served on the Lake Erie under Perry in the war of 1812, whose father, Charles De Maranville, marched on the "Lexington Alarm" of April 19, 1775, from Freetown, Massachusetts. Robert and Tamsine (Bacon) Buffum, who were among the first to espouse the Quaker religion and were persecuted for their faith, were ancestors, as were also William White, the eleventh signer of the Mayflower Compact, and who was the father of Peregrine White, the first child born of English parents in America; another ancestor was John Vassall, alderman of London in 1588, who fitted out, at his own expense, two ships of war, with which he joined the royal ships

to oppose the "Spanish Armada." His son William Vassall came to America with Winthrop in 1630 and was a founder of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and was a member of the "Council of War" in 1642. All the above being lineal ancestors of the mother, Mrs. Irenia Chapin. The mother passed away in Farmington in 1900 at the advanced age of ninety-two years. For eighty years representatives of the name have not only taken an active part in promoting the development and progress in pioneer days, but also in bringing about the present-day growth and prosperity of Illinois.

Burrell N. Chapin spent his youthful days in Fulton county, where he attended the country schools, pursuing his studies in one of the old-time log schoolhouses in Farmington. At the age of eighteen years he spent one term in an academy. Subsequently he engaged in teaching school in the winter and worked at farm labor during the summer months. His time was thus passed until his marriage. He was only thirteen years of age when, in 1847, he was appointed to deliver the mail from Farmington to Macomb, Illinois. This was known as the pony mail and the distance covered was fifty miles each way. As the years passed Mr. Chapin resolved to become owner of a farm and the year 1860 saw the realization of his hope in his purchase of a tract of land in Oneida, Knox county, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He afterward purchased a tract of eighty acres near Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois, which he continued to cultivate until 1872, and then disposed of that property to purchase a farm near Knoxville, which he conducted until 1878. He then bought another farm in the vicinity of Knoxville, devoting his energies to the cultivation of the fields until 1892, when he took up his abode in the town of Knoxville and has since lived retired. As the years passed he kept adding to his landed possessions until he owned three hundred acres, most of which, however, he has since disposed of, and from his interests he derives a substantial annual income that relieves him from the necessity of further labor save the supervision of his investments.

It was on the 22d of September, 1857, that Mr. Chapin was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia J. Culver, who was born near Buffalo, Erie county, New York, June 24, 1838, a daughter of William and Susan W. (Kirby) Culver. The father was born near Auburn, New York, in 1802, and the house in which he first saw the light of day is still standing. The mother's birth occurred near New Bedford, Massachusetts. The father of Mrs. Chapin was a son of Joseph Culver, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, as was his father, Samuel Culver, and the family was of English descent. The mother of Mrs. Chapin was a daughter of Silas Kirby, a native of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, whose father, Silas Kirby, Sr., bravely defended the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Chapin, therefore, is qualified for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution in both the paternal and maternal lines. Her father followed the occupation of farming in the Empire state and on coming to Illinois settled in Salem township, Knox county, where he purchased a tract of land upon which he resided until the spring of 1861. He next purchased a farm near Henderson, Knox county, but afterward took up his abode on a farm near Wataga, where he resided until his retirement, after which he resided in Knoxville until his death, which occurred March 5, 1881. His widow long survived him, and died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chapin on the 7th

of December, 1895. They were the parents of five children: Caroline, who became the wife of Joseph Ross, both of whom are now deceased; Elizabeth, who married Burton Miller and they are also deceased; Joseph W., who has passed away; Cynthia J., who became Mrs. Chapin; and William E., a resident farmer of Knox county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chapin were born four children. Edith A., who was born July 9, 1858, is now the wife of John D. McClure, of Knoxville, and they have one daughter, Edith M., who is the wife of Merrill Young and resides upon a farm east of Knoxville. Ida died at the age of three years. Eva J. married Charles Maple, of Maquon, who is postmaster of that place, and they have two children, Newton M. and Ora S. Maple. Mr. Chapin's youngest child, Ora Eugene, who is a distinguished lawyer of Chicago, is also prominent in Masonic circles. He was born May 30, 1870, and married Miss Camilla Capps, of Farmington, by whom he has one child, Minor J.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Chapin are consistent members of the Presbyterian church and are also members of the Knox County Mayflower Society, while Mrs. Chapin and her two daughters hold membership with the Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On the 22d of September, 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion the ladies of the Presbyterian church of Knoxville served an excellent dinner while all the members of their family, their sons, daughters and grandchildren, were present—one hundred and forty in all. They have now traveled life's journey together for fifty-four years, their mutual love and confidence increasing as time has passed on. They are regarded as one of the most highly esteemed and worthy couples of the county, for their lives have ever been well spent in the faithful performance of duty and have been characterized by many good deeds. Mr. Chapin deserves much credit for the success which he has won, bringing him at last to a prominent position among the substantial residents of his adopted county.

REV. FREDERICK J. DUNN.

It has been said "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success," and judged in this way the life of Rev. Frederick J. Dunn has been a most successful one, for as a minister of the gospel he has carried the glad tidings to many who have sat under his preaching and has influenced many lives for good. At the age of ninety-three years he is now living retired, an honored and venerable citizen of Knoxville. He was born in Oneida county, New York, May 22, 1819, a son of David and Philinda (Cady) Dunn, both of whom were natives of Oneida county, the former born November 14, 1791, and the latter August 5, 1796. In his early life the father worked as a farm hand but afterward learned the trades of a cooper and brick mason and worked along those lines in Oneida county and also in Herkimer and St. Lawrence counties. Subsequently he returned to Oneida county and after a short time removed to Lewis county, New York, where he made his home with his son Frederick and later also lived with his son Frederick

in Illinois, passing away in Galva, Henry county, on the 28th of November, 1884, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. He had long survived his wife who passed away at the home of her son, Frederick, on the 18th of January, 1858, when sixty-one years of age. The Rev. Dunn was at that time a resident of Rio, this county. The family included five daughters: Rhoda, now the deceased wife of Thomas Watson, of Knox county; Olive, who became the wife of Caleb H. Gates Brayton of St. Lawrence county, New York, who is now deceased; Cornelia P., the widow of Thomas Homiston; Jane Ann, who died in infancy; and Sarah Jane, who married John Gibbs. She resided in Lewis county, New York, for a time and afterward removed to Cherokee county, Kansas, where both passed away.

The Rev. Frederick J. Dunn was the third in order of birth in the family. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Herkimer county, New York, and afterward attended the Free Will Baptist Seminary at Clinton, Oneida county, New York. The founder of that college was Mr. Kellogg, who afterward became the first president of Knox College at Galesburg. In further pursuit of his education Mr. Dunn attended Whitesboro Academy in Oneida county, New York, and subsequently took up the profession of teaching, which he followed through the winter seasons while in the summer months he worked at farm labor. In June, 1853, he arrived in Knox county, Illinois, first settling in Ontario, where he remained for ten years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Rio township and in company with Michael Metcalf built a sawmill in Henderson Grove which they conducted for one summer and then sold. Mr. Dunn next purchased a farm and continued to engage in the cultivation of the fields for several years. In 1858 he was licensed to preach as a minister of the United Brethren church and much of his life has been devoted to this holy calling. He was never absent from an annual conference during fifty-one years and is widely known to the membership of his denomination. He preached for four years at Mount Chappel, being there when the church was built. He has acted as minister in different churches in the county and other parts of the state and is now the oldest living minister in Knox county. For the past five years, however, he has lived retired in Knoxville and can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear because his life has been an element for good in the communities, where he has resided. His zealous support of the cause of Christianity has aroused the interest and cooperation of others and his work has been of no restricted order.

On the 4th of March, 1846, in Oneida county, New York, the Rev. Dunn was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Susan P. Wetmore, who was born in that county July 13, 1823, and was a daughter of Ezra and Susan Wetmore, natives of Rhode Island, who removed to New York in early life. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were the following children. Lucia is the wife of Theo. Madison, a resident of the state of Washington, and they have one son, Frederick. William E., now living in Rio township, married Miss Addie Haskins and has two children, Roswell E. and Clark. Marian is the wife of William Wilson, of Kansas City, Kansas, and they have six children, May, Eva, George, Lucia, Nina and William. Roswell died June 3, 1882. The mother of these children passed away March 24, 1864, and in Henderson, Illinois, the Rev. Dunn was again married, on the 15th of February, 1865, his second union being

with Maria Ryan, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They had two children: Frank A., deceased; and Frederick, a resident of Chicago who married Elsie Naly and has one child, Dorothy. Again Mr. Dunn was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died February 22, 1895, and on the 23d of September, 1897, he married Margaret E. Wallich, who was born in this county, April 16, 1854, and is a daughter of Jacob and Martha Wallich, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. Such in brief is the life history of Frederick J. Dunn, a man widely and favorably known in Knox county and honored wherever known. By precept and example he has taught the better things of life and his influence and teaching have led many to choose those things which are worth while and have actual value as factors in character building.

ALBERT WILLIAM HAMERSTRAND.

The agricultural interests of Lynn township have a worthy representative in Albert William Hamerstrand, who was born in that township on the 5th of February, 1878, his parents being John and Anna (Collison) Hamerstrand. The father was born in Småland, Sweden, May 29, 1840, and until he came to America at the age of twenty-eight years, was engaged in the carpenter's trade in Stockholm. Upon arriving in America he went directly to Altona, where he was employed by a railway but subsequently took up farming for Robert Wilber near Victoria. Later he was with C. Appell, but after seven years' employ rented the farm upon which his son Albert was born. He erected the house upon this place, and its substantiability attests his ability as a carpenter. Having in the course of eight years rented three different farms, he then purchased the farm on which they lived for twenty-three years, until the spring of 1909, when they retired and purchased a residence in Galva, Illinois, where they now reside, leaving the cultivation of the farm to their son, Albert William, who has now made it his home for over twenty-six years. Mrs. Hamerstrand was born the 3d of August, 1858, at Vester, Götland, Sweden, and came to this country with her parents at the age of ten she being the oldest of eight children, and a daughter of Andrew Magnus Collison. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hamerstrand are: Albert William, who is the subject of this sketch; Elma, who is the wife of Nels Henrikson, an agriculturist of Lynn township and who has one child; and Fern, who is residing with her parents.

After finishing his common-school education Albert Hamerstrand assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm but subsequently attended the Galva high school for one year, and later the Augustana Business College of Rock Island, from which he was graduated. After finishing these various courses he took up active farming and remained at home. His ability and progressiveness were of great value to his father, and together they cultivated one of the most profitable and highly productive farms in the township. On the 11th of January, 1905, Mr. Hamerstrand was married to Emily Elizabeth Johnson, the daughter of Hans and Betsy Johnson, born on the 24th of March, 1882. Hans and Betsy Johnson were the parents of three children: Arthur and

Emanuel, who are residing at home, and Mrs. Hamerstrand. Mr. and Mrs. Hamerstrand are the parents of one son, Maurice William, born October 25, in 1905.

The republican party, with its progressive and successful measures of prosperity, and its ardent support of many of the policies which have brought about our national welfare, has won Mr. Hamerstrand's allegiance. He is at present serving as township clerk, an office which he has held for eleven years. He also holds the office of school director and telephone director. Both he and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of Galva, in which the former has served as auditor for many years and the latter has been an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Sweden has frequently sent men to Knox county whose thrift, industry and progressiveness have aided materially in developing the natural resources of the county. Of these none have been more active than the Hamerstrands, who have always been energetic, diligent and untiring in their efforts to fulfill the duties which lay before them in their agricultural pursuits. By his close application to work and living in accordance with the strictest principles of integrity and honor, Mr. Hamerstrand has won for himself the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ALBERT LENG.

One of the thoroughly progressive and enterprising agriculturists of Truro township is Albert Leng, who owns and operates two hundred and ninety-five acres of land, located three miles north of Williamsfield. He was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, on July 2, 1841, and is a son of John and Ann (Woodall) Leng, who always made their home in the mother country, the father having passed away when our subject was a child of three years.

Albert Leng was educated in the common schools of England, where he resided until he had attained the age of twenty-nine years. Being an enterprising and ambitious young man, America had always appeared very attractive to him, as he felt convinced from the reports he had received, that better opportunities must be afforded for advancement here than in his native country, so in 1870 he took passage for the United States. When he arrived in this country he came directly to Illinois, first settling in Scott county, where he remained from June to October, when he went to Peoria county. He worked out as a farm hand for a time, thus acquiring sufficient capital to purchase eighty acres of land that he operated with excellent success until 1885. In the latter year he again changed his location, this time becoming a resident of Knox county, purchasing a place in the vicinity of Rochester. He owned this and also the farm in Peoria county until 1892, when he disposed of both places and bought the property where he now lives. During the period of his ownership he has placed many improvements on his farm, including a commodious country residence, suitable barns and substantial outbuildings. He is a man of progressive ideas and practical methods and as his circumstances have permitted has added to the comfort and convenience of his homestead by the introduction of various modern appliances and



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT LENG

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RESIDENCE OF ALBERT LENG

inventions. His fields are devoted to the raising of such cereals as are best adapted to the soil, all of the work on the fields now being done by Mr. Leng's sons. In addition to general farming he has made a specialty of stock-raising, both branches of the business having brought him very satisfactory returns. Furthermore, Mr. Leng is the owner of one hundred and forty acres near Milbank, South Dakota. His son, Luther E., recently bought two hundred and sixteen acres in Truro township, having sold his holdings in Peoria county to his brother E. G. Leng.

In Peoria county, on the 5th of February, 1874, Mr. Leng was united in marriage to Miss Mary Frances Aby, who was born on the 2d of September, 1851, and is a daughter of Elder and Mary Ann (Murphy) Aby. Nine children have been born of this marriage, as follows: Luther E., who was born on the 25th of February, 1875; James E., born November 23, 1876, now deceased; Mary S., born on the 23d of December, 1877, the wife of H. Spencer, of this county, and the mother of five children, three daughters and two sons; Lyman W., born on December 23, 1880, who married Jessie Keneer and has one child, that is now deceased; Lulu O., who was born October 17, 1882, and died January 15, 1908, the wife of W. F. Porter of Victoria, by whom she had two sons and one daughter; Robert N., born September 17, 1884; Ewart Gladstone, born on the 28th of December, 1887, who married Anna Rich, of Peoria county, and has two children; Edna E., born on October 6, 1889, the wife of George Keneer and the mother of one child; and Carl E., whose birth occurred on February 24, 1892.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Leng hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, among the congregation of which they number many friends, and his political support he accords to the populist party. He has always taken an active interest in township affairs and has served as road commissioner and school director and at the present time is justice of the peace. Much credit is due Mr. Leng for the prosperity he has achieved, as he came to this country with no capital save the strength and optimism that accompanies youth and tireless energy. He has directed his undertakings in an intelligent manner, manifesting rare business sagacity and foresight in the development of his interests and as a result has realized good dividends on the investment of his labor.

JOHN HAMILTON PATTERSON.

Although thirty-seven years have elapsed since John Hamilton Patterson passed away, he is still well remembered by many of the older citizens of Knoxville, as one of the promising agriculturists of his township. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the 14th of April, 1840, the only child of Alexander and Hannah (Smith) Patterson, who were natives of Dayton, Ohio. The father, who was an agriculturist, was engaged in farming in his native state for many years, but he and his wife later removed to Decatur, Indiana, where they both passed away.

John Hamilton Patterson was educated in the district schools, and while pursuing his studies also assisted his father with the work about the farm. At

the age of sixteen, self-confidence asserted itself and he left the paternal home and came to Illinois, at that time considered a western border state. He located in Knox county in 1856 and engaged in farming, ultimately acquiring property of his own. Enterprising and ambitious, he applied himself energetically to whatever he undertook, directing his endeavors with foresight and intelligence. Just when his efforts began reaping financial returns and the future gave every assurance of promise his endeavors were terminated by death. He was accidentally killed by the falling wall of a burning building on the 18th of December, 1874, being at the time but thirty-four years of age.

On the 15th of February, 1861, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Brashear, whose birth occurred in Ohio, on the 6th of August, 1839. Her parents were Bazil and Eleanor (Shaw) Brashear, natives of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where they were also married. During the early years of their domestic life they removed to Ohio and there the father engaged in farming for a time but he subsequently came to Knoxville, and here both parents passed away. Their family consisted of the following children: Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Engle and has passed away; John and Plaford, both of whom are also deceased; Bazil, who is a resident of Bond county, this state; Ruth, the widow of Robert Patterson, who served for four years in the Union army; and Mary M., the widow of John H. Patterson. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson. Ira E., the eldest, who resides in Orange township, this county, married Miss Flora Thomas, of Springfield, Illinois, and they have two daughters, Edna and Frances. Harvey D., who is a resident of Missouri, married Mae Thomas of Springfield, this state, and they have three sons, Roy A., Fred L. and Harvey E. Frank A., who lives in Fulton county, Illinois, married Bessie Church of Cambridge and they have one child, Glendora, Emma M. has passed away.

In matters of citizenship Mr. Patterson was public-spirited and progressive, but he never sought political preferment, although he discharged his civic duties by appearing at the polls on election day, casting his ballot in support of the candidates of the republican party. During the period of his residence in Knox county, which covered eighteen years, he won and retained the friendship of many of its citizens, who held him in high esteem by reason of his many fine sterling qualities.

GEORGE F. HILTON, M. D.

Dr. George F. Hilton, engaged in the practice of medicine at St. Augustine, Knox county, Illinois, his recognized ability winning him a liberal patronage, was born in Fulton county, this state, December 8, 1855, his parents being David and Sarah A. (Bishop) Hilton. The ancestry can be traced back to several generations in this country and it is well known that the first of the name came from England. The great-great-grandfather was a native of Maine and William Hilton, the great-grandfather, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, August 15, 1759, and died July 14, 1846. His wife, Catherine B. Hilton, was born May 24, 1764, and died July 8, 1816. Their children were: David, who was born September

10, 1782, and died January 13, 1838; Hannah, who was born January 27, 1784, and died September 18, 1844; Martha, who was born February 9, 1786, and died May 6, 1819; Jessie, who was born May 1, 1788, and died in March, 1862; Joshua, who was born March 15, 1790, and died December 27, 1876; Nancy, who was born September 30, 1792, and died November 24, 1861; Thomas, who was born February 28, 1795, and died September 16, 1862; Oliver, who was born March 24, 1797, and died in May, 1877; Emma, who was born October 2, 1799, and died in February, 1875; Helen, who was born January 3, 1802, and died in August, 1883; Daniel, who was born July 19, 1804, and died in December, 1873; and Martha, who was born July 25, 1807, and died March 28, 1877.

Of this family Joshua Hilton was the grandfather of Dr. Hilton. He was born, as previously stated, March 15, 1790, and died December 27, 1876. His wife, Sally Hilton, was born June 1, 1794, and died March 21, 1881. Their children were: McKenney, who was born September 22, 1814; Catherine, who was born August 27, 1816, and died December 16, 1878; Asa, who was born December 22, 1819, and died February 3, 1820; Sarah, who was born March 10, 1821; Amos, who was born April 26, 1823, and died January 5, 1885; David, the father of our subject; Caroline, who was born August 27, 1832, and died May 5, 1836; and Joshua, who was born August 27, 1835.

David Hilton, the father of our subject, was born in Maine, June 24, 1827, and in early life removed to Ohio. In the late '50s he became a resident of Fulton county, Illinois, and spent his remaining days there upon a farm, his death occurring July 9, 1896, when he had reached the age of sixty-nine years. In early life he engaged in the butchering business in California, having made the trip to that state with ox teams, spending three years upon the Pacific coast. He married Sarah A. Bishop, who was born February 26, 1831, and died February 26, 1903. In their family were the following children. Jasper, who was born October 14, 1851, passed away on the 5th of October, 1852. Cyrus, the next of the family, was born on the 24th of February, 1853. George F., of this review, is the next younger. Henry W., born September 15, 1857, married Mary A. Maranville, who was born in 1861, and they became the parents of eleven children: Lola, who was born October 30, 1876, and died November 19, 1876; Orpha Bell, who was born May 24, 1879, and died March 20, 1910; Fannie, born April 21, 1881; David, who was born September 13, 1883, and died February 5, 1904; Dayton, born August 22, 1885; Ethel V., born December 29, 1887; Harley, born in March, 1889; Jesse, born May 7, 1890; Elra Ray, born July 6, 1892; Skeet, born September 19, 1895; and Ina, born October 28, 1897. Mary, the daughter of David and Sarah A. Hilton, was born August 19, 1859, and married Lewis K. Hoar, a resident of Vandalia, Illinois, who is known throughout the state as a very successful contractor and business man. Six children were born to them, namely: Effie May, who was born November 4, 1879, and died February 26, 1881; Bertha Estella, who was born October 27, 1881, and died August 9, 1889; Sarah Ellen, who was born August 12, 1884; Edna Fern, who was born June 15, 1887, and died July 12, 1910; Martha Lutta, who was born November 23, 1890, and died January 29, 1891; and Jesse Daniel, who was born November 21, 1891, and died October 21, 1892. John W., born March 13, 1862, passed away on the 13th of February, 1898. Stephen Leonard, born

December 21, 1863, married Serilda Ann Moon, who was born January 18, 1868, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Ina May, born February 7, 1888; Charles David, who was born May 9, 1889, and died September 29, 1910; William Wesley, who was born November 2, 1890, and died November 8, 1895; Sarah Pearl, born February 28, 1896; Mabel Frances, born November 22, 1902; and Velva Dora, born September 4, 1904. Of this family Charles David was married, his wife being Alice Holman, who was born May 12, 1886, and they had one daughter, Helen J., born March 24, 1910. Jessie was born May 21, 1865. Martin L. was born September 12, 1867. Sarah E. was born January 12, 1870, and died on the 9th of February, 1871.

Dr. Hilton acquired his education in Cuba, Illinois, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1875. During his high-school days he also took up the study of medicine and in 1875 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1879. Immediately afterward he began the practice of medicine in St. Augustine, Illinois, where he has since continued. He has practiced with phenomenal success here, his labors being attended with results that indicate his comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine and his correct application of its principles. He has written many valuable articles on medical science pertaining to pathology and the treatment of disease and he always maintains that there are two important principles in medicine—first, the diagnosis of the case and second, the application of the remedy. He is now the owner of a fine office building and an attractive residence in St. Augustine and has also invested in railroad stock.

In 1881 Dr. Hilton was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Louise Supple, who was born in St. Augustine, June 15, 1858, and died November 28, 1890. They became the parents of three children: Leo, who was born May 22, 1882, and died April 20, 1884; Irene Frances, who was born May 22, 1885; and Charles Demott, who was born April 1, 1887, and is now in the employ of a railroad company, living in Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Hilton holds membership in the Catholic church and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp, No. 4234, and to the Royal Neighbors, No. 395. In politics he has been a lifelong democrat and, while he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, he has labored effectively in behalf of the cause of education during his nine years' service as school director. His professional relations are with the Knox County and Illinois State Medical Societies and at all times he keeps in touch with the advanced work, thought and purposes of the profession.

PROFESSOR GEORGE HOWARD BRIDGE.

Professor George Howard Bridge, supervisor of manual training, in the high school of Galesburg, was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, May 27, 1857. He is descended from English ancestry but comparatively little is known back of the last generation. His father, George Bridge, was a native of Dorchester, England, and was reared in Dorchester, where he afterward learned and followed the butcher's trade, continuing in that pursuit until he came to America

about 1855. After establishing his home in DeKalb county, he there opened a butchering business which he continued until 1864, when he came to Galesburg and for a number of years was proprietor of a meat market here. He married Hannah (Read) Leggett, also a native of Suffolk and a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Howard) Read, who were likewise natives of England. Her father who was a farmer died in middle life and her mother reached an advanced age. In their family were twelve children including Mrs. Bridge. George Bridge spent the last years of his life in Nebraska and his widow is now living with her son George H. She was twice married, her first husband being Isaac Leggett, by whom she had one child, Walter, who is now deceased. The seven children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Bridge are: George H.; Everetta, the wife of William Putnam, of Kansas; Clara L., the wife of S. C. Greaves, of Harrison, Arkansas; Emma J., the wife of W. C. Whitmore, of Surprise, Nebraska; John R., of Galesburg; Mae, the wife of William Warren, of Monmouth, Illinois; and one who died in infancy.

Professor Bridge spent the first seven years of his life in the county of his nativity but has been a resident of Galesburg for forty-seven years, largely acquiring his education in the public schools of this city and in the Western Business College of Galesburg, from which he was graduated in 1879. For a time he was one of the proprietors of a commercial college at Lawrence, Kansas, in partnership with M. H. Barringer under the firm name of Bridge & Barringer, the connection being maintained for two years. He then returned to the Galesburg public schools as supervisor of penmanship in all of the schools, continuing to occupy that position for ten or fifteen years, during which time he had charge of the commercial work. In 1887, however, he organized the manual training department of which he is still the supervisor and under his direction there are now about four hundred and thirty boys pursuing the course. The Galesburg schools were among the first in the state to introduce manual training as well as to establish an elective course and were also among the first to introduce the practical phase of manual training. The boys are given instruction in all kinds of wood work and recently iron work has also been introduced. This is of marked assistance to the public-school pupils, preparing many of them for the practical and responsible duties which come later in life. Professor Bridge holds to high ideals and attempts to establish a standard that will produce thoroughness, efficiency and reliability. More than one man now successful in a chosen field of labor received the impetus for his progress in the instruction of Professor Bridge.

The 5th of April, 1881, was the wedding day of Professor Bridge and Miss Minerva I. Olin, who was born in Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, April 4, 1857. Her parents, Edwin C. and Cyntha Olin, however, were natives of New York, who became early residents of Aurora, coming to Illinois in 1853. In 1855 Mr. Olin entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, with whom he continued for nearly forty-five years, during most of the time in the capacity of bridge superintendent. The family removed to Galesburg in 1873. In 1902 Mr. Olin went to Conway, Iowa, to look after his farming interests, but about a year later passed away there on May 3, 1903. Mrs. Olin died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bridge, in Galesburg in 1908. In the family were two children, Minerva and Ida, the latter the wife of C. U.

Goldsmith, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Unto Professor and Mrs. Bridge have been born seven children. Glenn F., who was a graduate of the Galesburg high school and also attended the State University at Champaign, Illinois, for two years, died of mountain fever when twenty-two years of age, at Salida, Colorado. Earle R., who is a graduate of the high school and of Knox College, has taught for six years in the Galesburg high school and is now assistant supervisor of manual training. Arthur H., who, following his graduation from high school, spent two years in Knox College, is now managing a large farm in Cass county, North Dakota. Irene O. is a graduate of the high school and of Knox College, and Gordon H., Ruth J. and Edna are all pupils of the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Bridge are members of the Baptist church, in the work of which they are actively and helpfully interested, contributing in many ways to various branches of the church work. For several years Professor Bridge was chairman of the board of deacons, is now chairman of the board of trustees and for two years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He votes with the republican party, but has never sought nor desired office, preferring that his public service should be of another character. A resident of Galesburg for forty-seven years, he has been connected with its public schools for thirty-one years of that time and his work in behalf of public instruction has been of a practical character and of far-reaching benefit. He is now the president of the Sixth Ward Improvement Society and vice president of the Galesburg Improvement Association. In other ways he has taken an active and helpful interest in the general welfare of this city and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any movement for the public good. His residence is at No. 1590 West Main street, where in 1900 he erected an elegant home, one of the finest in the city.

MRS. LYDIA M. HALL.

Mrs. Lydia M. Hall, who is now living in Yates City, has been a resident of Knox county since she was a child of nine years. She was born in Erie county, New York, and is a daughter of James and Sarah J. (Candee) Jobes, natives of Onondaga county, New York, where they were also reared and educated. After their marriage they located in Erie county, twenty miles south of Buffalo, whence they removed to Illinois. They first located in Kendall county and after residing there for seven years came to Knox county, settling in Salem township, in 1854, where they spent the remainder of their days, the father passing away at the age of eighty-five and the mother at ninety-one. Both were laid to rest in the cemetery at Uniontown. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jobes there were born ten children. Wallace, a veteran of the Civil war, now residing in Tecumseh, Nebraska, married Amanda Buffin, who was reared in Knox county. Newton married Margaret Russell, who was born and reared in Salem township, this county, a daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Russell. Irvin, also a Civil war veteran, married Lucinda Lewis, now deceased, and is living in Seattle, Washington. Candee is married and resides in Abingdon, Illinois. Julia became the wife of Peter Cassler and now resides in New Jersey. Mary married Walter Faxom.



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She is living in Salem township and Mr. Faxom, who died in 1897, was both a farmer and mason by profession. The next in order of birth are Casper, who is a retired farmer, residing at Yates City, and Mrs. Hall. Sarah died at the age of six years. Emma, the youngest in this family, died in infancy. Mrs. Jobes was a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Jobes was a republican, but never filled or sought public office. They were most estimable people and had a wide circle of acquaintances, who held them in the highest regard.

Mrs. Lydia M. Hall, the youngest now living, was but two years of age, when she accompanied her parents on their removal from New York to Illinois. She began her education in the district schools of Kendall county, supplementing the knowledge therein gained by further study in the schools of Salem township, where she was reared to womanhood.

In 1864, while yet in her early girlhood, Mrs. Hall, who has been married twice, became the wife of Matthew Buffum, who was born and reared in Ohio, a son of Stephen and Esther Buffum. They began their domestic life on a farm of three hundred acres in Salem township, where they made their home until Mr. Buffum's death. After his demise the greater part of the property was sold, but Mrs. Hall still owns one hundred and twenty acres located on sections 19 and 20 in Salem township. Mr. Buffum passed away in 1891 and was laid to rest in the Uniontown cemetery. He was a democrat in politics and always took an active interest in township affairs, having served both as road commissioner and school director.

Following the death of her first husband, Mrs. Hall removed to Yates City, where she has ever since resided, her farm being operated by tenants. Her second marriage was with Cyrus Hall, who was a native of Ohio and a son of Chauncey Hall. Mr. Hall died in 1906, and was at that time a retired farmer.

Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which she takes an active and earnest interest. She is also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and holds the office of treasurer in that organization. For a period of eighteen years Mrs. Hall has been a resident of Yates City, and numbers among its citizens many warm friends, to whom she has endeared herself through the kindly, helpful spirit and gracious manner that enable her to win and retain the high regard of those with whom she comes in contact.

MRS. CATHERINE U. GREEP.

Mrs. Catherine U. Greep, who is the widow of Hans Greep, formerly a well known agriculturist of Lynn township, is still residing upon the homestead. She was born February 14, 1851, in Galesburg, and is the daughter of Joel and Julia (Annis) Starboard. Joel Starboard was the son of John Starboard, an efficient carpenter and cabinet worker who passed away when his son was ten years of age, the mother having died six years previous. The orphaned son was reared by an aunt and came to Galesburg in 1842, where he followed the plow-makers' and shingle-makers' trade. Eleven years later, in March 1853, he removed to the present homestead in Lynn township, where he lived out an active and successful career. Mr. and Mrs. Starboard were the parents of four children:

Martha A., who is the wife of H. Lyke, of Iowa; Mary, who is married to Thomas Williams of Missouri; Ella N.; and Mrs. Catherine U. Greep, the subject of this review.

Until her marriage Mrs. Greep remained at home and assisted with the duties which come to hand on every farm. In 1873 she was married to Hans Greep, who was born in May, 1844, and who was a native of Sweden. When three years of age he came to America with his parents and settled with the Bishop Hill colony. His father, John Eric Greep, was a tailor by trade and was married to Catherine Johnson. His death occurred April 18, 1899, when he was eighty-two years of age, and his widow passed away in February, 1908, at the age of eighty-eight years. During his active career Mr. Greep was engaged in agricultural pursuits, first assisting his father and later farming independently in Lynn township. After his marriage he purchased the present Greep homestead in 1882, and twelve years later removed to Galva, Illinois, where he died in 1905. After the death of her husband Mrs. Greep returned to the farm, where she is now residing. They were the parents of three children: Orpha E., who is a home missionary in North Dakota; Theodore W., who has assumed the management of the home farm; and Olive S., who is residing with her mother.

Mrs. Greep traces her ancestry on the maternal line back to Samuel and Johanna (Thorndyke) Annis, the former a native of Maine who died in Victoria in 1854 at the age of ninety years and the latter, of Scotch-Irish descent, passed away in the same town. Their son, Ellison Annis, was born in 1792 in Waldo county, Maine. In early life he left his native state and crossed the country to the Illinois river on July 4, 1837, settling in Victoria on the 28th of July of that year. He was married to Catherine Maro, whose birth occurred, in 1796, in Boston and who passed away in 1871, while her husband died at the age of about eighty-nine years in July, 1880. He began life as a sailor and was in the war of 1812 drawing a land warrant for his service. During this service he first became acquainted with the western country.

Mrs. Greep's life has been devoted to her home duties and to the interests of her church. She holds membership in the Second Adventist church, and aims to live in accordance with the high principles of its teachings. Both she and her husband have been useful citizens in their community, because of their substantial moral worth and because of their constant devotion to duty.

GEORGE W. WITHERELL.

George W. Witherell is the owner of the Spring Brook Stock Farm, in the operation of which he is meeting with a gratifying degree of success. He is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Washington county, on the 8th of September, 1845, and a son of Ephraim H. and Rebecca (Donaldson) Witherell. Mr. Witherell traces his ancestry back to the colonial days, his great-grandfathers in both lines having participated in the Revolution, while his grandfather, Witherell, was a captain of artillery in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Donaldson, a captain of infantry. The paternal ancestors came from

Vermont, where his father was born in 1816, but when a child of two years he was taken to Pennsylvania by his parents and there he was reared and educated. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed during the greater part of his active life. The mother of our subject was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and it was there she and Mr. Witherell were married and spent the early days of their domestic life. In 1840 they removed to Washington county, Indiana, where for five years he followed his trade and also that of shoemaker. At the expiration of that period they again started westward, this time settling in Peoria county, Illinois, continuing to make their home there until 1851, when they came to Knox county. There they settled on a farm in Kickapoo township, but at the end of two years located in Knoxville, and here the father passed away in 1908, at the age of ninety-two years, while the mother was seventy-one at the time of her demise. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Witherell consisted of one daughter, Ursula, who died in 1861, and six sons, who are as follows: Loren R., who is a resident of Knoxville; George W., our subject; Willard, who is living in California; Erie, whose home is in Missouri; Silas, who is a resident of Springfield, Missouri; and Oscar, who passed away in 1905.

Practically the entire life of George W. Witherell has been spent in Knox county, as he was only a child of six years when he came here with his parents. He obtained his education in the common schools and when old enough to become self-supporting decided to take up agriculture for his life vocation. He located on his present farm just after his marriage in 1866, and has devoted his entire attention to its cultivation and the raising of stock for forty-five years. It contains one hundred acres of fertile land, that is devoted to such cereals as are best adapted to the soil and climate, and pasturage for the stock. As his means have permitted Mr. Witherell has improved his place by the addition of many modern conveniences, characteristic of the spirit of progress he has ever manifested in his undertakings. He has a fine grade of cattle, mostly Shorthorns and Jerseys, of which he makes a specialty, and is constantly improving the line by careful breeding. In the administration of his affairs he evidences the clear judgment, discretion and intelligence that ultimately bring prosperity, particularly when united with enterprise and diligence.

Mr. Witherell was united in marriage on the 17th of May, 1866, at Knoxville, to Miss Martha A. Stolloper, who was born in Washington county, Maryland, on February 28, 1847. The parents of Mrs. Witherell were Henry and Harriet Stolloper, also natives of Maryland, whence they removed to Knox county fifty years ago. The mother is still living but the father passed away when Mrs. Witherell was a child. Eight children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Witherell, as follows: Flora, who is the wife of George Breedlaugh, of Knox county; Minnie, who married John Dredge, also of Knoxville; Etta, the wife of Harry Woolsey, likewise of Knoxville; Daisy, who became the wife of James Ferrell, of Galesburg; Clara, who married Ray Howser, of Galesburg; Harmon, who married Lola Myers, now residing in Kingston, Kansas; Arthur, whose wife was Miss Mamie Peterson of Knoxville, a resident of this county; and Clyde, who married Miss Mae Dawson, of Dahinda, now a resident of Knoxville.

Mr. Witherell is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company A, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and gone to the front on the 11th of February, 1863, where he remained until the close of hostilities. He saw much active service, having participated in fourteen battles, the most important being those of Vicksburg and Cross Roads, and he was also present at the siege of Mobile. On the 15th of August, 1865, he was mustered out at New Orleans, receiving his discharge at Springfield, this state, on the 2d of September, 1865. He is a charter member of Post No. 239, of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held all of the chairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, being a charter member of the Knoxville camp, with which he has been identified for twenty-four years and has held all of the chairs, and he also belongs to the Fraternal Reserve Association. In matters of faith both he and Mrs. Witherell are Methodists, and take an active interest in the work of their church, among the membership of which they number many friends.

JAMES W. COX.

James W. Cox, a prominent and respected resident of Abingdon, has for more than two decades served as president of the Globe Shirt & Overall Company, one of the leading manufacturing enterprises of Knox county. His birth occurred in Indian Point township, this county, on the 12th of May, 1855, his parents being John and Rebecca (Bellwood) Cox, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father came to Knox county, Illinois, in early manhood, about the year 1850, while the mother was brought here by her parents when a little maid of about six. Following his marriage John Cox located on a farm in Indian Point township, residing thereon until called to his final rest in 1893, when about sixty-five years of age. His widow still survives and makes her home with our subject. She has spent practically her entire life in Knox county and is well known and highly esteemed within its borders.

James W. Cox was reared under the parental roof and supplemented his preliminary education, obtained in the district schools, by a course of study at Hedding College. Subsequently he followed the profession of teaching for five years, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In 1880 he turned his attention to merchandising, first conducting an establishment at Albert Lea, Minnesota. A short time afterward he came to Abingdon, Illinois, and opened a store here, being one of the leading general merchants of the town for about five years. After abandoning mercantile pursuits he was not connected with business interests for about a year. In 1889, however, in association with S. T. Mosser, he established the Globe Shirt & Overall Company. Business was begun on a modest scale on the site now occupied by the Mercantile, but these quarters were soon found inadequate and a removal was made to the present location. The rapid growth of the business required frequent enlargements of the plant, which today is a modern structure of two stories and covers a quarter of a block. Employment is furnished to from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred operatives. Mr. Cox is a

man of excellent executive ability and sound judgment, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In addition to his manufacturing interests he is also a factor in financial circles as a director of the First State & Savings Bank of Abingdon.

In politics Mr. Cox is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party. A stanch friend of the cause of education, he has served as a member of the board of education for the past ten or twelve years and is now acting as its president. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Abingdon Lodge, No. 184. He has spent almost his entire life within the borders of Knox county and is widely recognized as one of its representative and esteemed citizens.

ANDREW JACKSON ROSS.

Andrew Jackson Ross is one of the well known retired farmers of Lynn township who has taken an active part in the agricultural development of this section and who is now enjoying the fruits of his former labor. He was born on the 14th of April, 1835, in Camden county, New Jersey, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Norcross) Ross. He is a grandson of Andrew Ross, who was a native of Scotland and came to New Jersey when but a young man. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1839. Benjamin Ross was also a native of Camden county, New Jersey, and was an agriculturist throughout his entire active career. His death occurred in 1856, when he was fifty years of age. In politics he gave his support to the democratic party and held various township offices. The mother's birth occurred in 1806 and she passed away in her native state, New Jersey, in 1895. She was a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Sloan) Norcross, the former of whom was an agriculturist and of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ross eleven children were born, five of whom survive: Joseph, who is residing in Camden, New Jersey; Hannah, the wife of Thomas McCann, of New Jersey; Andrew J., of this review; Edward, who is also living in New Jersey; and Patience, who is the widow of J. T. Howard, of New Jersey.

After finishing his education in the district schools near his home, Andrew J. Ross worked out by the month until 1859, when he removed to Knox county and located upon the farm which is now known as the Gibbs farm. Subsequently he came to Victoria township and from 1870 until 1894 resided there. After he left that township he removed to the property upon which he is now living retired. In addition to general farming he also engaged in stock-raising and in both of these undertakings his labor and efforts were amply rewarded by the increasing returns which were annually yielded to him. He instituted many reforms as fast as they were advanced by leading agriculturists in the country and in this way raised the standard of the science of farming in this township. Because of his long experience in agricultural pursuits his advice is frequently asked and always heeded, his judgment being based upon the results which he received by careful and untiring efforts.

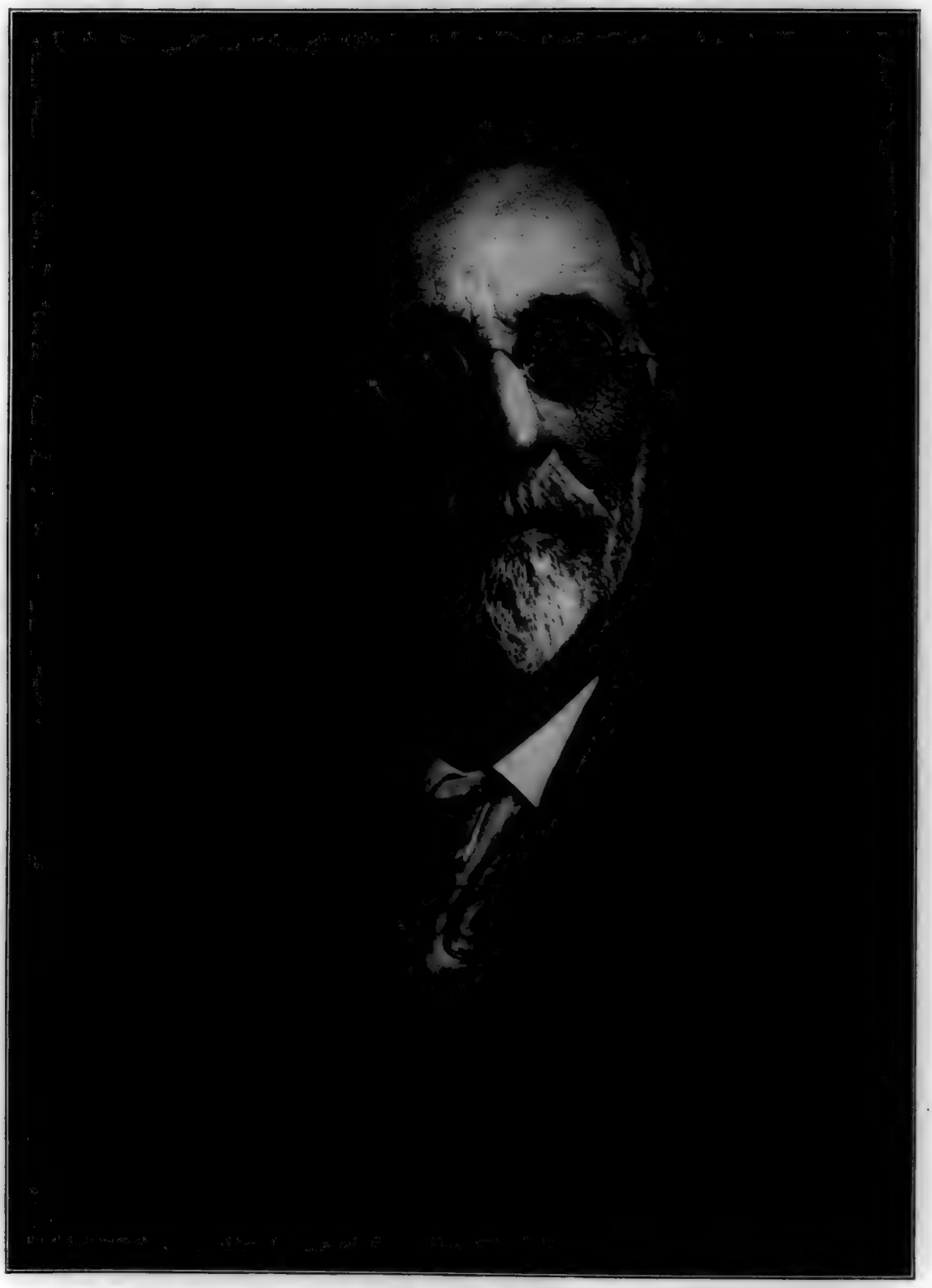
On the 5th of September, 1858, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Mary Ann Downs, whose birth occurred in 1824 and who passed away in 1901. She was a daughter of Charles and Patience (Chew) Downs, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father was engaged in farming and in the sawmill business. Their deaths occurred in 1867 and 1871 respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ross were the parents of two children. Ella, the eldest, was born June 26, 1859, and is at home. Elizabeth, born May 3, 1867, is the wife of John R. Goff and the mother of two children: Ford, who is married to Ora Todd and has one daughter, Lillian; and Grace Mildred, whose birth occurred October 31, 1886, and who became the wife of David Craig, a son of David and Mary (Cowell) Craig, of Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. David Craig, Jr., three children were born, Howard, Mildred and Lucille. The death of Mrs. Ross occurred on the 17th of May, 1901.

Politically Mr. Ross is affiliated with the republican party, by whom he was elected to the office of roadmaster of the township. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Christian church of La Fayette. For more than fifty years Mr. Ross has been a resident of Knox county and during this period he has made his influence felt in the circles with which he has been connected and has performed a citizen's duty in the development of the township. He is a man of noble qualities of character, of strong and resolute purpose, industrious and enterprising, and, well known throughout the community for his uprightness and honesty, he merits and enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors and many friends.

CHARLES D. NORTH.

Prominent in financial as well as agricultural circles in Knox county, Charles D. North, president of the Bank of Yates City and owner of one of the finest farms in Elba township, resides four miles north of Yates City. Born in Pendleton county, Virginia, October 8, 1844, he was a son of Thomas J. North, whose birth occurred in 1801, in Loudoun county, Virginia, whither Caleb North, the great-grandfather of our subject, had come from Ireland, leaving there May 1, 1729, and landing here July 20. George North, the grandfather, was born in 1751 and was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Thomas J. North was a miller by trade and followed this occupation in Virginia until 1875, when he removed to Yates City, Illinois, and lived retired, dying here several years later. He married Eliza Hinkle, who was a daughter of Jesse Hinkle, a Methodist Episcopal preacher. The Hinkle family are of Dutch origin and the first ancestor to come to this country was Anthony Jacob Hinkle, who settled in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. North fourteen children were born, of whom three are now living, Sarah K., Thomas G. and Charles D.

Charles D. North obtained his education in Virginia and on leaving school enlisted in the army with the Sixty-second Virginia Cavalry, under the command of Fitzhugh Lee, and served during the last three years of the war. He took part in some of the important engagements and was wounded three times. When the war was over, he settled in Knox county in 1866 and engaged in the



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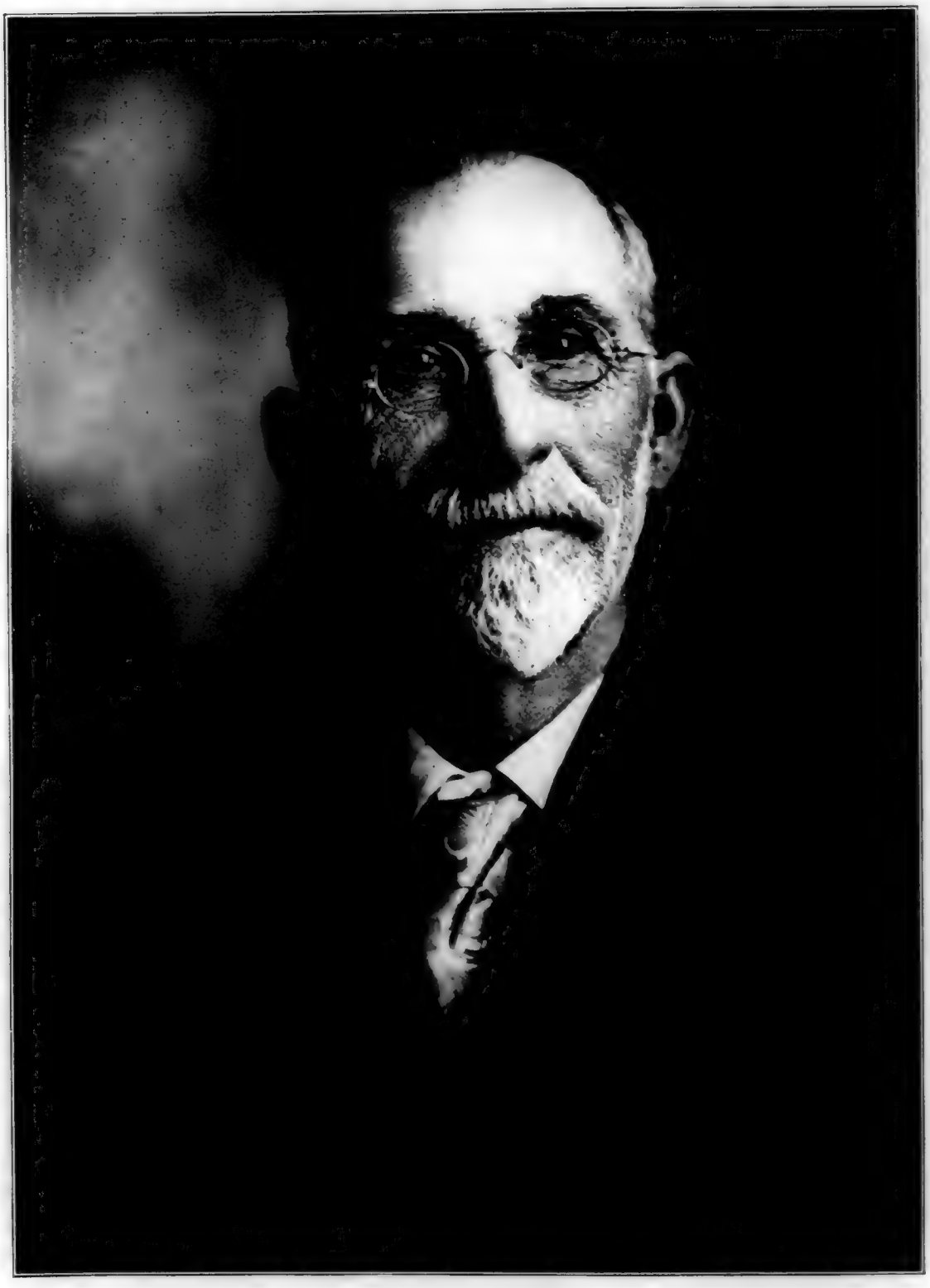
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cultivation of the soil, first renting land and, later on, purchasing a tract of his own. He made a number of purchases at various times and now he and his wife own three hundred and twenty acres, upon which their home is situated, and another tract of three hundred and twenty acres six miles north of Yates City, besides thirty acres located six miles north of Yates City and thirty-six acres three miles from the home place. Mr. North is the president of the Bank of Yates City, of which L. A. Lawrence is the vice president and Jack Mason the cashier, and he is likewise the owner of a one-fourth interest in the National Coal Company of Middle Grove, which is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars.

Charles D. North came to Yates City on the 20th of March, 1866, and there was married, on the 22d of December, 1875, to Mary Sophia Nicholson, the only child of James H. and Catharine (King) Nicholson. They have resided on their present farm near Yates City since 1877. In their family were the following children: Adah Katharine, born September 15, 1877; Ralph Nicholson, born August 20, 1879; Earl James Hasbrouck, born January 25, 1881; Carl Clinton, born May 25, 1882, who was married to Edith Victoria Slayton, January 26, 1910; Harold Edward, born July 25, 1884; and Elsie Louise, born June 9, 1889. All of the sons are engaged in agricultural pursuits with the exception of Harold, who is bookkeeper in the Bank of Yates City.

Since exercising the right of franchise Mr. North has been affiliated with the democratic party and has served as road commissioner and for twenty-five years as school director. He is a member of the Universalist church and in the conduct of his life exemplifies its principles of open-mindedness and truth as well as the lofty ideals of the Masonic order to which he belongs, being a member of the blue lodge and the chapter of Yates City and of the commandery at Galesburg. Mr. North possesses singular force of will and the power to execute whatever enterprises he chooses to undertake, and it is his determination and his fearlessness in meeting obstacles that have won for him his remarkable success in life.

HEMAN P. SMITH.

Heman P. Smith, who is living retired upon his farm in Lynn township, Knox county, has devoted almost his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He was born in Cortland county, New York, on the 14th of November, 1833. His paternal grandfather, Robert Smith, was a native of England, having come to America in 1775, when George Washington was organizing his army at White Plains. Robert Smith immediately enlisted and served through the entire war, being a subordinate officer under Washington. After the war he was given a patent to land in Cortland, New York. During the political organization of New York state he was the first town clerk elected in Schenectady, and during his services the township offices were at his home and all the meetings were held there. Thereafter he moved onto the land granted him which he farmed for some time. Shortly after his election to the office of clerk his son, the father of the subject of this review, was sent to a neighbor's for a supply of dishes. Being delayed on his errand, he was severely punished by his father upon his return.

The reprimand seemed uncalled for to the boy and he replied to his father, that just because he had been elected town clerk he need not feel so big. This anecdote was subsequently repeated to Washington, who enjoyed it greatly. The grandmother was in her maidenhood Miss Grace Braithwait. Both the grandparents passed away before Heman P. was born. The parents, William and Lorinda (Badger) Smith, were natives of New York state and Ohio, respectively. William Smith came to Knox county in 1844 and located upon the property which is now known as the Smith farm. In New York state he engaged in milling but took up agricultural pursuits after his removal to Knox county. His death occurred in 1880, when he was ninety-two years of age. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Edmond and Margaret Badger, who came to reside with their daughter after they left Ohio. Mrs. Smith passed away in 1890, when she was one hundred years of age. She had become the mother of eight children, three of whom survive: Heman P., who is the subject of this review; Austin, who is living in La Fayette; and Erastus, of Lynn township.

The boyhood and youth of Heman P. Smith were spent at home, his time and attention being divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work on the home farm. When he was twenty-one years of age he taught school for a short time in Altona and attended Beloit College, of Beloit, Wisconsin, for some time, before locating permanently upon the family homestead. Agricultural pursuits formed his chief occupation during the remainder of his life excepting while he was in service in the Civil war. He enlisted on the 9th of August, 1862, at Altona, with Company G, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Thomas Whiting. For three years he served in the Army of the Cumberland, which was commanded by General Sherman, and during this time he saw active service at Nashville, Louisville, Chattanooga and Atlanta. He was taken ill and was in a hospital for nine months before being mustered out because of disability for further service. He immediately returned home and took up the cultivation of his farm, which he had left in charge of his brother. His hard labor, persistency and untiring energy won him a sufficient competence that now permits him to live retired and enjoy the comforts of life. His farm presents a neat and thrifty appearance and is one of the most highly productive in Lynn township. Because of his long identification with agricultural interests his advice is frequently sought and is always heeded in matters pertaining to farm development.

In 1865 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Harriet E. Thompson, whose birth occurred on the 4th of August, 1838, in Goshen, Connecticut, and is a daughter of John F. and Harriet E. (Reed) Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was a daughter of William and Amy (Crandall) Reed, who came to Knox county before the Smith family located here. Throughout his active career Mr. Thompson followed the blacksmith's trade. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith seven children have been born: Lemont, who is married to Minnie Short, by whom he has four children; Lethay, who is engaged as a hospital nurse; Fred, an engineer of Galesburg, who is married to Emma Blene and has seven children; Abbie and Addie, twins, the former being engaged in teaching school and the latter at home; Urban, of Lynn township, who is married to Myrtle Jones, and has two children; and Bertha, of Kansas City, Missouri.

In politics Mr. Smith has always given his support to the democratic party and has served as assessor of the township and for many years as member of the school board. He holds membership in the Grand Army post of Victoria and both he and Mrs. Smith are members of the Baptist church of Galva. Because of his long residence in this county he has been a witness of much of its development, in which he has taken more than a citizen's interest and share, and is a well known figure in social and agricultural circles.

ABRAM MYERS EIKER.

Abram Myers Eiker for many years closely identified with the agricultural interests of Knox county and now living retired on his farm of one hundred and seventy acres in Orange township, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1840. His father, Abram Eiker, a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation and also for many years operated a gristmill. He was married to Josephine Myers, who was born in Maryland, and in 1861 removed his family—consisting of his wife, four sons and one daughter, of whom Abram M. Eiker, his brother Isaac and Elizabeth Anderson survive—to Knox county, Illinois, settling on a farm that he purchased in Orange township. There he lived until the death of his wife when he made his home with his two children, living a peaceful existence which was terminated eight years ago.

Passing his boyhood days in Adams county, Pennsylvania, Abram M. Eiker was reared and educated in that locality. On coming to Illinois at the age of twenty-one he entered the employment of his uncle on his farm in Knox county. Before long he was prepared to engage in farming for himself and forty-six years ago, in 1865, he bought the farm of one hundred and seventy acres on which he now lives. At that time the country was only wild prairie land and tangled underbrush, but this he cleared and developed, improving it until it is now one of the flourishing farms in this section. He built the present substantial house and the barns, and devoted himself to the various departments of general farming, making a specialty of raising cattle and horses. Some years ago he withdrew from active work on the place and now his son operates it continuing his father's wise administration and thorough-going methods of cultivation.

In 1861 Mr. Eiker was united in marriage, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Martha Krise, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of George Krise, a farmer in Adams county. Mrs. Eiker passed away in 1905, leaving her husband and five children to mourn her loss. Their names are: George L., a farmer in Orange township; Flora B., the wife of Curt Clark of Orange township; Bert K., living on a farm in Chestnut township; Ross, who operates his father's farm; and Henrietta, the wife of Oren Smith, living in Kansas.

On January 15, 1906, Mr. Eiker was again married, the second union being with Miss Letitia Prushafer, born near Monmouth, Illinois, March 9, 1867. She was a daughter of Fred and Hannah Prushafer, natives of Germany who became pioneer settlers of Illinois, locating near Monmouth, where they lived for twenty-eight years when they removed to the county line and resided there until their death. The children of this marriage are: Mary, the wife of Wil-

liam B. Briggs, living near Victoria; Lucy, the wife of Alfred Myrick, living in Knox county northeast of Knoxville; Grant and Charles, living in Butte, Montana; and John, a farmer in the state of Washington.

Mr. Eiker votes with the republicans and has been county commissioner for a period of nine years and school director in Orange township for sixteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church while Mrs. Eiker belongs to the Christian church. Their home is pleasant and hospitable, being always open to the many friends who often come to seek their generous and cordial welcome, and who pronounce Mr. and Mrs. Eiker a charming host and hostess.

JACOB M. OBERHOLTZER.

Jacob M. Oberholtzer is a retired farmer, living in Knoxville. He was for many years identified with general agricultural pursuits and is still owner of four hundred and sixty-eight acres in Elba and Truro townships. His birth occurred in the former township, March 14, 1845, his parents being Henry and Martha (Tucker) Oberholtzer, both of whom were natives of Ohio, whence they removed to Knox county between the years of 1838 and 1840. The family, as the name indicates, comes of German ancestry and was founded in America by Samuel Oberholtzer, the grandfather of J. M. Oberholtzer, who, upon crossing the Atlantic, settled in Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming. He was married three times and had a family of twenty-one children. His death occurred near Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio. His son, Henry Oberholtzer, was born in the Buckeye state and came to Knox county with Samuel Tucker, settling in Elba township. The Tuckers were also early settlers in this part of the state, and on their removal from Ohio settled near Williamsfield. They were farming people, and Henry Oberholtzer was employed by Mr. Tucker, who afterward became his father-in-law. He wedded Martha Tucker in the early '40s, and their son, Jacob M. Oberholtzer, was the eldest of four children. Following his marriage Henry Oberholtzer began farming on his own account in Elba township, where he resided until the spring of 1865, when his life's labors were ended in death.

J. M. Oberholtzer, spending his youth on the home farm in Elba township, attended the common school throughout the winter months and worked in the fields during the summer seasons. The occupation to which he was reared he determined to make his life work, and continuously carried on farming until 1904, when he retired to private life, establishing his home in the village of Knoxville, where he is now resting from further labor. Throughout his well conducted business interests he acquired a substantial competence that now supplies him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is the owner of four hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in Elba and Truro townships, and the rental therefrom is the source of a gratifying income.

On the 28th of October, 1869, Mr. Oberholtzer was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Wheeler, a daughter of Moses and Cynthia (Walker) Wheeler. The Wheeler family is of Swiss origin, and the great grandfather of Mrs. Oberholtzer, a native of Switzerland, was the first of the name to come to America.



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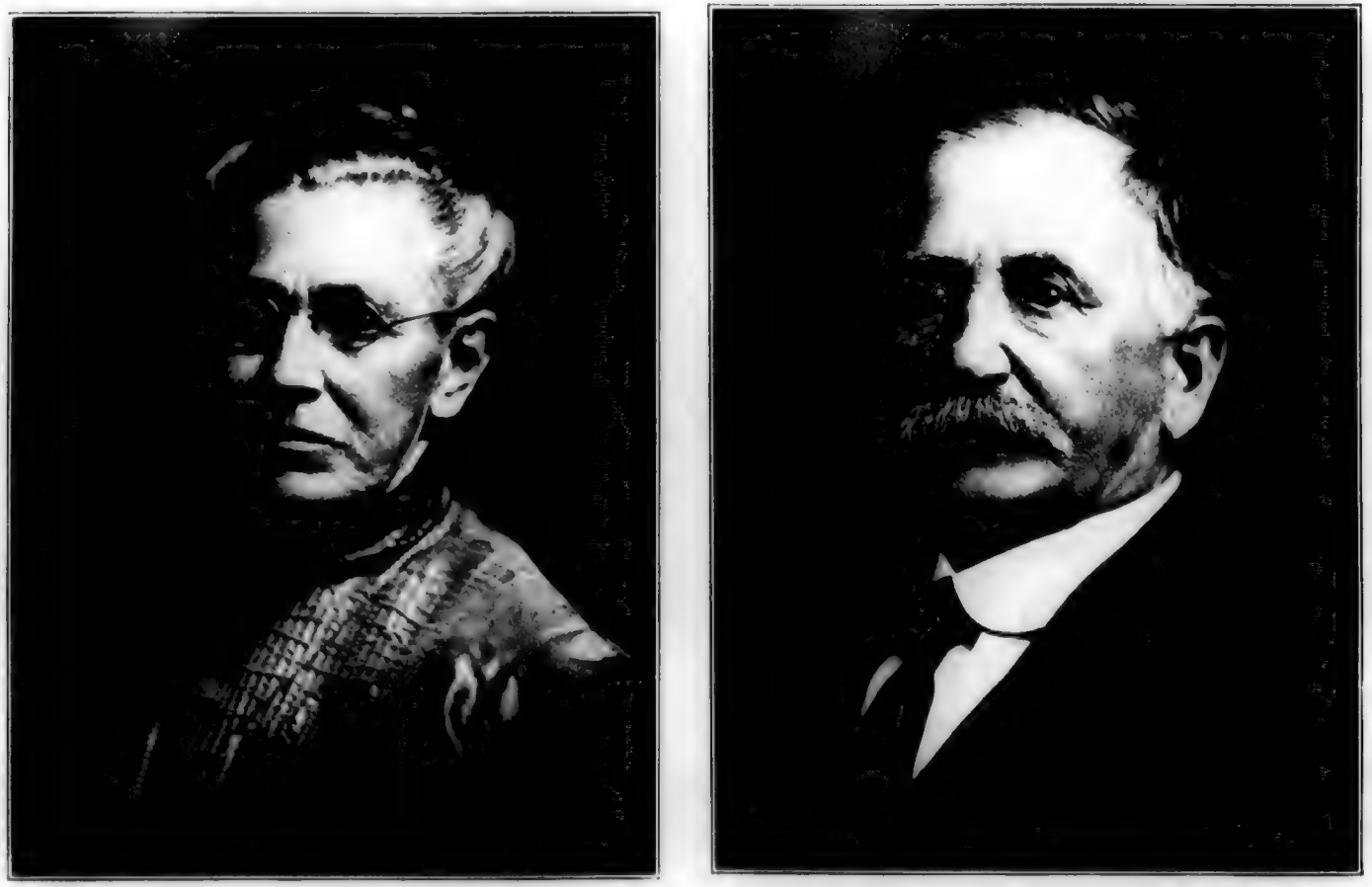
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Moses Wheeler, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1810, and was a resident of that district until 1820, when he removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania. There he made his home until 1845 when he removed to Bradford county, where he lived for eleven years. In 1856 he became a resident of Peoria, Illinois, and in 1857 removed to Knox county, where he took up the occupation of farming, owning and cultivating a tract of land of two hundred and sixty-seven acres in Elba township. He was a man of considerable local prominence and held a number of offices in the county. He was a member of the Baptist church and he gave his political support to the republican party. While living in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, he was married May 1, 1834, to Cynthia O. Walker, whose parents had removed from New Hampshire to Tioga county, following the birth of their daughter, who first opened her eyes to the light of day in the Old Granite state May 22, 1812, her life record covering the intervening years to the 4th of May, 1880, when she passed away in this county.

Mrs. Oberholtzer was the youngest of the children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, and by her marriage she has become the mother of six children. Elza, the eldest, is now living near Beardsley, Minnesota. Lloyd H., also residing near Beardsley, where he is engaged in farming, is married and has five children: Wilma; Vera; Lynn; Harley; and Lela. Oliver T., who carries on general agricultural pursuits near Beardsley, is married and has two children, Ora and Alto. Bertha Blanche is the wife of Frank C. Sherman of Beardsley, Minnesota, and unto them were born six children, Hubert, Laverne, Robert (deceased), Lyle, Chester and Carter. Forrest Earl, born in August, 1881, died in October, 1883. Hubert W. is living in Knoxville, but is employed as a bookkeeper by the Brereton Coal Company of Galesburg. He is married and has a daughter, Evelyn.

Mr. Oberholtzer has always exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party, and has held the office of supervisor in both Elba and Knox townships. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church to the teachings of which he has always been loyal. He is interested in the welfare of his community and has cooperated in many measures for the public good, but his time is given mostly to his business efforts which, capably conducted, have brought to him substantial success Year after year he carefully tilled the fields and cultivated his crops in such a manner that substantial harvests were gathered and his annual income was augmented. His life indicated what may be accomplished when energy and determination lead the way.

GEORGE K. SLOUGH.

George K. Slough, one of Abingdon's foremost citizens, is the cashier and secretary of the First State & Savings Bank of that town. His birth occurred near Peoria, Illinois, on the 30th of October, 1861, his parents being George W. and Anna M. (Kellar) Slough, who were also born near that city and came of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. The paternal grandparents were Jacob W. and Anna Slough, natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who crossed the Atlantic to the United States some time in the '20s, locating in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

In 1834 they came west to Illinois, locating in Peoria, which was then a town of only sixteen cabins. They conducted the first tavern at that place and both he and his wife remained residents of Peoria until called to their final rest. Following his marriage George W. Slough, the father of our subject, located on a farm near Peoria, where his demise occurred about 1883. His widow subsequently took up her abode in Peoria, where she died about 1905, passing away in the faith of the Congregational church. George K. Slough now owns the old homestead which has been in possession of the family for about seventy years.

George K. Slough was reared under the paternal roof and obtained his early education in the public schools, later pursuing a business course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. After putting aside his text-books he was employed for a short time as clerk and bookkeeper in Peoria. Subsequently he went to Burrton, Kansas, where he remained for six years, spending three years with a grain firm and three years as assistant cashier in the Bank of Burrton. In 1890 he returned to Peoria and entered the service of the Wilson Grocery Company, a wholesale grocery concern, having charge of their books for twelve years. In 1902 he came to Abingdon to accept the proffered position of cashier in the First State & Savings Bank, in which capacity he has since served in a most satisfactory and commendable manner. In 1908 he was one of the organizers of the Abingdon Sanitary Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of vitreous china plumbers' supplies, and was chosen treasurer of the concern, in which connection he has since contributed to its growth and success.

On the 2d of September, 1884, Mr. Slough was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Gordon, of Peoria county, by whom he has seven children, as follows: Charles G., who is engaged in the automobile business at Abingdon; Georgia K., a teacher by profession; Howard Austin, who is a senior in Knox College; and Ethel, Andrew, Theodore and Marjorie, all at home.

In politics Mr. Slough is a stanch republican but his aspirations are not in the line of public office. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M., of which he is at present worshipful master. He is likewise identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Mystic Workers, while his wife is a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Upright character and sterling worth have gained him a favorable place in the regard of many friends, and Knox county numbers him among her valued citizens.

RICHARD F. GIBBS.

Agricultural interests in Lynn township, Knox county, are ably represented by Richard F. Gibbs, whose birth occurred on the Gibbs homestead August 14, 1850. His paternal great-grandfather was born in England and came to America about the time of the Revolutionary war. The grandparents, Martin and Hannah (Beck) Gibbs, were early residents of this county, where the former, whose death occurred in 1870 when he was eighty years of age, erected a sawmill on the only timber land in the northern part of Knox county. The parents of our subject were Jonathan and Tamer (Norcross) Gibbs, both of whom were born

in New Jersey, where their marriage also occurred. In his native state the father had learned the glass-blowers' trade in Waterford, but after his removal to Lynn township, Knox county, he engaged in agricultural pursuits and made that his life's work. Mrs. Gibbs was a daughter of Joseph Norcross. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs six children were born, four of whom survive, namely: William H., a resident of Galva, Illinois; Phoebe, who is married to D. Bradley, of La Fayette, Illinois; Clayton A., who is living in Galva; and Richard F., the subject of this review.

Acquiring his education in a near-by district school and attending to many of the lighter duties on the farm occupied the youth and boyhood of Richard Gibbs. He remained with his father until the latter's death, and since that time has been the owner and manager of the home farm. His life has been marked by constant labor and conscientious attention to duty and the results of these are clearly shown in the improved condition of his property and the abundance of his harvest. In addition to general farming he is also engaged in stock-raising.

On the 30th of November, 1875, Mr. Gibbs was married to Miss Mary J. Reed, whose birth occurred on the 24th of September, 1852, near Newcastle, England, and who came to Galva, Illinois, with her parents, George and Jane (Cockburn) Reed, when she was but five years of age. Mr. Reed, who has now passed the ninety-first milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in August, 1820, is one of the most venerable citizens of the county. His wife, who was a daughter of George and Ann (Foster) Cockburn, passed away in 1857. George Reed is a son of Gabriel and Dorothy (Scipry) Reed, agriculturists, who died in 1857 and 1859, aged seventy-four and seventy-six, respectively. The mother's three brothers were soldiers in the English army and fought in the battle of Waterloo. When but fourteen years of age George Reed began earning his own livelihood. He learned the mining trade in Pennsylvania and began work at sixteen cents a day, furnishing his own clothes and working twelve hours. After he had saved thirty-five dollars he was married and took up his home with his wife's parents, but realizing, that if he were to win the success he desired, he must engage in a more lucrative work he came west, making the trip on a fishing vessel. The journey took seven weeks. He settled in Galva and again followed mining until 1863, his wife and three children following two years later. Subsequently he became overseer in a coal mine at Galva. After giving up mining he followed agricultural pursuits on a farm located at Centerville near Victoria.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Reed six children were born: Anna, of Copley township; Mary Jane, who is married to Richard F. Gibbs of this review; John Reed, who is living in Galesburg; George W., of Victoria; Joseph G., an agriculturist of this county; and Emma, also of Victoria. Mr. Reed is at present a member of the Christian church although he formerly held membership in the Methodist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Gibbs four children have been born: Grace, who died when but eight years of age; Aris, who is married to Joseph Leslie Haxton, of Lynn township; Laura E., who is the wife of Charles H. Baker, of La Fayette, and who has three children, J. Herbert, Harold F. and Dorothy; and Harry A., who is married to Myrtle Haxton and is residing at home.

In politics Mr. Gibbs gives his allegiance to the republican party but he has never sought nor desired office. In religious faith he holds membership in the Christian church of La Fayette. The greater part of his time and attention has been given to his various undertakings, and he has had little chance to affiliate with lodge or fraternal circles. By thus devoting himself constantly to his farm, he has proven his worth as a substantial, progressive agriculturist.

GEORGE A. SHIPPLETT.

George A. Shipplett, one of the leading and most progressive citizens of Abingdon, is a prominent factor in financial circles as the cashier of the First National Bank of Abingdon and as a member of the board of directors and cashier of the Bank of St. Augustine and an organizer and director of the Farmers State Bank of Ellisville. Of the last two named institutions he was one of the promoters, being one of four men who established the Bank of St. Augustine. His birth occurred in Mount Crawford, Virginia, on the 2d of October, 1871, his parents being John M. and Sarah E. (May) Shipplett, also natives of Mount Crawford, where they were reared and married. The mother there passed away on the 3d of August, 1911, when sixty-eight years of age. The father, who survives, yet makes his home at Mount Crawford, where he is now living retired. Throughout his active business career he was successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits, the old homestead being near the town of Mount Crawford. For many years past he has done all in his power to advance the cause of prohibition, being a leading worker in the local ranks of the party. He has lived a clean, upright and honorable life and has always been among the first to support any movement or measure instituted to promote the general welfare. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shipplett took an active part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church and gave liberally of their time and means in the interests of religion and charity. In December, 1911, John M. Shipplett celebrated his seventieth birthday.

George A. Shipplett was reared under the parental roof and supplemented his preliminary education by a course of study in the Mount Crawford high school and the Mossy Creek Academy. After putting aside his text-books he was associated with his father in the operation of the Buena Vista Mills in Rockingham county for two years. In 1891 he made his way to Illinois, locating in St. Augustine, where he secured employment in the mercantile establishment of Mills & Shipplett. At the end of a year, however, he came to Abingdon to accept the proffered position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank. After about two years, having demonstrated his faithfulness and ability in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him, he was made assistant cashier of the institution and sometime later was promoted to the position of cashier, in which capacity he has since ably served. He is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank and is likewise a director and cashier of the Bank of St. Augustine. He assisted in the organization of the Farmers State Bank of Ellisville and has since been a director of that institution. Mr. Shipplett has been identified with the promotion and organization of practically all of Abing-

don's industries. He is vice president of the Abingdon Sanitary Manufacturing Company, director and treasurer of the Abingdon Shirt & Overall Company and director and treasurer of the Abingdon Trap Company. In these various connections he has displayed excellent business ability and keen discrimination, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Shipplett gives his political allegiance to the democracy and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to several positions of public trust. He has served as a member of the town council, as township treasurer and also as mayor of Abingdon and at present is treasurer of both the town and township school board. He was one of the chief factors in establishing the public library in Abingdon, which was maintained by private subscription during the first two years of its existence but has since been maintained by taxation. At the time of its organization he was made treasurer and director, in which capacity he has served continuously since or for a period of fifteen years. Fraternally he is identified with the following organizations: Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M.; Achilles Lodge, No. 373, K. P.; the Supreme Court of Honor; Mystic Workers of the World; the Order of the Eastern Star; and Galesburg Lodge, No. 894, B. P. O. E. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. His unbending integrity of character, his fearlessness in the discharge of duty, in every relation in which he has been found, and his appreciation of the responsibilities that have rested upon him, have made him a citizen whose worth is widely acknowledged.

MANDIVILL JOHN.

Mandivill John, now living retired in Hermon, was for many years actively engaged in general farming in Knox county. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, his natal day being the 2d of January, 1854, and his parents Elisha and Rachel (Lewis) John. The family removed to Illinois in 1856, locating in Knox county, where Elisha John later bought some land that he cultivated and improved until his death. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry and went to the front, where he remained three years. He was wounded during the period of his service, having participated in twenty-seven engagements among them being some of the notable battles of the war. He always kept in touch with his comrades of the field, through the medium of his membership in Abingdon Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the interests of which he was ever loyal. Mr. John passed away in 1900, but the mother still survives at the advanced age of eighty years, and now makes her home in Hermon. Three sons were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John, all of whom are living, those beside our subject being, Edwin and Samuel, both of whom are farmers in Indian Point township, this county.

When brought to Knox county by his parents, our subject was only a child of two years, so that practically his entire life has been spent in the vicinity where he is now residing. Reared in a home where much stress was laid upon the necessity of thrift and industry in recognition of the responsibilities of life, when still little more than a child he was assigned regular duties about the farm.

These increased with the passing years and when not engaged with his studies in the district school the greater part of his time was given to assisting his father in tilling the fields and caring for the stock. After leaving school he worked with his father until old enough to begin for himself. He then left the parental roof and began his independent career as an agriculturist, continuing to follow this vocation until 1908, when he retired and removed to Hermon. Mr. John was successful in his undertakings, and now owns eighty acres of land, which furnish him a competence that enables him to live in retirement, enjoying in the evening of life the ease and comfort that is the just reward of a well ordered and usefully spent period of activity.

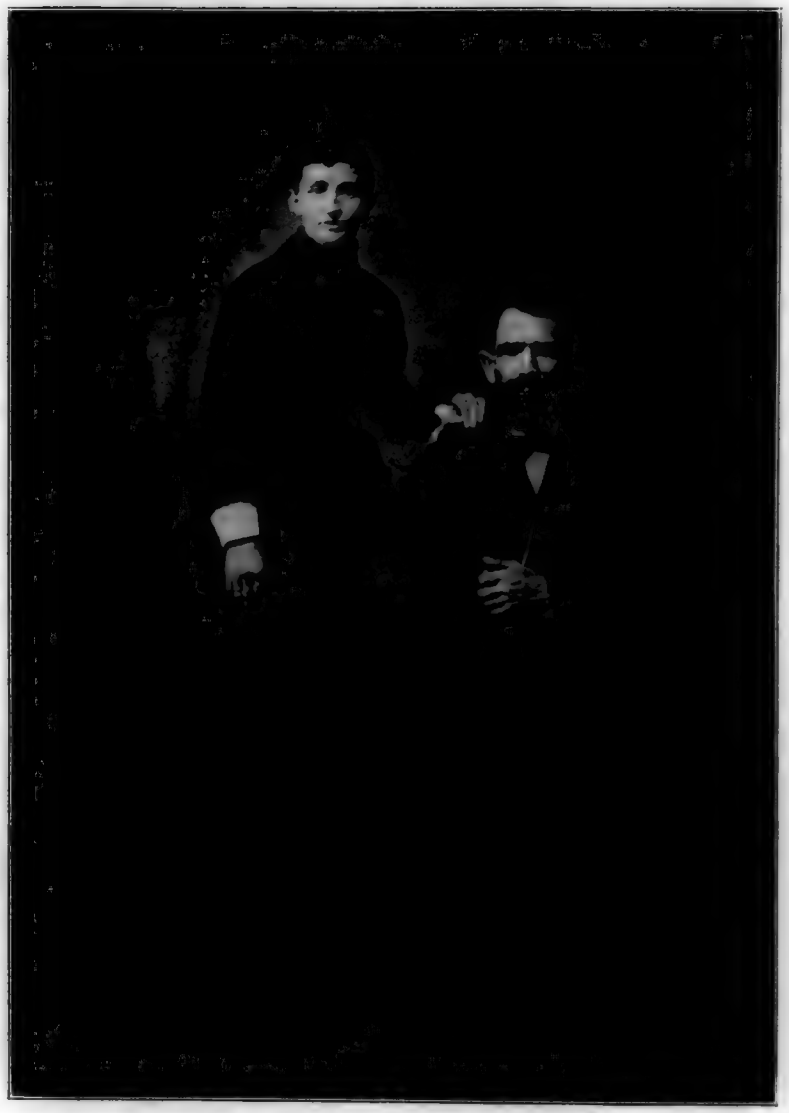
Mr. John has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Mary Berry, their marriage occurring on the 24th of December, 1878. She was a daughter of Joseph and Martha Ann Berry and a native of Virginia, her birth there occurring on the 2d of October, 1858. In 1862 she accompanied her parents on their removal to Knox county, where the father engaged in farming. Later he went to Hermon and engaged in the manufacture of wagons, continuing to make his home there until his death. Mrs. John passed away in 1901, leaving one son, Everett Le Roy, the only child born of this union. On the 9th of February, 1908, Mr. John married Miss Hila Martin, who was born in Missouri on the 11th of August, 1881. Her mother is now deceased, but her father, William Martin, is still living in Missouri, where he located during the pioneer days, and engages in farming.

Both Mr. and Mrs. John are members of the Christian church and he votes the republican ticket, but has never taken an active part in local politics, as his own interests demanded all of his time and energies for their development.

DEWITT SMITH.

Dewitt Smith, is one of the oldest residents of Maquon township, having spent seventy-five years in the immediate vicinity of his present homestead, which is located five miles from the town of Maquon. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1833, and is a son of E. R. and Angeline (Catlin) Smith. The father, who was a native of Vermont, removed with his wife and family to Illinois in 1836, locating in Knox county. He purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in Maquon township and began the life of a pioneer farmer. The country was largely in a wild state at that period, the government still owning vast stretches of uncultivated prairie and acres of native timber, while the streams and forests abounded in fish and game. The life of the settlers was very primitive, rude log cabins serving for homes, as well as schoolhouses and churches, while little time was left from the work of the fields and the care of the homes for social life. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are still living. The father lived to a ripe old age, being ninety-three years at the time of his demise.

As he was only a little lad of three years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from Pennsylvania, Dewitt Smith spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth amid the environment of frontier life. When old enough



MR. AND MRS. DEWITT SMITH

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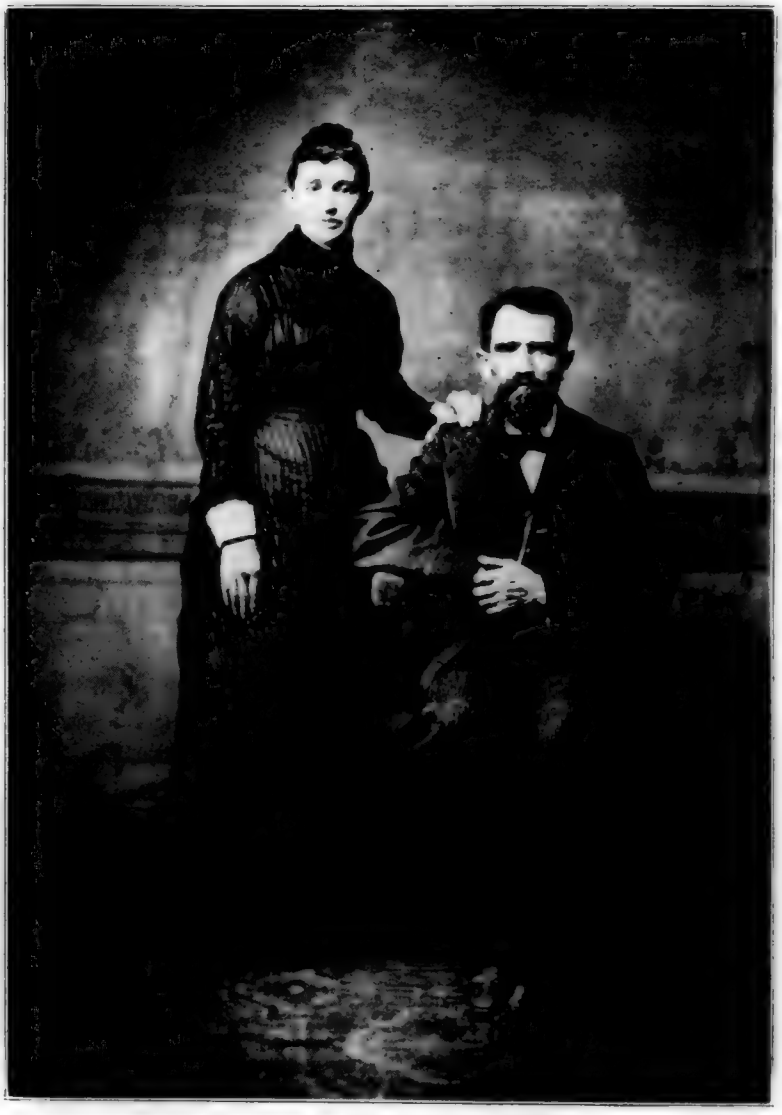
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to begin his education he entered the district schools of the vicinity, where he mastered the common branches. After laying aside his school books, he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, under the direction of his father, until he was familiar with the practical methods of tilling the fields and caring for the stock. In 1859, he yielded to the longing of every ambitious young American and went west, spending three years amid the gold fields of California. Upon his return home he again turned his attention to farming and in 1877 bought his present place. Here for many years he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, both proving to be very lucrative, but the active operation of the fields is now left to his son, although Mr. Smith still gives the work his supervision. The buildings now standing upon the place were, with few exceptions, erected before Mr. Smith purchased it. They were substantially constructed and have always been kept in a good state of repair. In addition to his fine homestead he owns thirty-one and a half acres of land southeast of Maquon, that contains a vein of coal.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Day, of Clermont county, Ohio, and unto them have been born three children: Robert D., who has passed away; one who died in infancy; and one son, Victor, who is unmarried. He attended the public schools and after the completion of his education undertook the operation of the homestead, to which activity he still devotes his energies. In 1907 Mr. Smith mourned the loss of his faithful helpmate and wife, having traveled life's path together for many years in joys and sorrows.

The political views of Mr. Smith coincide with the principles of the republican party, to whose candidates he gives his support. He served for six years as township commissioner and he also acted as school director. During the seventy-five years he has been a resident of Maquon township, Mr. Smith has witnessed many changes, the progress and development of the county having kept pace with the onward spread of a newer and higher form of civilization.

LEWIS EDWARD GIBBS.

Lewis Edward Gibbs, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Lynn township, Knox county, was born upon the farm upon which he is now residing on the 29th of June, 1863, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth Ann (Goetzinger) Gibbs, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey. The father came to Knox county with his parents in 1837 and they located at once on the property, where the Gibbs family still reside. They made the trip from New Jersey by team, there being eight in their family. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gibbs, the grandparents of our subject, were among the oldest settlers and were one of the Quaker families who settled in this county. They remained actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until Joseph Gibbs purchased the farm. He arrived in this county when he was twenty-one years of age but returned to Peoria shortly after, going down the Illinois river and up the Ohio river to the old home, where he was married and was engaged as a glass blower. He lived in Philadelphia for ten years and during that time operated a woodyard. In 1858 he came to the present homestead and resided there until two years be-

fore his death, when he removed to Galva, where he died when well advanced in years. His wife passed away on the 1st of March, 1911, when she was eighty-nine years of age. She was a daughter of Christopher and Jeannette (Altman) Goetzinger. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs ten children were born, of whom five are now living: Lewis E., who is the subject of this review; William H., who is in the insurance business at Galva; Joseph E., who is residing in Victoria township; Hannah V., a widow living in La Fayette; and Elizabeth A., who is married to Charles Howell, also of La Fayette. Mr. Gibbs was one of the leading republicans in his district and held many offices, among them being that of supervisor when the county seat was changed from Knoxville to Galesburg. He held membership in the Masonic lodge at Philadelphia.

Lewis E. Gibbs acquired his education in the district schools and assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he farmed on shares until he was twenty-five years of age, when he removed to Galva and engaged in the hardware business, which he conducted for three years before returning to Lynn township and operating a farm for five years, which his father gave to him. He then rented a farm from his mother for five years and it is still his home. He has engaged in stock-raising in addition to carrying on general farming. Almost his entire active career has been spent in agricultural pursuits and because of the thorough training which his father gave him, he has become one of the most successful agriculturists in Lynn township. The Gibbs family have contributed much to the development of the land of this region and have been among the most successful farmers who have ever resided here.

Mr. Gibbs was married on the 12th of December, 1888, to Miss Eva May Dudley, whose birth occurred on the 1st of January, 1867, and who is a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth C. (Bevier) Dudley, who are living in La Fayette at the ages of seventy-seven and sixty-six years respectively. They are both natives of Knox county and have spent their entire lives in this region. Mr. Dudley was born in Massachusetts on the 1st of October, 1834, and is a son of Stephen and Salome (Collins) Dudley. The father was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1809, and passed away at the age of seventy-two years. Throughout his life he was an active farmer and blacksmith and removed to Knox county in 1854, when he settled in Lynn township upon the farm upon which he resided until he removed to Galva, where his death occurred. Charles Dudley, retiring from the farm, removed to Altona, where he remained five years, and then went to La Fayette. He was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 for three years' service with Company D, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After he had completed his term of enlistment he joined Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at La Fayette, under General White of Chicago. He served in the Western army and at one time was under Grant. He was mustered out at Springfield and immediately returned to his agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Dudley, whose birth occurred on the 16th of December, 1842, in Ulster county, New York, is a daughter of Abram and Adeline (Meisner) Bevier, whose deaths occurred on December 8, 1910, and in 1876, at the age of ninety and fifty-four, respectively. The grandparents, Moses and Elizabeth Bevier, were also agriculturists and Adeline Meisner, who became the wife of Abram Bevier, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Meisner. Of the

children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley four survive: Martha, who is the wife of J. A. Johnson, of La Fayette; Mrs. L. E. Gibbs; Minnie, at home; and Flossie, who became the wife of L. Hulick, of Neponset, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs four children have been born, all of whom are residing at home. Elizabeth May, Lewis Edward, Jr., Charles D. and Hazel Bernice, aged twenty-two, twenty-one, eighteen and sixteen years, respectively.

Mr. Gibbs gives his political support to the republican party and has served as commissioner for his district. He has also held the office of assessor and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. He has acted as clerk of the school board for several years and in 1909 was elected supervisor of Lynn township. He is one of the most active representatives in his district and has served as delegate to various conventions as a republican representative. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church of La Fayette, Illinois, and he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of La Fayette, of the Mystic Workers of Galva and of the Modern Woodmen of America, of La Fayette, of which lodge he has served as clerk. He is popular with a large circle of friends and the public know him as a successful and enterprising agriculturist.

CARL LUTHER YOUNGDAHL.

Carl Luther Youngdahl, prominently identified, with the agricultural and stock-raising interests of Walnut Grove township, this county, where for a number of years he has kept an extensive farm under a high state of cultivation, was born February 18, 1869, in Wyanet, Illinois, a son of Nels S. and Bertha (Goerenson) Youngdahl. The paternal grandfather, Nels Swanson, was a soldier in Sweden, his native country. The father was a native of Crefanstad, Sweden, having been born September 17, 1832, and came to the United States in 1856, locating in Minnesota until 1863, when he removed to Princeton, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1881 he removed to the present Youngdahl homestead and was engaged in its cultivation until his retirement in 1891, when he located in Altona, where his death occurred April 14, 1909, and where his widow is now living at the age of seventy-four years. He was a member of the Lutheran church of Altona and gave his political support to the republican party although he never sought office as a reward for party fealty. They were the parents of six children: Christina, the widow of P. A. Amenoff; George E. and Nels T., both deceased; Sophia, who is the wife of John Johnson, of Altona; Anthony C., who is a college professor in Michigan; and Carl Luther, who is the subject of this review.

In the common schools of Illinois Carl L. Youngdahl acquired his education and remained at home engaging in farm duties until he was twenty-one years of age, when he removed to his present home. He has cultivated and improved this property and today it is provided with all the conveniences necessary to the farming occupation and he has given his time to raising crops together with stock breeding. As a farmer he has been quite successful and, taking pride in the appearance of his property, he has added every improvement that might contribute to its neatness and utility.

Mr. Youngdahl has been twice married, his first union being to Miss Cora Anderson, a daughter of C. J. and Mary (Riegel) Anderson. To this union one child was born, Ruth, who is fifteen years of age. The mother died in 1901, at the age of twenty-seven years. Mr. Youngdahl was again married in 1906, his second union being with Miss Margaret Johnson, who was born in 1868 and is a daughter of Mons and Amelia (Ewalt) Johnson, the latter residing in Princeton, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of seven children: Mrs. Margaret Youngdahl; Ellen, who is the wife of William Linn, of Princeton; and Rachel, Matilda, Minnie, Hugh and Hattie, all residing at home.

Politically Mr. Youngdahl gives his support to the republican party. He is serving as highway commissioner of the township for a second term. He belongs to the Lutheran church of Altona and is a man whose high moral character, industry and straightforwardness, together with his interest in the general welfare of the community, have given him high standing in the township.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS BUCK.

William Nicholas Buck, who is successfully engaged in stock-raising in Haw Creek township, was born in the vicinity of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, on May 28, 1854. His father, Thomas Buck, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Highland county, Ohio, and there he married Miss Mary Lowman. Mrs. Buck was a native of Pike county, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Lowman. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Buck began their domestic life in the Buckeye state, where they resided until 1874 when they came to Illinois, first locating in Maquon township, Knox county, but later removing to Haw Creek township. The father, who had always engaged in farming, continued to devote his energies to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-five years. The mother was sixty-three when she died and was laid to rest beside her husband in the Maquon cemetery. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Buck numbered six: William Nicholas, our subject; Edgar, who married Arzella McWilliams, now residing in Galesburg; Austin, who married Flora Smith, residing in Haw Creek township; Elmer, who married Alta Connor, living in Gilson, Illinois; Tillie, the wife of Charles Smith, of Maquon township; and Carrie, the wife of Amos McWilliams, of Elba township. The family was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, in which the parents held membership, while his political allegiance Mr. Buck gave to the republican party but has never sought public office.

As he was a youth of twenty when he removed to Illinois with his parents William Nicholas Buck had already acquired his education, in pursuit of which he attended the common schools of his native state. Reared on a farm, he was at that time familiar with practical agricultural methods as well as the care of stock. During the first year of his residence in Illinois he lived in Maquon township, but subsequently removed to Haw Creek township. After his marriage he began farming for himself as a renter on the Daniel Housh place, where he remained for three years. From there he went to the Mary Ann

West farm, the cultivation of which engaged his energies for eight years. His efforts had proven so lucrative that at the expiration of that period he had accumulated sufficient capital to buy eighty acres in this township. After cultivating this tract for four years, however, he disposed of it to Frank Nelson and removed to the T. Humsted farm, where he remained for a year. He again invested his capital in the purchase of his present farm, which contains eighty-two acres of fertile land, located on section 32, Haw Creek township, on the east and west road between that and Maquon township. Mr. Buck takes great pride in his homestead as well as its appearance, and during the period of his occupancy has erected a number of good, substantial outbuildings, at the same time putting those already on the place in repair. Everything about his farm suggests thrift and prosperity, the fences are in good condition, ample provision is made for housing both the stock and machinery, while the grounds about his residence are given careful attention. Stock-raising has always been Mr. Buck's specialty and he breeds and raises high-grade horses, cattle and hogs, and is meeting with success in his undertaking.

Mr. Buck married Miss Rozina Ouderkirk, whose birth occurred on the farm where she is now residing, on the 6th of September, 1861. She is a daughter of John Ouderkirk, who was born in New York state, whence he came with his parents to Maquon township, in 1835, when a child eight years of age. The paternal grandfather was a blacksmith, but upon locating here bought a quarter section of land that has ever since been in the possession of some member of the family. He paid for this one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and met with great difficulty in meeting his payments. It was here that John Ouderkirk was reared and educated, and upon attaining his maturity he married Caroline Jones, a native of the state of New York. Of this union there were born the following children: Mary, who married Milton Housh of Maquon township; Ellen, who became the wife of Leslie Howard, of the same township; Charles, who is deceased; Ada, who died when an infant; Rozina, now Mrs. Buck; Louisa, a resident of Maquon township, the widow of Philip Selby, who succumbed to typhoid fever; and Cassie, the wife of Silas Dennison, a resident of Maquon township. Grandfather Ouderkirk died in Haw Creek township, in 1846, and was buried in the cemetery at Maquon.

His political allegiance Mr. Buck has always accorded to the republican party and has served as school director and trustee in his township. The greater part of Mr. Buck's life has been spent in the vicinity where he is now residing and among the citizens of which he numbers many loyal friends.

FRANK POPLETT.

In the early development and improvement of Knox county the Poplett family has borne an active part and is numbered among the pioneer settlers. Here Frank Poplett was born on the 28th of May, 1851. His parents, John and Sophia (Davis) Poplett, were natives of Kentucky, the father settling in Knox county with his people in 1835, after having lived for some time in Indiana, the mother accompanying her people to Knox county when they settled here in

1834. The paternal grandfather, Thompson Poplett, bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Sparta township on his arrival. This land he farmed for twelve years when he removed to Peoria county and lived there until his death in 1868. The grandmother died before Frank Poplett was born. John Poplett, the father, lived with his people in Peoria county assisting his father with the work on the homestead. He died leaving his son Frank, who was one year of age, and his widow to mourn him. Mrs. Poplett subsequently married David Henderson, of Henderson township, Knox county. She is still living on the farm, a widow, her husband having died some years ago.

At the usual age Frank Poplett entered the district school in the vicinity of his home and acquired a practical education. On leaving school he worked on the home farm until twenty-one years of age and then set out to cultivate the soil for his own benefit. For this purpose he rented eighty acres of land which he operated for three years. At the expiration of this time he engaged in mercantile life, conducting a store in Henry county. This he discontinued after three years and returned to farming. In 1883 he purchased the place on which he lives at present, eighty acres in Henderson township, Knox county. He was a practical farmer and during the twenty-eight years of his management of the homestead improved it greatly and was very successful in all departments of general farming. He was progressive in his methods and owns a farm of which he can be justly proud.

Mr. Poplett was married in July, 1872, to Miss Laura Rowe, a daughter of Laurenza and Narcissa (Goff) Rowe, who were natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively, but became residents of Knox county at an early date, where Mr. Rowe was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Poplett lived to be forty-one years of age, her death occurring in March, 1890. Of the four children born of this union two died in infancy. Ella, the surviving daughter, is the wife of J. M. Findley, of Henderson township, where they rent a fine farm. They are the parents of six children, namely: Giles, Geneva, Edith, Inez, Frank and May. Elmer F. Poplett, the surviving son, is operating the home farm which he rents of his father. He is married and has two children, William and Dale.

Mr. Frank Poplett accumulated a sufficient income to enable him to withdraw from the management of his farm. He makes his home with his son, living retired on the place where his labors have borne their fruit for many years.

R. J. McKEIGHAN.

R. J. McKeighan, one of the successful representatives of the farming and stock-raising interests of Knox county, is the owner of a finely improved property of three hundred and twenty acres located on sections 21 and 22, Salem township, known as Willow Row Grain & Stock Farm. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on the 21st of March, 1849, and is a son of the late James McKeighan, one of the well known and successful agriculturists of Salem township. The father was born, reared and educated in the north of Ireland, remaining a resident of his native land until he had attained the age of thirty-three



MR. AND MRS. R. J. McKEIGHAN

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Mr. Frank Poplett accumulated a sufficient income to enable him to withdraw from the management of his farm. He makes his home with his son, living retired on the place where his labors have borne their fruit for many years.

R. J. McKEIGHAN.

R. J. McKeighan, one of the successful representatives of the farming and stock-raising interests of Knox county, is the owner of a finely improved property of three hundred and twenty acres located on sections 21 and 22, Salem township, known as Willow Row Grain & Stock Farm. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on the 21st of March, 1849, and is a son of the late James McKeighan, one of the well known and successful agriculturists of Salem township. The father was born, reared and educated in the north of Ireland, remaining a resident of his native land until he had attained the age of thirty-three



MR. AND MRS. R. J. McKEIGHAN

years, when he emigrated to the United States. Upon his arrival in this country Mr. McKeighan made his way to Illinois, locating at Farmington, where he followed various occupations until he had acquired sufficient capital to begin business for himself. Believing that farming offered a safer investment and more lucrative returns than anything else, he then invested his small savings in some land three miles southwest of Farmington and industriously applied himself to its improvement and cultivation. He subsequently returned to the Emerald isle for a visit and while there was married to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, also a native of northern Ireland. Returning to the United States with his bride he settled on his farm in Fulton county, continuing to live there until 1855, when he removed to a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land on section 22, Salem township, Knox county, which he and his brother, Alexander McKeighan, purchased in 1853 for one thousand dollars. In 1854 James McKeighan paid his brother a thousand dollars for his half interest in the property. Soon afterward he succeeded in selling his Fulton county farm and with the proceeds bought eighty acres of land on section 21, Salem township. As he was both capable and energetic he met with excellent success in his efforts and subsequently extended the boundaries of his farm by the addition of another eighty, making the aggregate of his holdings three hundred and twenty acres. This is now the property of his son R. J., having been in the family for over fifty-six years. Mr. McKeighan made a specialty of raising corn, and today our subject and his son are among the most noted raisers of seed corn in this part of the country. McKeighan's Golden Dent corn has many points of excellence, being a heavy yielder, of very deep grain, early maturing, shells high per cent of corn, has no superior for feeding purposes and is adapted to different soils and climatic conditions. James McKeighan always continued to be more or less actively connected with the operation of his farm until he passed away at the age of eighty-three years. He was laid to rest in the cemetery at Farmington, as was also his wife, who was seventy-seven years of age at the time of her demise. Their family numbered six, of whom our subject is the eldest. The others in order of birth are as follows: Rachel, the wife of Rev. W. H. Clatworthy, of Yates City; Elizabeth, who married Robert R. Steck, of Salem township; James and Margaret, who died in infancy; and Emma, the deceased wife of D. F. Lawrence, of Salem township. The parents were both earnest members of the Presbyterian church and the father gave his political support to the republican party but was never an office seeker. He was one of the prosperous agriculturists of the county and for a short time during the early days was identified with the Yates City Bank.

As he was only a child of six years when he removed with the family to Knox county, R. J. McKeighan obtained the greater portion of his early education in the district schools of Salem township, the course therein pursued being later supplemented by study in the schools of Farmington and Monmouth. Having been accustomed to agricultural pursuits from his earliest boyhood, upon attaining his majority he began operating the home farm on the shares, continuing this for two years. Following his marriage he located with his bride on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 17, Salem township, which he cultivated for three years, at the expiration of that time returning to the old homestead, where he is now residing. During the period of his occupancy

he has erected all of the buildings now standing upon his farm with the exception of the house and the horse barn, both of which were built by his father. Mr. McKeighan is one of the capable agriculturists of the county and annually reaps abundant harvests from his fertile fields, which are cultivated under his personal supervision. In connection with his general farming he has always made a specialty of raising Hampshire sheep, while he keeps a fine herd of thoroughbred Jersey cows for dairy purposes. His interests have spread beyond the boundaries of his farm and stock-raising and he was one of the organizers of the Ideal Telephone Company, of which he was president for about six years and likewise a member of the board of directors.

In 1877 Mr. McKeighan completed his plans for a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Ximena Corey, a native of Maryland and a daughter of J. M. and Martha Corey. To them were born two sons, the younger of whom, John, died in infancy. James Leslie, their surviving son, is residing on the home farm with his parents, assisting his father in its operation. He married Sarah Rice, a daughter of Amos Rice, of Mattoon, Illinois, and they have three children: Martha Lorene, James Rice and Anna Katherine.

The entire family affiliate with the Presbyterian church at Yates City, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest. For over forty years Mr. McKeighan was an elder of the church, while for ten years his wife has been treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, and their son is now an elder in the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. Both father and son give their political support to the republican party, but they have never aspired to official honors although the former has for some years been a member of the board of school directors. Mr. McKeighan is not only one of the prosperous but one of the highly respected men of his community, ever having conducted his business transactions in a manner to preclude all possibility of adverse criticism, his honor and integrity being above question.

LEVI J. COX.

Levi J. Cox, deceased, who passed his life, spanning three score years and one, within the confines of Knox county, was born here January 1, 1849. His parents, James and Emma (Pittard) Cox, were both natives of Somersetshire, England, who lived there until after their marriage, Mr. Cox being engaged in farming as a tenant on an English estate. They crossed the Atlantic in 1848 and found their way to Ontario township, Knox county, where they settled on a farm. Later he removed to Oneida and since 1880 lived retired. In 1884 the mother passed away and eleven years later the father's death occurred, on May 13, 1895.

Reared at home Levi J. Cox obtained his education in the rural schools in the vicinity and in the Oneida high school. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in farming for himself but almost at the outset met with a serious accident that retarded his progress for a time in no slight degree. He was out hunting prairie chickens with a party of friends, when he was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun. For fourteen years he cultivated eighty acres of

land on section 28, after which he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Sparta township, operating this farm for a number of years. He disposed of this property and went east, remaining in Hartford, Connecticut, long enough to learn the butcher trade, which he followed on his return to Knox county. After a time he sold out his interests in this business and again took up farming, confining his labors first to a tract of forty acres and later increasing this to one hundred and sixty acres. He acted as poundmaster for a period of twelve years. On March 4, 1902, he retired to live a quiet life in Oneida village. He passed away just eight years from that time, dying from injuries received in an automobile accident in 1910. Mr. Cox was a man of industrious habits and by his thrift and good management was able to multiply his income and at his death bequeathed to his wife and children four hundred and ninety acres of land in the county. He belonged to Oneida Lodge, No. 337, F. & A. M.

Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth West, a daughter of Samuel and Kathryn (Anderson) West, the father a native of England and the mother of Scotland. The story of the emigration of the West family from their native shores is a narrative filled with the most thrilling incidents. The grandfather, John West, was sold in Scotland to an American living near New York and when the Revolutionary war broke out he gave his services to the cause of freedom. He was shipwrecked on his voyage to America and passed sixteen years before he finally reached our shores. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were the parents of three children: Arthur B., who operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Ontario township, given him by his father, is married to Maude Houghton and has three children living, Laverne, Joseph Elishier and Levi Charles, while one child, Maude, is deceased. Stewart lives on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which his father gave him and is married to Mildred White. They have three children, Garrett, Minnie E. and James. Asa, the youngest in the family, has passed away.

Mrs. Cox gives her helpful support to the Presbyterian church and is also an enthusiastic worker in the Order of the Eastern Star of Oneida. She is a woman of much charm of manner and has many close friends to whom she has always been loyal.

SWAN J. THULINE.

Swan J. Thuline, who owns and operates a farm in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, was born in Kristianstad, Skona, Sweden, on the 9th of September, 1848, his parents being John and Lissa (Swanson) Olson. He was the grandson of Olaf Olson and Swan Peterson. In his early life he engaged in agricultural pursuits and continued in this industry for the greater part of his active career and was also employed in a gristmill. His birth occurred in 1813, and he was one of seven children, five of whom now survive: O. J., of Galesburg; Swan, who is the subject of this review; Ellen, who is the wife of Mr. Johnson of Chicago; Magdalena, who is living in Sweden; and Hannah, who married L. N. Lundgren of Chicago.

After attending the public schools and assisting his father in farm work Swan J. Thuline, desiring to start out upon his independent career in a country which offered great opportunities to all, set out for America at the age of nineteen years. He came direct to Knox county, and after residing in Galesburg, removed to Walnut Grove township, where in 1905 he purchased the property which is his present home. During these years he engaged in general farming and stock-raising and met with the success which has been the reward of so many of the thrifty sons of Sweden who have come to this rich agricultural district.

In 1882 occurred the marriage of Mr. Thuline to Thilda Johnson, whose birth occurred on the 23d of May, 1862, in Sweden. She was the daughter of Johann and Burgda (Nelson) Talkelson, who are agriculturists. Her grandfather was a soldier in his native country in the war of 1812 and died in 1872 at the age of ninety years. In addition to Mrs. Thuline one other daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson has come to America and is living in Galesburg. Mrs. Thuline came to America at the age of twenty years and went direct to Galesburg, where she met Mr. Thuline, who had sent for her. To Mr. and Mrs. Thuline the following children have been born: Joel, who is twenty-eight years of age and married to Jennie Plem, by whom he has had one child, Irene; David, aged twenty-seven, who is engaged in farming; Winfred, aged twenty-five, who is residing in Rock Island; Carl, who is twenty-four years of age and is farming; Edwin, Esther and Ruth, aged twenty-two, twenty and eighteen respectively, all residing at home; Mabel, aged seventeen, who is in Galesburg; Walther, Robert, Mary and Alice, aged sixteen, thirteen, eleven and ten respectively, all living at home; Roy, who is eight years old and residing at home; Lilly, who is also at home and seven years of age; and Gladys, who is a girl of but five years.

In politics Mr. Thuline gives his support to the republican party, and although he does not seek office for political reasons he is at present highway commissioner of the township because of his interest in the development of his home district. His parents were members of the Lutheran church and his family are being brought up in the same faith. He has never had occasion to regret leaving his native land, for in America he has found the opportunity for which he sought—the opportunity to win success by honorable and industrious methods.

E. H. BROADFIELD.

E. H. Broadfield, deceased, for many years well known in Peoria and Knox counties, where he was identified with agricultural interests, was a native of England, having been born in Stourport, Worcestershire, May 8, 1831. His father, Edward H. Broadfield, was born in Shropshire, England, February 21, 1810; his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Rowley, was a native of Worcestershire, England, born June 6, 1806, and died September 22, 1881.

A resident of England until he was twenty-four years of age, E. H. Broadfield acquired his education in the night schools of Manchester, where for four years he was employed in the lithographic and printing business. In 1855 he



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crossed the Atlantic, hoping to find larger opportunities for obtaining a livelihood in America. Settling in Peoria county he lived there until 1864, when he removed to Knox county, where he tilled the soil until his death December 19, 1903, having attained the age of seventy-two years, seven months and eleven days. Ever industrious and faithful in the performance of his duties, his labors were rewarded by an ample competence derived from his farm of a hundred and sixty acres, so that he was enabled to leave his family well provided for.

Mr. Broadfield was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Crandall, a daughter of Zane and Mary (Johnson) Crandall, at Peoria, Illinois, on April 12, 1864. Ten children were born of this union, Edward H., Walter, William R., Arthur. Frank, John, Lyman, George H., Ada, and Nellie. Mr. Broadfield was independent in his political convictions and served for a number of years as commissioner of highways. Mrs. Broadfield, who is in her sixty-eighth year, her birth having occurred in Peoria county on March 22, 1844, owns the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which her husband cultivated for many years. Here she lives a quiet life surrounded by her family and friends, ever occupied in the service of others believing that this is the only way to the attainment of true happiness.

ELIAS WILHELM NORENE.

Elias Wilhelm Norene, who is an agriculturist of Walnut Grove township, Knox county, was born May 29, 1868, on the old Norene homestead in this county, his parents being Hans and Anna (Erickson) Norene. The father was born in Sweden and came to America at an early age, settling in Knox county in 1856, where he spent practically his entire active career, with the exception of one winter, during which he followed agricultural pursuits in southern territory. He was a son of Hans and Kate (Olson) Johnson. He returned for a visit to Sweden, after which he rented a farm for a year and in 1866 purchased the homestead, where he resided until 1878. In that year he bought a farm, on which he lived until his retirement in 1895. He died February 3, 1907, at the age of seventy-five years, but Mrs. Norene is still living in Altona, being seventy-one years of age. She was born October 27, 1840, and came to America when she was twenty-four years of age, making the trip on the same steamer on which her husband was traveling. She is a daughter of Eric Pearson, an agriculturist of Sweden, who died in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow, Mrs. Martha Olson Pearson, came to America and lived with her daughter until she returned to Sweden shortly before her death, which occurred at the age of eighty-six years. The grandfather, Peter Larson, was also an agriculturist. Mrs. Norene was one of six children, five of whom are living: Olaf Erickson, of Nebraska; Pear Erickson, of Sweden; Carrie, who is the wife of Peter Norborg, of Nebraska; and Martha, who is the wife of N. Nordestrom, also of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Norene were married in Knoxville, Illinois, on March 15, 1865, but they later resided in Walnut Grove township on the farm, where the youngest son now lives. Subsequently he purchased the present home of his older son. Both Mr. and Mrs. Norene were members of the

Swedish Lutheran church and were among the prominent citizens of Walnut Grove township. They were the parents of three children: Alfred T., an agriculturist; Josephine C., who is the wife of Carl A. Nybladh, of Galesburg; and Elias W., who is the subject of this review.

After attending school Elias W. Norene remained at home with his father assisting in the farm duties until he entered the Galesburg Business College. After completing his course in that institution he again returned home and has since been the manager of the property upon which he is now residing. He is one of the most modern and scientific farmers in Walnut Grove township and is winning profitable returns for the careful management and the industrious labor which he is giving to his undertakings.

On June 26, 1905, Mr. Norene was married to Miss Bertha S. Linderholm, a daughter of H. L. and Hedwig (Johnson) Linderholm, who are both residing in Altona and were among the pioneer settlers of Knox county. Mrs. Norene's birth occurred on the 15th of April, 1874, in Knox county. She is one of eleven children; the others are as follows: Latimer B., of Galesburg; Martin, of Farmington, Iowa; Otto Herman, deceased; Hannah, who is the wife of David Anderson; one, who died in infancy; Theresa Amelia, who is married to J. A. Boland; Harrison B. and Hattie P., twins, the former residing in Pomona, California, and the latter deceased; Ernest Arthur, of Chicago; and Lilly Cornelia, the wife of Thomas Chinn, a resident of Pasadena, California. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Norene: Lula Florinda, born May 4, 1896; Mabel Pemilla, born April 8, 1898; Frances Lilly Wilhelmina, born November 12, 1901; and Maurice Elias, born December 19, 1908.

Mr. Norene gives his political support to the republican party and is at present a member of the school board, having served for twenty-two years in that capacity. In religious faith he is a Lutheran, holding membership in the Swedish Lutheran church of Altona. He is one of the native sons of Knox county, who has made a successful career for himself in the new world by displaying the persistency, energy, industry and thrift which are so characteristic of the Swedish people.

NATHAN MILROY.

Nathan Milroy, who has been a lifelong resident of Knox county, is residing upon his farm in Copley township. His birth occurred on the 16th of December, 1851, in the old log cabin which is near his home today. He is a son of Samuel and Margaret (McNish) Milroy and a grandson of Samuel and Agnes (Forsyth) Milroy. The father was born in Wigtonshire, Scotland, and came to America with his family in 1851. Immediately upon their arrival in this country they settled in Copley township and were among the first settlers in this part of Knox county. His death occurred in 1887, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was one of three children born to his father's first marriage, his two sisters both having also passed away. Of a second union there was born to Samuel Milroy, Sr., one daughter, Isabel, who is the wife of Hugh McCormick, and living at Creston, Iowa. Mrs. Milroy, who was born January 22,

1815, and was a daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (McGoch) McNish, died October 3, 1903, at the age of eighty-eight years. Her brother is residing in Australia.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Nathan Milroy in his boyhood and youth. He attended school and assisted his father upon the farm until the latter's death, after which he continued the management of the home property and is still engaged in raising stock. He has given his whole attention to this work and has met with the success which is the reward of persistency, energy and diligent labor.

Mr. Milroy was married to Miss Belle Cook, whose birth occurred on the 2d of April, 1854, and who is a daughter of James and Agnes (Stein) Cook, the former having been born on October 24, 1815, and the latter now residing in Galesburg. The Cook family removed to Knox county in 1845, coming from Ross county, Ohio. The grandparents, Robert and Jeannette (Lochie) Cook, came originally from Roxburghshire, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Milroy were the parents of seven children, six of whom survive: Mary Ellen, who became the wife of M. Gibbs, of Victoria township, and is the mother of two children, Dale M. and Dean M.; William Morris and Samuel Stein, both of whom are residing at home; Edna Grace, who is the wife of G. Gibbs, of Victoria; and Archie Nathan and James N., both of whom are at home.

Politically Mr. Milroy gives his support to the republican party and has been most active in promoting its policies and working for its best interests. He has held the office of road commissioner for fifteen years and has been a member of the school board for the past twenty-one years, being one of the oldest school directors in the county and having succeeded his father to that office. He is a member of the John Knox church, as his father had also been, and has held the office of trustee for many years. During his residence here he has helped to improve the agricultural districts of the county and is justly accounted one of the progressive farmers of Copley township. His labors have been a cooperant factor in many movements which have been of value to the community, bringing Copley township from its position as an uncultivated prairie to a leading place among the developed agricultural regions of Illinois.

A. J. VICTOR JOHNSON.

A. J. Victor Johnson is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on the place, where he was born on the 2d of February, 1883. His father, Jonas Johnson, was born on the 1st of March, 1839, in Norbo-Ockelba-Soken Agevele-borg län, Sweden, where he spent his boyhood and youth. The grandparents were Jonas and Martha Johnson, the former dying in 1870, at the age of eighty years. They came to America in 1864 and lived with their son, Jonas Johnson, in Knox county until their death. Jonas Johnson left his native land in 1857 and came direct to Altona, where he resided until after his marriage to Christina Olson, whose birth occurred on the 25th of December, 1843. Subsequently he removed to Sparta township and later purchased the property which is the present homestead. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of Olaf Peterson, who came to

America with his family in 1857 and after residing in Altona removed to Moline, Illinois, where he died in July, 1858, at the age of sixty-three years, and the mother in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Johnson there are still living besides our subject, three daughters, as follows: Minnie, who married P. Stromberg, a farmer of Sparta township; Amanda, the wife of Andrew Lindstrom, of Altona, Illinois; and Rosa, who married Herman Smith, of Altona.

The business career of A. J. Victor Johnson was begun in a grocery store at Altona, where he accepted a clerkship soon after leaving school. He remained there for two years, then pursued a commercial course in Brown's Business College at Galesburg, after which he went to Aberdeen, Washington. There he successfully engaged in the grocery business for two years, but at the end of that time he returned to Galesburg, where for a year he was associated in business with J. A. Peterson. In 1908 he returned to the old homestead and has ever since devoted his attention to the tilling of the fields and the raising of stock. Mr. Johnson is directing his efforts along the more progressive methods and is meeting with success, his diligence and enterprise being prominent factors in promoting his prosperity.

On the 27th of April, 1904, at Altona, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Goldie Holmes. She was born in Galesburg, on September 18, 1885, the only child of H. H. and Mattie (Burkhard) Holmes. The father, who is an engineer on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, is still living but the mother passed away in 1892, at the age of twenty-six. Mrs. Holmes was a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Rogers) Burkhard, who were among the pioneer settlers of Knox county. The father was a native of Pennsylvania. After their daughter died Mr. and Mrs. Burkhard brought up Mrs. Johnson, who made her home with them until her marriage. Her grandfather Holmes was killed in the Civil war, having enlisted and gone to the front from this state. Mrs. Johnson is connected with some of the oldest families of the county, her great-grandfather Rogers having erected the first frame house in Galesburg, which was located on the present square. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson there has been born one son, Freeman, whose birth occurred in Aberdeen, Washington, on January 29, 1905.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of Altona, and she also belongs to the Ladies Aid Society. He does not take an active interest in politics and has never affiliated with any party, giving his support to the man he thinks is best qualified for the office.

FRANK U. DAUGHMER.

Frank U. Daughmer, who has been one of the road commissioners of Salem township for the past two years, is the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and thirty-seven acres located on section 5, where he engages in stock-raising in connection with his agricultural pursuits. He was born in Haw Creek township, on January 28, 1868, a son of N. George and Harriet (Lindzey) Daughmer. The former was a native of Pendleton county, Virginia, his birth occurring

in 1830, but he was reared and educated in Ohio, having removed there when a child with his father, James Daughmer, who spent the remainder of his life in the Buckeye state. When he had attained the age of twenty-two years, N. George Daughmer left the parental roof and started westward, making the journey across the prairies to Illinois with a buggy and team of horses. He was accompanied by his first wife, Lamenta Huey, a native of Ohio. They located in the vicinity of Maquon, Haw Creek township, where Mrs. Daughmer subsequently passed away and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Maquon. Mr. Daughmer, who was married three times, took for his second wife Miss Harriet Lindzey, our subject's mother, who also passed away in Haw Creek township, while his third union was with Miss Hattie Lawrence. He disposed of his Haw Creek farm about 1874 and removed to Douglas, locating on the farm now owned by his son, Frank U., in Salem township. He industriously applied himself to the cultivation of this property which he improved by the erection of good, substantial buildings, making it one of the valuable places of this section. Much of his time and attention were directed to the raising of thoroughbred Polled Angus cattle, that he exhibited at the fairs and fat stock show in Chicago and also sold at public auctions in this vicinity. In connection with this he also raised and fed Shorthorn cattle for the market, but gave less attention to this during the latter years of his life. He passed away on his homestead on the 24th of May, 1908, and was buried in the cemetery at Maquon. In politics Mr. Daughmer was a republican, but he had never held any office in either the township or the county. He was one of the very prosperous farmers of Salem township and numbered among its residents many warm friends by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

Frank U. Daughmer was reared from the age of six years on the farm, where he now resides, attending the public schools of Douglas in the acquirement of his early education. He subsequently spent one year at Knox College and also attended the Agricultural College at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, for a similar period. At the expiration of that time he returned to Douglas and turned his attention to the cultivation of his father's homestead and to stock-raising. Following his marriage he located on the old home farm, where he has ever since resided. He has made quite extensive improvements during the period of his occupancy, having erected a number of new buildings and repaired and remodeled the old ones. The land, which is in a high state of cultivation was thoroughly drained during his father's lifetime and given the careful attention that has made it possible to keep it in its present state of productivity with comparative ease. He is conducting his operations very much as did his father, making a specialty of the breeding and raising of the thoroughbred Polled Angus cattle, always keeping a herd of about forty-five, and he also raises and feeds high-grade cattle for the market. Mr. Daughmer is meeting with a gratifying degree of prosperity in his undertakings and is recognized as one of the most capable and successful agriculturists and stockmen in Salem township. He is a progressive business man to whose practical ideas and well organized system of directing his energies must be attributed the success of his efforts.

On the 2d of September, 1902, Mr. Daughmer was united in marriage to Miss Bertha H. Bronson, who was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on the 6th

of January, 1878. She was a daughter of D. L. T. and Nina (Gue) Bronson. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Daughmer there has been born one daughter, Bernice Violet, who is attending school in Douglas. The first year of their domestic life they spent in Douglas, but at the end of that time they located on the farm, where they now live.

Mr. Daughmer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Douglas, in which his wife also holds membership. His political allegiance he gives to the republican party and has for several years been a member of the central committee, and he is also now serving as a school director. Mr. Daughmer leads a very busy life as is evidenced by the attractive and well kept appearance of his farm and the abundant harvests annually yielded by his fertile fields.

B. P. BAIRD.

B. P. Baird, a prominent and prosperous resident of Abingdon, has made extensive speculations in lands and now has large property holdings not only in Knox county but in the states of Iowa and Wisconsin. His birth occurred in Pennsylvania, on the 19th of March, 1855, his parents being William H. and Elizabeth J. (Farwell) Baird, who were born, reared and married in the Keystone state. The father, who was for some years engaged in the timber business, came west to Illinois in 1856, locating in Elba township, Knox county, where he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. In the conduct of his farming interests he won a gratifying measure of prosperity, owning three hundred and sixty acres of land at the time of his demise and after having given property to each of his sons. Conservative, reliable and honorable, he enjoyed the high esteem of all who knew him. Though a generous contributor in the interests of religion and charity, he was not identified with any denomination. Prior to the Civil war he gave his political allegiance to the democracy but after the close of the conflict championed the prohibition cause and was the first man in Elba township to vote that ticket. The cause of education also found in him a stanch friend and for possibly thirty years he served as a member of the school board. He acquired a good education in his youth and for about three years during his early manhood taught school in his home district in Pennsylvania. Throughout his entire life he read broadly, thus constantly augmenting his knowledge. He passed away in 1890, when seventy years of age, and his demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he was everywhere recognized as a man of sterling integrity and worth. His wife, whose natal year was 1830, was called to her final rest in May, 1906.

B. P. Baird was reared under the parental roof and supplemented his preliminary education, obtained in the district schools, by a course of study at Hedding College. In the spring of 1877, when twenty-two years of age, he began farming on his own account as a renter. In the following fall he was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Ellen Oberholtzer, a daughter of Joseph Oberholtzer, one of the early settlers of Knox county. In the spring of 1878 Mr.



B. P. Baird

of January, 1878. She was a daughter of D. L. T. and Nina (Gue) Bronson. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Daughmer there has been born one daughter, Bernice Violet, who is attending school in Douglas. The first year of their domestic life they spent in Douglas, but at the end of that time they located on the farm, where they now live.

Mr. Daughmer is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Douglas, in which his wife also holds membership. His political allegiance he gives to the republican party and has for several years been a member of the central committee, and he is also now serving as a school director. Mr. Daughmer leads a very busy life as is evidenced by the attractive and well kept appearance of his farm and the abundant harvests annually yielded by his fertile fields.

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Baird purchased a farm of eighty acres in Peoria county, residing thereon for three years. The demise of his wife occurred on the 13th of June, 1880. In 1881 he sold his property and purchased the James V. Rynerson farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Elba township, continuing to reside thereon for ten years. In the spring of 1891 he disposed of the place and bought the Charles farm of two hundred and eighty acres near Elba Center. In 1900 he purchased a farm of eighty acres near Abingdon and made that his home in order that his children might enjoy the advantages of the Abingdon schools. Fully appreciating the value of education as a preparation for the practical and responsible duties of life, he has provided his children with every advantage in this direction. In 1902 he built his present handsome residence in Abingdon and in December of that year took up his abode in the town where he has since lived. His property holdings in Knox county are extensive and he also owns large tracts in Iowa and Wisconsin, having speculated in lands on quite a large scale. He is likewise a stockholder and director in the First National Bank and for several years past has served as a member of the board of trustees of Hedding College.

In 1882 Mr. Baird was again married, his second union being with Miss Josie Gray, a daughter of Lemuel and Mary A. (Sweegle) Gray, who were natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively and took up their abode among the early settlers of Knox county, Illinois, here celebrating their marriage. Mr. Baird is the father of six children, one of whom was born of his first marriage. Newton Homer, who was educated in Knox College and also pursued a business course in Denver, Colorado, now owns a cattle ranch of twenty-four hundred acres near that city. William Lemuel, who spent several years in Hedding preparatory school and Hedding College, is now engaged in general agricultural pursuits in this county. Leo Preston, who was graduated from the University of Illinois at Champaign with the class of 1906, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, served as superintendent of high schools for three years. In 1910 he was a candidate for the position of county superintendent of schools of Peoria and notwithstanding the fact that he was but a young man and a Knox county citizen, carried the city of Peoria by seven hundred votes and was defeated by only eighty-two ballots. At the present time he is superintendent of the electric light plant in Abingdon and is also engaged in the insurance business. Lois Irena, who was graduated from Hedding College in 1908, winning the degrees of B. A. and B. O., has for the past three years taught in the high school at Winfield, Iowa. Eva Lena, who was graduated from Hedding College in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, will teach as assistant superintendent in the schools at Whitehall, Michigan. Forest Gray is a senior in Hedding College. Mr. Baird indeed has reason to be proud of his children, all of whom have developed into splendid young men and women under the influence and training of a loving yet wise mother. He attributes his success in no small degree to his wife, who has ever proved a loyal and loving helpmate and companion to him. She is a woman of refinement and culture and presides with gracious hospitality over a charming home.

Mr. Baird gives his political allegiance to the republican party, believing that its principles are most conducive to good government. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M.

He is a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife and children also belong. Mr. Baird is a man of undoubted integrity in business, of progressive spirit and marked enterprise, a man whose popularity and prosperity have been won through his many good qualities and his well directed effort.

SAMUEL ROBERT PARKINSON.

Samuel Robert Parkinson, a resident of Wataga, early recognized the fact that success has its foundation in persistent, honorable and intelligently directed labor and has worked his way upwards until he is now one of the largest landowners in Knox county and is also well known as a prominent representative of its agricultural, stock-raising and banking interests. He was born on the 3d of November, 1866, in Sparta township, Knox county and is the son of John Parkinson. The father, born in 1828, is a native of England and in 1856 came to America locating in Knox county, where he has since resided, giving his time and attention to farming and mining. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is conversant with the leading issues of the day. He has served as road commissioner and also as a member of the school board and is a man of strict integrity and worth, and has the confidence and regard of the entire community. He was married to Ann Taylor, who was also a native of England and the daughter of James Taylor. Although she has reached the advanced age of eighty-six years she is still enjoying life and is a comfort to her family. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of M. Gehring, of Sparta township, Knox county, Illinois; Ellen, who is married to A. Simmons of Adair county, Nebraska; Mattie, who is the wife of Arthur Mayse, a resident of Greenfield, Iowa; James, who is a resident of Morris county, Kansas; Sadie, the wife of Elder Ecknam, of Morris county, Kansas; Samuel R., the subject of this sketch; and Frank E., of Sparta township.

After spending a few years in the near-by district schools he remained at home till twenty-one years of age. He began farming and continued in this occupation for five years, when he engaged in the meat-market and grocery business. He conducted this enterprise for seventeen years, at the same time looking after the farm, which he had previously acquired. Because of his close application and his persistent effort to develop his business along lines of modern improvements abreast of the times, Mr. Parkinson secured an extensive patronage and realized a success which was as remunerative as it was gratifying. In 1909 he purchased a one-half interest in the Bank of Wataga, of which he is now ably serving as vice president. In this as in his previous undertakings the accrued profits have increased his capital and thus enabled him to make further investments. At the present he is the owner of one thousand acres of land in Knox county, which he devotes to crops and stock. His buying-in and market transactions show rare judgment and inevitably financial results of enviable proportions.

Mr. Parkinson was married in 1892, to Elizabeth Campbell, whose birth occurred on the 29th of November, 1871. She is the daughter of Robert and

Catherine Dolan Campbell, the former of whom died December 10, 1911, at the age of seventy-six, while Mrs. Campbell is surviving and now in her eightieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson are the parents of one son.

In politics Mr. Parkinson casts his vote with the republican party, and has been honored by his fellow citizens with the office of president of the village board which he has competently administered for thirteen consecutive years. He holds membership in Wataga Lodge, No. 291, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Parkinson's enterprise and industry have carried him into important relations with business affairs and he has won for himself a most creditable reputation by his enterprise and reliability in every one and all matters, with which he has come in contact.

ROBERT GIBBS.

Robert Gibbs, who is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land in Copley township, which he devotes to farming and stock-raising, was born in Lynn township, December 30, 1874. He is a son of Joseph E. and Margaret (Speck) Gibbs. The mother is a daughter of E. Speck, a soldier of the Civil war, who died at Andersonville prison. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are now living retired in La Fayette, Illinois. The father's birth occurred in Pittsburg. The grandparents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Goetzinger) Gibbs, removed to Lynn township, Knox county, with their three children and settled on the old Gibbs farm, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Gibbs were the parents of four children: Helen, who is the wife of W. Craig, of Victoria township; Florence, who was married to Harry Thomas, also of Victoria township; Frank L., who is living in Stark county, Illinois; and Robert, the subject of this sketch.

After finishing school Robert Gibbs remained at home and assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm until twenty-one years of age. After this he began upon his independent agricultural career in Lynn township on the farm of his grandfather. Subsequently after three years' residence there, he removed to La Fayette and engaged in the meat-market business for the following two years. After disposing of this he purchased his present home and is now farming four hundred and eighty acres of productive land, which is under a high state of cultivation and equipped with modern and substantial buildings. In all of his work he is progressive, employing the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields, while his careful study of cattle-raising has given him accurate knowledge concerning the best methods of raising stock.

Mr. Gibbs was married in January, 1896, to Miss Abbie May Goff, whose birth occurred on the 9th of June, 1873, in Copley township and who is a daughter of Marvin and Mary Elizabeth (Monasmith) Goff, the former one of the old settlers of Copley township, having passed away in 1897, at the age of fifty-six years, and the latter now residing at the age of seventy-one years on the old homestead. To them ten children were born: Julia, who is the wife of S. Collinson, of Victoria township; John, of Lynn township; Marvin, a resident of Victoria township; Sarah, who is the wife of A. McCormick, of Creston, Iowa;

George, a resident of Copley township; Mrs. Gibbs; Charles, who is living at home; Louis, of Victoria township; Maggie, who became the wife of Fred McIlvray, of Victoria township; and Leona, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are the parents of four children: Milo, whose birth occurred on October 24, 1896; Mary Margaret, who was born July 9, 1899; George Reed, born January 5, 1900; and Robert Russell, who was born August 3, 1906.

Mr. Gibbs' political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1909 he was elected supervisor. He belongs to the Masonic lodge of Victoria, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and the Mystic Workers of the World. He cooperates in many movements for the general good and is particularly interested in everything pertaining to the agricultural development of the county. He is known as a reliable and public-spirited citizen and stands high in the regard of all who know him.

DAVID MERRY SIMPSON.

David Merry Simpson, who is living retired on his farm in Walnut Grove township, was born in Sorn Point, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 15th of October, 1835, his parents being Hugh and Janette (Murdock) Simpson. The grandfather was George Simpson and was the father of twelve children, of whom David and Robert K., of Glasgow, Scotland, are the only surviving members. George Simpson was active in his duties as a member of the United Presbyterian church. The father was a shoemaker by trade and was engaged in this business throughout his life, his death occurring in 1852 at the age of sixty-five years. The mother was the daughter of John and Mary Murdock, the former a weaver by trade. Mrs. Simpson's death occurred in 1872 at the age of eighty-four years.

David Simpson attended the district schools in his native country until twelve years of age and then entered into agricultural pursuits, assisting his brother. For the following two years he was engaged in the tile and brick business and subsequently after his father's death, he went to the coal regions and engaged in mining, but in 1857, desiring to seek his fortune in the new world, he came to America, going directly to Oneida, Illinois, arriving there on the 16th of April, 1857. For the next three years he farmed out by the month and then began farming for himself. Subsequently he removed to his present farm which was at that time all prairie land, and Mr. Simpson now has the distinction of being the only living old settler in this township. When he had acquired one hundred and twenty acres of land he established his present home, and has constantly added improvements and conveniences until he now has one of the well equipped and modern farms in the township.

Mr. Simpson was married in 1861, to Lavina (Garland) Hawk, a native of Virginia, her parents being Thomas and Mildred (Moon) Garland. The father was a planter and slave owner until he removed to Ohio, where he spent the latter part of his life and where his death occurred. Mrs. Simpson had been previously married to Jacob Hawk, and was the mother of four children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have become the parents of eight children, of whom three died in infancy. Of those living, Hugh C., the eldest, was

born on the 14th of December, 1861, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Ada McLaughlin, by whom he had five children: Leola, Milo, James and David, and one, the eldest, who died in childhood. Mildred Lavina was born June 5, 1864, and is living at home, where she is keeping house for her father. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is very active in its various societies, being one of the prominent members of the Ladies' Aid Society. Janette M., who was born November 19, 1866, is the wife of Ed N. Suydam, of Galesburg, and has four children: Marie, Fern, Edna and David, who died, when three years of age. Amanda Ellen was born October 19, 1868, and is the widow of William Mead, of Oneida. David J. was born January 13, 1872, and is a traveling salesman residing in Peoria, Illinois, and is a widower.

Mr. Simpson is an active supporter of the policies of the republican party, doing all in his power to promote its measures and to influence his fellow citizens in their support. He has served as central committeeman, highway commissioner and as member of the school board. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Altona and in the Methodist church of Altona. In his social, fraternal and political relations he has won for himself the same esteem and regard, which he has won in the industrial circles, and has lived in accordance with the teachings of high principles, continually extending the circle of his friends who almost comprise all his acquaintances.

WILLIAM N. THOMAS.

William N. Thomas, who is operating a blacksmith shop in Wataga, has been a resident of Knox county for over fifty-two years. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 14th of May, 1842, and is a son of Edward and Maria (Kitwell) Thomas. The father was a native of Wabash county, Indiana, and there he was also reared and educated, after which he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, his first field being in the vicinity of his early home. His labors were terminated by death some nine years later, however, his demise occurring in 1850. The mother, who passed away in 1876, at the age of sixty-two years, was a daughter of J. H. and Maria Kitwell, natives of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather of our subject, J. H. Thomas, was prominent in promoting and spreading the Universalist belief and for many years devoted his entire time and attention to advocating his views, traveling throughout the country and lecturing wherever he could obtain a hearing. He also owned and operated a printing establishment and emphasized his personal work by scattering broadcast essays and lectures of himself and others on the theme of universal salvation. He was a native of Kentucky. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas there were born five children: William N., our subject; James E., who is living in Prairie City, Iowa; W. H., a resident of Dodgeville, Wisconsin; Maggie, the wife of W. H. Moon, also of Prairie City, Iowa; and Mrs. J. H. Gregg, of Missouri.

The eldest child of his widowed mother, William N. Thomas left school at the age of twelve and during the succeeding eight years devoted his energies to the operation of their farm. In 1859 he came to Galesburg, continuing to fol-

low agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted as a musician in Company A, Fifty-Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front under General Post of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta and Nashville, having been wounded in the latter engagement. He had enlisted at Knoxville for three years but upon the expiration of his period of service reenlisted until the close of the war. After the close of hostilities he went to San Antonio, Texas, where he was retained for nine months, being mustered out on September 19, 1866. Upon his return to Galesburg he gave his attention to the carriage manufacturing business, for about three decades, when he came to Wataga and opened a blacksmith and general repair shop which he is still operating.

For his wife Mr. Thomas chose Miss Frances A. Gibbs, a daughter of Nelson and Adelia Gibbs, the father a farmer of Knox county, where Mrs. Thomas has spent the greater part of her sixty-five years. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas there were born two sons: W. H., a resident of Galesburg, who married Ada Tulson and has one child; and A., living in Oneida, who is married and has two children.

Fraternally Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Wataga Lodge, No. 291, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows, holding membership in Galesburg Lodge, No. 142, I. O. O. F. His political support he gives to the democratic party and he has several times been called to public office, having served as mayor and marshal for two terms each, and as constable for three. In all of his relations of life Mr. Thomas has ever exhibited the loyalty and efficiency that characterized him on the battlefield, the details of every responsibility he assumes being discharged with conscientious exactitude.

C. P. SMITH.

C. P. Smith, representing agricultural interests in Knox county, lives half a mile east of Elba Center on the farm and in the same house where he first beheld the light of day, fifty years ago, his birth having occurred July 9, 1861. His father, Ira A. Smith, was a pioneer settler of Illinois, coming here from New York state in 1850, when a young man, and carried on farming. He bought the present homestead and lived here for many years until his death in January, 1907, when he was eighty-four years old. He married Sarah A. Rose, whose grandfather, Stephen Rose, was one of the original settlers of Knox county, taking up his residence here in 1830. There were eleven children in the Smith family, of whom seven are still living: Mrs. Donnelly, of Kansas; Alfred A., of Iowa; Salem, of Kansas; C. P., the subject of this biography; W. T., of Texas, and Mrs. Barry of Nebraska, the last two being twins; and Mrs. Ramp, of Nebraska.

Upon the old homestead C. P. Smith spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and in the local district schools he obtained a fair education. He began work on the home place and has remained here ever since with the exception



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of a year and a half spent in Nebraska. He is a successful farmer and a breeder of high-grade live-stock.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Harriett Miller and they became the parents of a son, Elmer, who was born in 1890 and passed away in 1907. In 1894 Mrs. Harriett Smith was called to her final rest and on June 12, 1907, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Julia Rausch, a daughter of Gustavus and Bertha Rausch, of Galesburg, where her father occupied the position of minister in the Evangelical church. She was one of five children in her family.

Mr. Smith belongs to the Masonic order and in his political convictions is not bound by party ties, preferring to vote independently for the man rather than according to the dictates of the party. He was elected to the office of constable and for four years served as justice of the peace. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order. Ever faithful in adhering to his ideals, he has unflinchingly performed the duties which have fallen to his lot and in the success which has attended his efforts has found his reward.

FRED C. BEARMORE.

Fred C. Bearmore, president of the First National Bank of Maquon, has long been prominently identified with the commercial and financial enterprises of this village, of which he has been a resident for thirty years. He was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey in 1853, and is a son of David T. and Rebecca (Conover) Bearmore, natives of the same state. The father was a wagon and carriage maker but also engaged in the operation of a farm in connection with his trade. The parents spent their entire lives in their native state, both passing away at the age of about seventy-five years, the father's demise occurring near the town of Freehold, and that of the mother at Lakewood. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Bearmore numbered three, of whom our subject was the eldest, the others being as follows: David, a real-estate man of Emporia, Kansas, who married Harriet Emma Hall and has one daughter, Edna; and Elnora, who is the wife of Joseph W. Thorn, of Farmingdale, New Jersey.

The early life of Fred C. Bearmore was spent in the village where he was born, and to whose schools he is indebted for his education. After acquiring such knowledge as was deemed essential to enable him to assume the heavier responsibilities of life he laid aside his text-books and operated his father's farm. He had from his earliest youth been trained in those qualities of integrity and industry that tend to develop men of enterprise and high principle, his ideals ever having been of the highest type of manhood. At the age of twenty-eight he left the parental roof and came west and entered into the mercantile and banking business with William Swigart. This venture proved to be very lucrative and they were associated together in this business in Maquon for twenty-two years. In 1903 Fred C. Bearmore established a private bank that he operated for three years and then reorganized and established as a national bank, the institution since 1906 having been known as the First National Bank of Maquon. It has a paid-up capital of thirty-five thousand dollars and is recognized as one of the most substantial and conservative financial organizations of this

section of the state. Mr. Bearmore is the president; John Wolf, vice president; and A. S. Potter, cashier. All are men of high standing and well known integrity and business ability.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Bearmore chose Miss Sarah Swigart, a daughter of William Swigart, their marriage being celebrated in 1885. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Bearmore. Freda, who married Glen McGirr and has two children, is living on a farm south of Maquon. Ella, the second daughter became the wife of Ralph White and resides in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Fay, who is unmarried, is teaching in the schools of Hinsdale, Illinois. William, the only son, is living at Minot, North Dakota. The two youngest members of the family, Genevieve and Marian, the latter born on the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of the parents, are both at home.

The political views of Mr. Bearmore coincide with the principles of the democratic party, in support of whose candidates he casts his ballot. Though he has never been prominently identified in municipal politics, he served most capably as supervisor. During the long period of his residence in Knox county Mr. Bearmore, by reason of his honorable transactions, trustworthiness and absolute reliability on any and all occasions, as well as his regard for his word, has at all times had the full confidence of his fellow citizens and has manifested those characteristics which are among a business man's greatest assets. His name connected with any business enterprise is recognized as a guaranty of its reliability and assurance of its stability

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PROFESSOR ARTHUR CLARK BUTLER.

Professor Arthur Clark Butler, who has served as superintendent of the city schools of Abingdon since 1904, is one of the well known educators of northern Illinois and has long been a prominent and valuable factor in educational circles in this part of the state. His birth occurred in Morgan county, Illinois, on the 11th of April, 1848, his parents being James L. and Oletha Parker (Sargent) Butler, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. In early manhood the father journeyed westward to Ohio and thence to Indiana and in 1840 removed to Morgan county, Illinois, being there married and purchasing a farm near Jacksonville. In 1862 he left the place and took up his abode on a farm which he purchased in Macon county, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Neosho county, Kansas. There he continued to reside until called to his final rest on the 29th of July, 1891. James L. Butler was an ardent worker in the cause of temperance and also labored effectively in advancing the interests of education in his community. While living in Morgan county he was a prime factor in the erection of one of the best country schoolhouses to be found in the state. He was always an advocate of good public schools and worked earnestly for their establishment and keeping up their standard. Both he and his wife were devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Butler, who was still but a girl when she accompanied her parents on their removal to Morgan county, passed away on the 27th of May, 1900. Her father, William L. Sargent, there became a well known figure in state politics at an

early day. He was a whig and a strong anti-slavery man, his home being one of the stations on the underground railway. He served as a member of the state legislature from his district and was one of the influential factors in the organization of the republican party. All of his sons, six in number, served throughout the Civil war and returned home after the cessation of hostilities. The only one still living is Henry, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Illinois.

Arthur C. Butler was reared under the parental roof and obtained his early education in the public schools of Morgan county, Illinois. Subsequently he pursued the full course and also did an additional year's work in the State Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1878. Later Dr. Richard Edwards, who has been president of the State Normal School, became president of Blackburn University at Carlinville and, having recognized Mr. Butler's efficient work in the normal school as an institute instructor and writer, recommended him to the university for the degree of Master of Arts, which was accordingly conferred upon him. Subsequently Mr. Butler took a correspondence post-graduate course from the University of Chicago, which completed his schooling. Five years prior to his graduation from the State Normal School he had taken up teaching as a vocation and during his normal course continued teaching at intervals. Following his graduation he was made principal of the schools at Normal, Illinois, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he accepted the principalship of the schools at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, there remaining for a similar length of time. He was next offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Beardstown (Ill.) schools, in which capacity he served for nine years. At the end of that time he went to Taylorville and organized the Taylorville township high school, formulated the course of study and presided over the schools for three years. In 1894 he left that place to become superintendent of the schools at Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois, where he remained for ten years. In 1904 he came to Abingdon as superintendent of the schools here and has held that responsible position continuously since. He is a broad-minded man and an able educator and for several years past has been a regular contributor to the School News and has also written extensively for other educational publications. He has recently completed a series of articles for the School News and has begun another. "Persimmons" and "Gala Day Stories," two books of which he is the author, have won him merited fame. The former publication is very popular and has enjoyed an extensive sale. Miss Caroline Grote, formerly county superintendent of Pike county, Illinois, said: "I am frequently asked to name a collection of books for a school library. Whether the collection is to be a large or a small one I always name Persimmons among the first." This is only one of scores of testimonials from nearly every state in the Union. Professor Butler was a charter member of the Schoolmasters' Club, which has done much toward shaping the educational policy pursued in the northern part of the state. He is recognized as an able institute instructor and in 1911 was chosen to teach advanced-grade reading at the teachers' institute of Knox county.

On the 15th of June, 1871, Professor Butler was united in marriage to Miss Eliza H. Eaton, of Stonington, Christian county, Illinois, by whom he had three

children, one son and two daughters. The son and one of the daughters are now deceased. Gazelle is the widow of Frank B. Newell and resides at home.

Professor Butler gives his political allegiance to the republican party, where national questions and issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. Association with him means elevation and expansion, for his interests have always been in touch with those broadening processes which bring a wider, higher knowledge of life and enable the individual to place a correct valuation upon the things which go to make up life's activities and interests.

A. S. POTTER.

A. S. Potter, who is cashier of the First National Bank, is a native son and a representative of one of Maquon's pioneer families. His birth occurred on May 31, 1862, his parents being Dr. Alvin H. and Eliza (Moore) Potter. They were the parents of two sons, of whom our subject is the elder, the other, A. G., now being a resident of Oklahoma. The latter married Miss Hattie Simpkins, a daughter of Dean and Harriet Simpkins, who at that time were residents of Knox county, but now make their home in Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Potter also have two sons: Alvin, who married Miss Iva Simpkins, a daughter of G. L. and Jane Simpkins, and has two children; and Forrest. Dr. Potter came to Maquon in his early manhood and engaged in the practice of medicine, continuing to be actively identified with this profession for about forty years. His demise occurred in this town, where he had resided for many years, when he was about sixty-five.

Reared at home, A. S. Potter spent his boyhood and youth in Maquon, obtaining his education in the public schools. In his sixteenth year he left the parental roof and went to Osceola, Nebraska, where he began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile house. He subsequently became the owner of this establishment, spending nineteen years in the business, as employe and proprietor. Mr. Potter took an active and helpful interest in the public life of the western town where he resided for so long, later spending four years as deputy in the office of the county clerk and two in that of the county treasurer of Buffalo county, Nebraska, while for three years he was city assessor of Kearney, Nebraska. In 1895 he returned to Maquon and during the succeeding five years turned his energies to farming. In 1900 he again became identified with mercantile pursuits, when he took the position of cashier of the First National Bank, prior to which he had been one of the directors of this institution.

For his wife Mr. Potter chose Miss Mauda E. Housh, a daughter of James O. and Ann Eliza (Strong) Housh, residents of Knox county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Potter there have been born four children: Lydia Garnett, who married DeWitt DePue, of this county; Oliver Sheldon, who is living in southern Texas; Florence Ethyl; and Opal, both of whom are living at home.

Mr. Potter has always been a stanch republican, considering that the policy of that party is best adapted to subserve the interests of the majority. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America, while both he and his wife hold membership in the Central Congregational church, in the work of which they take an earnest interest.

W. G. LEHMAN.

W. G. Lehman, who has ably filled the office of postmaster of Yates City since October 1, 1897, is one of the spirited and ambitious business men of Knox county, having an active interest in a number of flourishing enterprises which advance the well-being and the commercial standing of the community. He is the proprietor of a general store carrying staple articles, school supplies and feed. In addition to this business he is one of the men who were chiefly instrumental in securing the installment of a local telephone exchange, operating under the name Ideal Telephone, of which he is the director and manager. This company was organized September, 1901, beginning with sixty-five members. From the sixty-five telephones which they put in at that time they have expanded their territory until now they have one hundred and eighty-five telephones on their system and are connected with the Bell Telephone and the local exchange covering the surrounding country. Mr. Lehman was educated in the public schools and attended business college at Quincy, Illinois, but his real training he received under Mr. Garrison of Yates City, whose good judgment and progressive methods gave him his keen insight into the practical ways of conducting business. He has an up-to-date store that bespeaks prosperity and employs three clerks, his wife assisting also in the store and the postoffice.

Mr. Lehman was married to Miss Stella M. Boyes, a native of Yates City and a daughter of Robert Boyes. They are the parents of one child, Lloyd B., who lives at home. In his political sympathies Mr. Lehman is a republican and has been elected to the office of town clerk for two terms and has served as mayor for one term. He is a man of energetic temperament not afraid to take a hazard in a business venture and through the exercise of good judgment has made a success of whatever he undertook.

THOMAS A. CLARK.

The late Thomas A. Clark, who for many years was successfully identified with the agricultural interests of Knox county, was born in the vicinity of Gilson, in September, 1847, and was a son of the Rev. W. M. Clark.

The youngest son in the family, Thomas A. Clark was reared at home, obtaining his preliminary education in the public schools of this county after which he pursued a course at Hedding College. After the completion of his education he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, locating on the farm

that his widow now owns. This contained three hundred and twenty acres of land, well improved and highly cultivated. Here Mr. Clark successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his demise in 1900, being considered one of the most capable and efficient agriculturists in the community. He was widely known and highly esteemed, possessing those personal qualities that enabled him not only to win but retain the respect and regard of those with whom he came in contact.

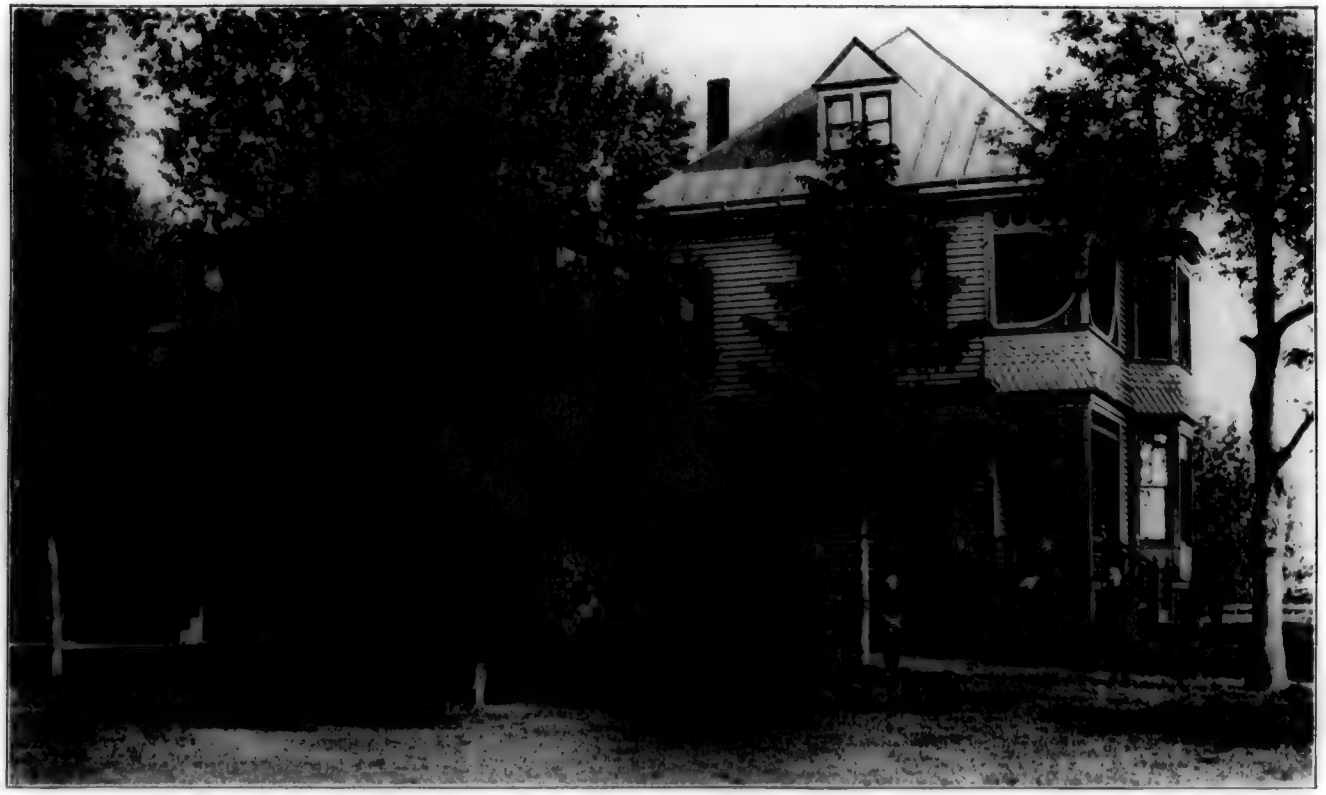
For his wife and helpmate, Mr. Clark chose Mrs. Salina Thurman, a daughter of P. Selby. She was the widow of Franklin Thurman, by whom she had two children: Mary, who married Elmer Kromer and is living in Maquon; and Florence, who is living in Alabama. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clark there were born four children: Jean, the wife of Charles Burnside, of Maquon; William E. and Kathryn, both of whom are at home; and Fred A., who is living in Idaho.

Mr. Clark was a republican in politics and always took an active interest in all township affairs, having served as road commissioner and in some of the other township offices. Fraternally he belonged to the Knights of Pythias and in faith he was a Methodist, his widow also being a member of that church. Mrs. Clark still owns two hundred and forty acres of their farm which she now rents, having moved to Maquon and built a nice residence in 1904 and has ever since made this her home. Mr. Clark was one of those who so strongly impress their personality upon the community in which they reside that they are not readily forgotten and although more than a decade has passed since his death, he is often thought of and kindly mentioned by those who knew him well and held him in high regard in Maquon township, where he so long resided.

M. S. LEMON.

Among those who contributed to the agricultural growth and development of Knox county, M. S. Lemon must be given a prominent place since his energy and zeal were devoted to the cultivation of the fields for a period of forty-two years. He was born August 1, 1847, in Highland county, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Shields) Lemon, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer all his life and died in Ohio in 1848, his wife departing this life a year later.

Reared on the home farm M. S. Lemon obtained his education in the public schools near by and began to assist his father when barely old enough to handle a plow, remaining in Ohio until some time during the war when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving not quite a full year. In 1865 he arrived in Galesburg, Illinois, and purchased eighty acres of land in the county. This he improved and operated, increasing his holdings by additional purchases until he now owns a tract of four hundred and thirty acres. Through industry and thrift he transformed the raw prairie land into a flourishing farm yielding abundant crops. He is progressive in his methods and believes in utilizing the soil to its fullest extent, conforming to scientific principles of intensive farming instead of the old-fashioned manner



RESIDENCE OF M. S. LEMON

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of operating land with much wastefulness and without regard for the future possibility of exhausting the soil. Four years ago he retired from active work upon his place, giving the management of it to his son.

On March 1, 1871, at Galesburg, Illinois, Mr. Lemon was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Mary E. Whitfield, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thurwell) Whitfield, both natives of England. They came to America and settled in Pennsylvania where the father, who was a boiler maker, died before he reached middle life. His widow left alone with the task of bringing up two children came to Knox county and settled on a farm.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are seven children: Nancy, who married Arthur Coolidge, a farmer in Iowa and has two children, Horace and Phillip; Ruth; Fannie, a graduate of business college, who lives at home; Louis; Grace and Alice, both high-school graduates; and Stella. Being a veteran of the Civil war Mr. Lemon is an enthusiastic member of the Galesburg Post of the G. A. R. He is a mild-mannered man of genial temperament making friends easily and keeping them because he is big-hearted and loyal, always ready to lend his aid to those who may need it.

J. W. BRIGGS.

The late J. W. Briggs, who was one of Maquon's successful business men as well as extensive land owners, his holdings aggregating over fifteen hundred acres at the time of his demise, was a native of the state of New York.

He was essentially a self-made man, having arrived in Illinois at the age of thirty years with a capital of fifty cents. He was a tinner by trade, hard-working and enterprising as well as ambitious, and subsequently had the means to engage in the livery business, being one of the pioneer livery men of the town. Success in the life of the average man is largely a question of being able to recognize opportunities and to dominate conditions as the advantages afforded are the same in many instances. The essential factors in the success of J. W. Briggs was his ability to anticipate contingencies and so apply his energies as to realize the greatest possible benefit that might accrue therefrom. He dealt extensively in live stock, this proving to be a very profitable source of revenue, and as he was able, from time to time invested his capital in farms, until he had acquired fifteen hundred acres of land. Since his death this has been divided among his widow and children, Mrs. Briggs' portion being three hundred acres, which she is now renting.

Mr. Briggs married Miss Priscilla Jones, a daughter of Peter and Sallie Jones, who came to Illinois from Pennsylvania when Mrs. Briggs was a girl of thirteen years. Here she grew to womanhood, becoming the wife of J. W. Briggs in 1860, when she was seventeen years of age. Mr. Jones, who always engaged in farming in Pennsylvania, was injured in a railroad strike soon after locating here and subsequently died from the effects. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Jones, four of whom are deceased. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs numbered three. Ida, who is living in Galesburg, married William Cauffman, a farmer, and has six children, Nina, Harry, Kate, Maud, Briggs and

Samuel. Charles, who is conducting the livery formerly owned by his father in addition to which he has a fine farm, is soon going west. He married Lizzie Combs and has one son, Judson. Frank, who engages in farming in Maquon township married Clara Ouderkirk of this county, and has two children, Faith and Paul.

Mr. Briggs was an out-and-out republican and a stanch adherent to his party and its policies, a faithful supporter of its candidates, devoting such of his time to political matters as the development of his personal interests, in which he met with such notable success, permitted of. His demise occurred in Maquon on the 22d of February, 1906.

WILLIAM A. SPIES.

Some men achieve success by a chance turn of fortune, some by an auspicious combination of circumstances which makes their rise possible, and some win their laurels by dint of hard toil and intensive application. The success of William A. Spies, president of the Abingdon Wagon Company, may be said to be due in a measure to all of these. He was fortunate in his parentage, his father, Adam B. Spies, founder of the wagon works, having been a man of rare organizing genius and administrative capacity along industrial lines. He was also fortunate in having his father blaze the trail before him. But William A. Spies' success is due to something more than ancestral heritage and the fact that the wagon industry was bound to flourish in a rapidly growing agricultural state like Illinois. In the wisdom of the ages he found the solution of his life's problem and following the old adage to learn one thing and learn that thoroughly, mastering every detail of the work, he followed in his father's footsteps and chose for this purpose the science of making wagons. No department of the trade was too mean or too unimportant for his attention, but giving himself wholly and enthusiastically to the work, he mounted in his calling with such exceptional celerity that, in 1895 when the present factory was erected and the company was reorganized, at the age of twenty-two years he won his well-merited reward in being chosen for the presidency of the company, a position which he has occupied ever since.

William A. Spies was born in Sterling, Illinois, on April 14, 1873. His father Adam B. Spies, Sr., a native of Germany, came to this country in 1852, when a boy of fourteen, his parents locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his father, also named Adam, followed his trade as a stone mason. After living there four or five years the family came westward and settled on a farm in Whiteside county, Illinois, where William Spies' grandfather engaged in agriculture. His father, then a young man in his twentieth year, had, during their residence in Philadelphia, served an apprenticeship at the wagon-maker's trade and now, after the family's removal to Illinois, served as a journeyman wagon maker in Sterling for about two years. He then opened a general repair shop in Sterling and in 1865 he began making farm wagons for the trade. The demand for these was so great that he was called upon to enlarge and improve his facilities until from small beginnings there grew a large and prosperous manufacturing

plant. In 1891 the factory burned, and in place of rebuilding on the old site which had become insufficient for their purposes, the works were transferred to Abingdon, where a new and modernly equipped plant was built and put into operation in 1895. Upon the reorganization of the company, A. B. Spies, wishing to lay aside the too exacting cares and responsibilities as the chief director, passed the reins of management to his son William. How creditably the new trust was assumed by the young man may be seen in the rapid development and expansion of the firm's output. The capacity of the plant is about fifteen thousand vehicles annually and, equipped with excellent shipping facilities on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways, it constitutes one of the most important factors in the industrial life of this section of the country. After the company's incorporation under a new name, A. B. Spies, Sr., did not sever his connections with the establishment of which he was the founder, but continued to take an active part in its affairs until his death in 1907. His wife had departed this life in 1895, twelve years earlier.

William A. Spies was educated in the public schools of Sterling. Even when a boy he evinced great love for the work carried on in his father's shop, where he spent most of his spare moments, thus absorbing many of the intricacies of the wagon-maker's trade with which he had practically grown up. For this reason, when the time came for him to assume responsibilities, he was ready to discharge his duties with the forethought and assurance that results from a thorough knowledge of the details of his business.

Mrs. William A. Spies was formerly Miss Blanche Johnston of Abingdon, the daughter of Merrick Johnston now residing in Chicago. Her marriage to Mr. Spies occurred in 1896. One son was born of this union, William A. Spies, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Spies are active workers and influential members of the Universalist church and had no small share in bringing about the fulfillment of the project long desired by the congregation, the erection of a new church upon which work is to be commenced this fall. In his political allegiance Mr. Spies is a republican. Fraternal circles know him as an active worker in Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M. and the Galesburg Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In the industrial and commercial affairs of his community he occupies a leading position and no one is regarded with more esteem for his straightforward, unequivocal method of conducting his business.

L. W. BENSON.

L. W. Benson, who passed away September 23, 1907, was for many years actively identified with the agricultural interests of Maquon township. He was a native of Green Briar county, Virginia, one of the eight children born of the marriage of Thomas P. and Maria (Sneidger) Benson, also natives of Green Briar county, where they were reared and married. In 1836 they came to Illinois, locating on a farm in Haw Creek township, to the cultivation of which Mr. Benson devoted his energies for many years, but he was living in Maquon when he passed away, his demise occurring at the venerable age of eighty-four years.

The greater part of the life of L. W. Benson was spent in Knox county, in whose common schools he was educated. While pursuing his studies he also assisted his father in the operation of the home farm, his duties and responsibilities increasing from time to time in accordance with his development. With the discovery of gold in California and the marvelous stories of the wealth to be found there, the youth decided to abandon farming and go to the new Eldorado. He spent eight years prospecting in the mines of California, with but little reward, so returned home and resumed agricultural pursuits. Upon his return he purchased the farm of his father-in-law, Nelson Selby, but after six years residence there removed to Maquon. At the time of his death he owned fifty acres of productive land, twelve of which is still in the possession of his widow.

For his wife Mr. Benson chose Miss Mahala Selby, a daughter of Nelson Selby, who was a cloth manufacturer in Ohio, who came to Knox county in 1834, engaging in agricultural pursuits. Of this union there were born four children. Thomas P., the eldest, is deceased. Kathleen M., the deceased wife of Charles Hoxworth was the mother of two children, Raymond and Lura E. Leven W., who is a roadmaster on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Galesburg, married Elevan Stoke. Wade H., the youngest member of the family, is a resident of the state of Washington.

Mr. Benson affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church of which his widow is a member, and fraternally he was a Mason. His political support he gave to the democratic party and for eight years most efficiently served his township in the capacity of supervisor.

DAVID CATION.

David Cation, president of the First State Bank of Williamsfield and one of the most prominent and influential business men of this part of the county, is a native of Illinois, born in Peoria county in June, 1856, and is a son of James and Catherine (Gray) Cation, both of whom were born in Scotland.

Having been reared in the country, David Cation obtained his preliminary education in the district schools of Peoria county and Elba township, Knox county. This was later supplemented by study at Hedding College and he also pursued a commercial course in Brown's Business College, thus better qualifying himself for the practical duties of life. While attending school he also assisted his father with the operation of the farm, and after laying aside his textbooks he devoted his summers to agricultural pursuits and his winters to teaching. In 1881 he went to Oregon, where he remained for nine years, being identified with wheat-raising and the lumber industry. In 1890 he returned to Knox county, locating in Williamsfield, where he at once became associated with L. J. Baird in the operation of a private bank, known as Bank of Williamsfield, with L. J. Baird as president and himself as cashier. This institution was reorganized in April, 1908, as a state bank with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, David Cation first becoming vice president and later president of the new institution. Its officials have always been conservative business men of recognized stand-



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ing and naturally the bank has flourished, being now one of the well established financial institutions of the county. The present officers are: David Cation, president; A. L. Harris, cashier; and J. D. Doubet, vice president, all widely known and highly esteemed citizens of the community.

Mr. Cation has been twice married, his first union having been with Miss Ella Barber, who passed away in 1905. Four children were born to them, as follows: Russell and Mary, now deceased; James L., a farmer, who married Miss Myrtle Tucker, a daughter of J. A. Tucker; and Catherine, who graduated from the Abingdon high school and is now attending the State Normal.

In 1908 Mr. Cation married Miss Emma Parker, of Williamsfield, who for nine years was bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the bank and is a daughter of George and Sallie Parker. Her parents take especial interest in advanced farming and were the first in Truro township to make use of phosphates as recommended by the State Agricultural College at Urbana. They also built the first silo in the township and conduct their farming on the cooperative plan, furnishing the stock and tools, and sharing the profits with those who do the actual work.

Mr. Cation manifests his religious faith through his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political support he gives to the republican party. He takes an active interest in local affairs and served for two years as supervisor and for six as township treasurer, which office he still retains. He is one of the progressive and public-spirited business men of his town, the development of which he forwards on every possible occasion by giving his support to every movement that he feels will promote the welfare of the community.

J. A. HENSLEY.

J. A. Hensley, for many years justice of the peace in Yates City and a representative of the mercantile interests, was born near Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 15, 1844. His parents Evan S. and Amis (Anderson) Hensley were both natives of Kentucky. The grandfather, Elijah Hensley, came from Virginia to Kentucky at an early date and died when J. A. Hensley was but a small boy; the grandmother survived her husband for many years and passed away during our subject's early manhood. When the convulsions of the great war were rending the usual peace and quiet of Kentucky, his father, Evan S. Hensley, removed his family to Illinois settling in Elba township, Knox county, in 1864. There he lived, engaged in the pursuits of farming, until his death, caused by typhoid fever, at the age of sixty-one years. His mother, who was a daughter of James Anderson, died at the age of eighty-four years, both parents being buried in the cemetery at Yates City. Ten children grew to years of maturity, of whom four are now living. They are: Julia A., the widow of Nathan Williams, residing in Spokane, Washington; J. A. Hensley; Isabelle, the wife of R. H. Taber, residing in Portland, Oregon; and Charlotte, the widow of L. A. Thomas, residing in Kansas City, Missouri. The deceased are: Emily, who was the wife of Elijah Shubert, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Dr. J. W. Hensley, who died in Peoria, Illinois, where he was practicing medicine; Dr. Joseph

ing and naturally the bank has flourished, being now one of the well established financial institutions of the county. The present officers are: David Cation, president; A. L. Harris, cashier; and J. D. Doubet, vice president, all widely known and highly esteemed citizens of the community.

Mr. Cation has been twice married, his first union having been with Miss Ella Barber, who passed away in 1905. Four children were born to them, as follows: Russell and Mary, now deceased; James L., a farmer, who married Miss Myrtle Tucker, a daughter of J. A. Tucker; and Catherine, who graduated from the Abingdon high school and is now attending the State Normal.

In 1908 Mr. Cation married Miss Emma Parker, of Williamsfield, who for nine years was bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the bank and is a daughter of George and Sallie Parker. Her parents take especial interest in advanced farming and were the first in Truro township to make use of phosphates as recommended by the State Agricultural College at Urbana. They also built the first silo in the township and conduct their farming on the cooperative plan, furnishing the stock and tools, and sharing the profits with those who do the actual work.

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Hensley, who died in Oklahoma City, where he was a physician; W. D. Hensley, a member of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Regiment, who died in the army of measles; Sarah C., who remained unmarried; and Ella, .who was the wife of J. M. Ewalt, of Yates City.

During his boyhood J. A. Hensley lived in Kentucky, where he obtained most of his education completing his schooling in Elmwood, Peoria county, Illinois. He was engaged in farming in Kentucky, when he resolved to enter the army and accordingly enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with honor for one year.

Not only in times of war did J. A. Hensley render valuable service to his country, however, but in times of peace he has performed his duties in the administration of public office, since in his long continued position as justice of the peace in Yates City, he has contributed to the maintenance of order and propriety in his community. He has served in this capacity ever since 1884 with the exception of four years, from 1889 to 1893 under Harrison's administration, when he was postmaster of Yates City. In 1897 he engaged in the grocery business and opened a store of his own which he managed with much success until the year 1908, when he sold out to D. M. Enochs. He has, furthermore, represented for the past twenty-eight years the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, insuring for fire and lightning. In his appointment to the position ot notary public he is empowered to use the official seal in many legal transactions. A man of force and executive ability, he has been able to follow many interests and perform with credit the duties that have devolved upon him in his public and private capacity.

Mr. Hensley was united in the bonds of matrimony, on August 19, 1869, to Miss Sarah A. Enochs a native of Shellsburg, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, who has been to him an able helpmate and a true wife, all of these years. Her father, Samuel D. Enochs, was born in Belleville St. Claire county, Illinois, and was a carpenter by trade, pursuing agricultural interests during the later years of his life. He served in the Black Hawk war, in which he distinguished himself for bravery, and throughout his life gave himself loyally to the principles of democracy. He was for a time a school director in the earlier days of Yates City, being a resident of that place. His death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years and nine months, and he was buried in the cemetery at Yates City. His wife, Mrs. Sarah (White) Enochs was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Denton) White of Virginia. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Hensley, and is one of the oldest women living in this part of Knox county, being in her ninety-fifth year. Throughout her life when not hampered by ill-health, Mrs. Enochs was an active worker for the cause of temperance and in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she is a member. Since 1903, however, her activities have been interrupted and she is now an invalid, her infirmities resulting from a fracture of the hip caused by a fall. She is the mother of eight children, of whom Mrs. Hensley is the only girl, beside one sister, who died in infancy. Of the six sons none is residing in Knox county. Mrs. Enochs receives a pension from the government for her husband's service in the Black Hawk war and has the distinction of being the only one in Yates City accorded this privilege of all those surviving, who were dependent on men that risked their lives in that war.

In national affairs Mr. Hensley is a democrat while in local politics he is independent, voting for the candidate whom he considers best qualified to fill the respective office. In his fraternal relations he is connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, his membership in the former being with Yates City Lodge, No. 444, and in the latter with Yates City Lodge, No. 370, in which he holds the office of treasurer. He is a Presbyterian in faith and is a trustee of the Yates City Presbyterian church. As a veteran of the Civil war he is an enthusiastic member of Morgan L. Smith Post, No. 666, G. A. R., in which he has held the office of adjutant and quartermaster for a number of years. He is likewise one of the directors of the Harvest Home Association of Yates City. In their pleasant home on West Main and Marietta streets Mr. and Mrs. Hensley often gather about them an interesting group of friends and relatives who are sincerely devoted to them for their hospitality and good-will towards all.

W. W. HARLER.

W. W. Harler is one of Knox county's agriculturists, who, by reason of his energy and industry, has acquired the means to enable him to spend his latter years in the ease and comfort that justly belong to every well spent life. He laid aside the active work of the fields more than a year ago and is now living retired in Maquon. He is a native of Huntington county, New Jersey, his birth there occurring in 1844, while his parents were J. W. and Anna M. (Slack) Harler, the father a native of Massachusetts and the mother of New Jersey. J. W. Harler, who was a molder, removed with his wife and family to Illinois in 1853, locating here on November 8. He was for many years employed in the Peterson foundry, but was forced to withdraw from this employment during the latter years of his life. He removed to Chippewa county, Minnesota, about seven years prior to his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-two years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Harler numbered eight, six of whom are living.

W. W. Harler was a lad of nine years when brought to Illinois with his parents and has ever since been a resident of the state. He attended the common schools until he had acquired sufficient knowledge of the common branches to enable him to begin his real life work, when he laid aside his text-books and entered Peterson's foundry with his father. There he applied himself to the mastery of the molder's trade but never followed it, subsequently turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age, at which time his father went to Minnesota to make his home. Having gained a good practical knowledge of the principles of general farming, he took a position as a farm hand, diligently applying himself to this work for the succeeding four years. During that period by reason of his unremitting energy and thrift he acquired enough capital to establish a home of his own and after his marriage began farming as a renter. He continued in this way until 1889, when he invested the capital he had acquired in one hundred and forty acres of land in Maquon township. The cultivation and improvement of this land engaged his attention until 1910, when he turned the operation of his homestead over to his son and removed to Maquon, where he

owns a comfortable residence. Mr. Harler diligently applied himself to the tilling of his fields and the raising of cattle with growing success for many years, during that time bringing his land into a high state of cultivation and making his farm one of the valuable properties of the district. When he bought his place it was unimproved, but as the years passed he made such annual expenditures as he was able from time to time until it now contains good, substantially constructed barns and outbuildings, serviceable fences and a comfortable residence. He also effected many minor changes during the period of his occupancy that added greatly both to the appearance and value of the property.

For his wife Mr. Harler chose Miss Lizzie White of Fairview, and they became the parents of three children: Idella, who married Arthur Addis of this county and has four children, Pearl, Cecil, Fred and Irene; A. C., living on his father's homestead, who married Minnie Agers and has three children, Mildred, Wilson and John; and Myrtle, who married Floyd Selby and has three children, Fred, Helen and Grace.

Mr. Harler has always voted with the republican party, and has held the offices of commissioner, justice of the peace and constable, serving with efficiency in each capacity. In matters fraternal he has never been identified with any organization save the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the principles of which body have been very influential in directing his life. Mr. Harler is one of those to whom success came as the result of unremitting and persistent endeavor, and such ease and comfort as is now permitted himself and wife by reason of the competence they have acquired is the well merited reward of years of toil and self-denial.

GEORGE L. HAGAN.

George L. Hagan, cashier of the State Bank of St. Augustine, began his career as a farmer, following the pursuit in which his father had met with much success before him. Born in Knox county, Illinois, on the 21st of May, 1858, he was one of a large family of children. His grandparents lived in Maryland and were of Irish extraction. His parents were natives of Kentucky, the father George Henderson Hagan, having come to Indian Point township, Knox county, Illinois, in 1841, where he continued to live until his death April 1, 1898. During this time he saw the raw prairie of the surrounding country converted into fine farms and rich pastures, and with his own industry and thrift contributed in no slight degree to the agricultural prosperity. He married Miss Teresa Onan, whose parents came from Kentucky and located in Indian Point township in 1841, the same year in which his parents had come to this place. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan were the parents of eleven children. The order of their birth was as follows: Frances, Wallace, Robert, two Carolines and William, all of whom are deceased; George L., the subject of this sketch; H. Albert, who is living on his homestead northeast of St. Augustine; Henson, a twin brother of H. Albert and Charles, both deceased; and Blanche, who has also passed away. Mrs. Hagan died in 1907, nine years after her husband, and was buried by his side in the

old town cemetery in Fulton county, Illinois, with the rites of the Catholic church to which they had belonged.

George L. Hagan, the seventh child, was educated at the district school of Pleasant Valley and for one year attended Notre Dame University of Indiana. He then came home and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until 1905, when he removed to St. Augustine, where he became cashier of the State Bank, of which Oron Latimer is the president. He also conducts business in real estate and life insurance, and, in partnership with his brother, owns the home farm of two hundred acres.

In 1889 he was married to Miss Linnie Jennings. In politics he is a stanch democrat, thus following the political inclinations of his father. He is an assessor of Indian Point township, a position which he has held for ten years. Devotion to work and adherence to the principles of integrity, the characteristics which won for Mr. Hagan success in his agricultural career now distinguish him as an able business man in financial circles in his community.

H. A. HAGAN.

H. A. Hagan, the brother of George L. Hagan, and eighth child of Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson Hagan, lives a short distance northeast of St. Augustine, where he is successfully engaged in agriculture. He was born in Indian Point township, July 18, 1859, and was educated in the local district school. At the age of thirty-two he left home and began farming on the place which he now owns, two hundred acres on section 27, a valuable tract of land yielding abundant annual crops. He was married in 1893 to Miss Kate O'Pray, born in Fulton county, a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Daugerty). Their union was blessed with eleven children namely: Mary, Teresa, Patrick, Frances, Katie, Lorina, Maude, Jennie, Henderson, and the last two, who were twins, Ellen and Estelle, all living at home.

In politics Mr. Hagan, like his father and brother gives his allegiance to the democratic party, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan are numbered among the substantial citizens of their community, where they have many friends.

WILLIAM L. McGIRR.

William L. McGirr, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Maquon township, where he owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, is a native of Knox county. He is one of the six children born of the marriage of Mahlon and Sarah L. (Barbero) McGirr, his natal day having been the 31st of July, 1863. His father was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1828, and there he learned and followed the blacksmith's trade until he was twenty-two. Feeling a desire to create a place for himself in one of the newer western sections, then being opened up, he came to Illinois, locating on a farm in Maquon township,

one-fifth interest in which is now held by our subject. There Mr. McGirr spent the remainder of his life, devoting his energies to the cultivation of his homestead until his death at about the age of sixty-seven.

Reared amid the environment of what at that time was largely a pioneer district in the acquirement of his education W. L. McGirr attended the district schools. After mastering the common branches, he laid aside his text-books, to assume the heavier responsibilities of life. He began his career as carpenter and after following this occupation for four years went to work for the railroad. He gave this occupation up at the end of a year and went to Florida, where he worked on a plantation for three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Illinois, where he has ever since been engaged in general agricultural pursuits, and in 1903 he purchased his present farm located four miles southeast of Maquon. He has wrought extensive improvements on this property during the period of his occupancy, having erected a beautiful new residence, thoroughly modern in all of its appointments, thus adding greatly to the attractiveness as well as value of the place.

Mr. McGirr's arrangements for a home of his own had their culmination in his marriage to Miss Julia Murphy, a daughter of John and Catherine Murphy, of Haw Creek township. Two children have been born of this union, John Mahlon and Helen Kathleen. By means of his diligence and intelligence in the direction of his affairs Mr. McGirr is meeting with constantly growing success in the pursuit of his vocation, and now owns one of the finest farms in his township. Although he meets the requirements of good citizenship at election times, his time is nearly all taken up by the development of his personal interests, leaving him no opportunity to actively engage in politics. He casts an independent vote, giving his support to the men and measures he deems best adapted to subserve the interests of the agriculturist, irrespective of party affiliation.

SAMUEL SHIVES.

In the death of Samuel Shives, in 1900, the ranks of the prosperous farmers of Knox county suffered the loss of one, who for fifty years devoted himself faithfully to the growth and development of the agricultural interests for which this section of the country is known. A native of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, his birth occurred January 1, 1825. His parents were John and Susan (Miller) Shives, both born in Pennsylvania, who lived in that state their entire lives.

Until he was twenty-five years of age Samuel Shives lived in the state in which he was born, where he was educated and where he served his years of apprenticeship in his calling, laying the foundation for that thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits which later enabled him to win for himself and his family a generous competence. He settled in Knox county in 1850, making his home one and one-half miles northeast of Yates City, where he began by working in the employ of others on a monthly wage. Being interested in machinery he devoted himself for a time to the work of operating a threshing machine and corn sheller. After his marriage in 1866 he rented a farm in Elba

township from his father-in-law. Thirty-eight years ago this March, that is in 1874, he bought the farm of eighty acres which is still owned by his widow, and in addition to this his wife came into the possession of a farm comprising eighty acres given to her by her father. The latter place Mrs. Shives sold last winter. During the twenty-six years of his management of the farms Mr. Shives carried on general farming and stock-raising. He improved the land greatly, built large, substantial buildings, and equipped the farm modernly throughout. He was prosperous, winning his success by his untiring labors and by strict adherence to honest business principles.

For his helpmate Samuel Shives chose Miss Martha Kightlinger, who was born in Elba township, May 18, 1844, a daughter of Jacob and Maria (Burfield) Kightlinger, both natives of Pennsylvania. They settled in Knox county, Illinois, at an early date. Land being held at low prices Mr. Kightlinger bought large tracts of it, becoming an extensive landowner. He was a wealthy farmer and before his death gave a farm to each of the children surviving of a family of eleven. He died at the age of eighty-six and his wife has also passed away.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shives. Flora Estella, born August 19, 1871, died October 23, 1880. Marion, born January 23, 1873, is married to Maud Thurman and lives north of Yates City. John, born November 6, 1879, is married to Minnie German and lives in Elba township. He has one child, Herman H. Mabel, born September 19, 1881, is the wife of Milo Taggart, who operates the home farm. They are the parents of one child, Lois Leola.

In his political persuasion Mr. Shives was a democrat, standing for the true democracy that means equal opportunities for everybody. He served as collector and assessor and was on the school board of his district for a period of twenty-three years, working unselfishly for the advancement of the educational interests of his community. He was a kind man and generous, beloved by all who knew him.

JESSE ELDRIDGE BARLOW.

Varied interests have engaged the attention of Jesse Eldridge Barlow, whose comprehensive knowledge of the world of finance, sagacity and intelligent direction of his energies has enabled him to become recognized as one of the most capable and influential business men of Abingdon.

Mr. Barlow was born on a farm in Warren county, this state, on May 31, 1862, his parents being Samuel and Margaret (Kinton) Barlow. They were born and reared in Kentucky and there they were married in 1844, this union being blessed by ten children. The father, who always engaged in farming, in the early '50s brought his family to Warren county, locating in the vicinity of Greenbush, where he resided until about 1886. He then withdrew from the active work of the fields and removed to Abingdon, where he lived retired until his death in 1899. The mother is still living at the venerable age of eighty-six and now makes her home with her son Jesse. She is a woman possessed of unusual mental and physical powers and accompanies the family on long auto-

mobile trips, seemingly having the endurance of one twenty years her junior. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also the father. Fraternally Mr. Barlow was a Mason, being a member of the chapter, while politically he was a democrat. He was a man of high principles and unquestionable integrity, whose loyalty and reliability won him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Jesse Eldridge Barlow was reared on the farm, where he was born, in the operation of which he assisted while acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools of the vicinity. He subsequently attended the Prairie City high school and Hedding College, laying aside his text-books at the age of eighteen years. During the following three years he followed the profession of teaching, but being a most ambitious youth, this vocation did not afford him the opportunity to develop the latent business powers he had early given evidence of possessing, nor did he deem its financial returns commensurate with his ability. So upon attaining his majority he went to Fairfield, Nebraska, where he invested his small capital and for three years thereafter was successfully identified with the mercantile interests of that town. At the end of that time he became associated with Charles E. Faith in the hardware business in Goodland, Kansas, for four years, at the same time being interested with his brothers, Samuel Thomas and Charles Henry Barlow, in the operation of the Kansas Banking Company, of that town. From there he went to Burlington, Colorado, and having met with most excellent returns from his various business enterprises, he became one of the large stockholders of the State Bank of Burlington. For four years thereafter he was the cashier and business manager of that flourishing institution, which under his capable supervision soon became known as one of the substantial and reliable banks of the state. In 1892 he disposed of his stock and came to Abingdon, where he organized the Abingdon Safety Bank, of which he was cashier for four years. At the expiration of that period he severed his connection with this enterprise and devoted his entire attention to the buying and selling of real estate and agricultural interests. Mr. Barlow is the possessor of the most essential quality of success in any field of action, the ability to recognize opportunities. This united with his confidence in his powers has always given him the courage to act upon his convictions and so intelligently direct his interests that invariably they have proven the wisdom of his foresight. He now owns practically one thousand acres of as fertile and productive farming land as is to be found in the state, his holdings being located in Knox, McDonough and Fulton counties.

Mr. Barlow was married in 1893 to Miss Winnie Lucille Jolidon, of Elvaston, Illinois. Two children were born of this union, Jesse Eldridge, Jr., who died in infancy; and Esther, who was a most interesting child of the age of four and a half years when death overtook her.

Despite his extensive personal and business interests, Mr. Barlow has always found the time to assist in the direction and management of those organizations maintained for the public and general welfare. At the present time he is acting as one of the stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are earnest members, and he is a trustee and treasurer of Hedding College, as well as a member of the board of directors of the public library of Abingdon. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a mem-

ber of a lodge in Colorado, and he belongs to Abingdon Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F.; the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 446; and Achilles Lodge, No. 373, K. of P., of Abingdon. In matters politic he is a democrat, but is not strictly partisan and often times in local elections votes for other candidates, believing in municipal affairs it is a question of the man best qualified to subserve the interests of the community. Mr. Barlow is one of those whose success can be attributed to inherent ability united with untiring energy, perseverance and determination of purpose, qualities that ultimately win recognition when intelligently and capably directed.

ORLANDO PAYTON.

Orlando Payton has met with such excellent success in his agricultural pursuits that he has not only acquired a fine property of two hundred and forty acres in Maquon and Salem townships, Knox county, but has extensive holdings in North Dakota. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in March, 1853, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Alsberry) Payton, the father a native of Arkansas and the mother of Indiana. James Payton was brought to Illinois from his native state when an infant and spent the remainder of his life in Fulton and Peoria counties. He became a successful farmer and was an extensive landowner of the state at the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-two. Of the five children born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Payton three are living: Orlando, the second in order of birth and our subject; Matilda; and Malvina. Those deceased are John, the eldest; and Artemus, the fourth in the order of birth.

Pioneer conditions still prevailed in this section of the state at the time of the birth of Orlando Payton, whose boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm. He pursued his education in the district schools of Fulton county, while mastering the practical methods of agriculture under the direction of his father. He came to Knox county in his early manhood and worked as a farm hand, having been engaged in that capacity on his present homestead. Persistent application and determination enabled him to acquire the means to buy the place ultimately, and here he has ever since resided. He has owned the property for twenty-eight years, during which period he has wrought many and extensive improvements, having erected the majority of the buildings now standing, while he has brought the land into a high state of cultivation. Here he engages in general farming in connection with which he raises stock, meeting with excellent success in both lines of the business.

For his wife Mr. Payton chose Miss Martha J. Young, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Young, also residents of Maquon township. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Payton: Ada E., the wife of Lewis Tasker, who is living on the old Young homestead; Jessie, who is deceased; Mabel, who is at home; Herman, who is assisting his father in the operation of the farm; and Mary, who is also living at home. There are three grandchildren in the family: Verne, Glenn and Ray, the children of Mrs. Tasker, who lost a little daughter, Olive, and a baby.

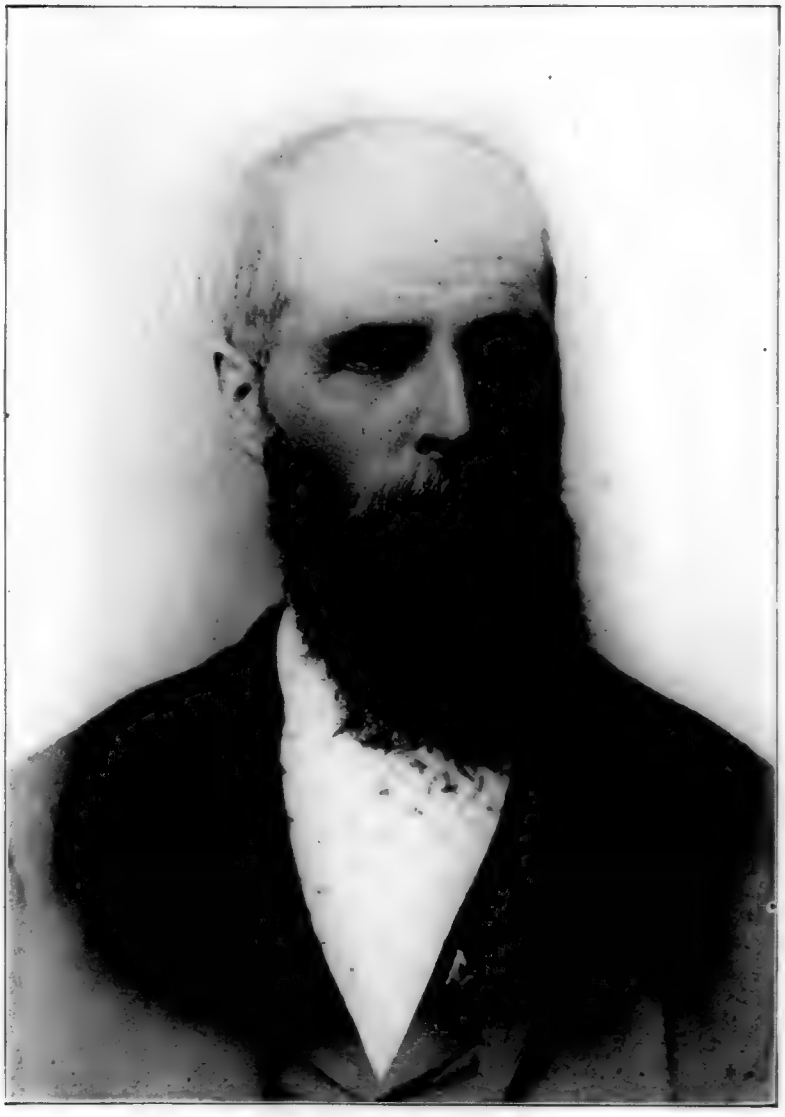
His political allegiance Mr. Payton gives to the democratic party, but has never been an aspirant to official honors, although he has acted in the capacity of school director. The success with which he has met in the conduct of his affairs must be largely attributed to his inherent ability and unremitting energy. The appearance of his homestead, located five miles southeast of Maquon, evidences his skill as an agriculturist, as well as his business sagacity, which has enabled him to increase his realty holdings by the addition of three hundred and twenty acres of land in North Dakota.

WILLIAM E. WARNER.

William E. Warner, a veteran of the Civil war and for many years a successful carpenter in Knox county, was born in Clinton county, Indiana, June 8, 1841. He was the son of Asa H. and Hanna J. (Greene) Warner, both natives of New York. His father, a cooper by trade, died in Indiana in 1844 when William E. Warner was three years old. His mother remarried and came to Knox county, Illinois, in 1845, settling in Rio township, where she lived for four or five years. The family then removed to Iowa and from there to Missouri and, in 1859, came back to Illinois, making their home in Henderson township, Knox county. This remained the family home till a few years before the parents' death. His mother died in Nebraska and his stepfather in Oregon.

In the district schools of the various localities where the family resided, William E. Warner was given an education. When seventeen years of age he went to Butler county, Iowa, and there enlisted in Company I, Third Iowa Infantry and, in April, 1861, was mustered into the service. He served until the close of the war, being discharged at Louisville, July 12, 1865. The story of his participation in the war and his accounts of important engagements in which he took part, forms an interesting chapter in his history. In 1861 his company spent most of the time in Missouri chasing guerrilla parties and bushwhackers. From Missouri they went to Illinois, to Cairo, and then up to Shiloh, where they took part in the memorable battle of Peach Tree Creek. His company was also present at the siege of Vicksburg which lasted forty-one days and took part in the battle at Jackson where General Grant won a victory over the rebels under General Johnston. After the war the young soldier came to his home in Henderson township, Knox county, Illinois. He was twenty-five years old and wishing to establish himself in a career, his choice fell on the carpenter's trade. This he mastered and followed, working steadily until a few years ago when he retired, making his home on the outskirts of Henderson village.

On June 13, 1866, William E. Warner was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mary Shepherd, a daughter of David and Martha (Eaton) Shepherd, living near Brookville, Canada. Her mother came from England to America at the age of thirteen years, lived for a time in Canada and there married David Shepherd. They did not remain in Canada but came to Hancock county, Illinois, where their daughter Mary was born June 16, 1844. The following year in March, 1845, her family removed to Knox county, Illinois, where Mr. Shepherd,



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WILLIAM E. WARNER.

William E. Warner, a veteran of the Civil war and for many years a successful carpenter in Knox county, was born in Clinton county, Indiana, June 8, 1841. He was the son of Asa H. and Hanna J. (Greene) Warner, both natives of New York. His father, a cooper by trade, died in Indiana in 1844 when William E. Warner was three years old. His mother remarried and came to Knox county, Illinois, in 1845, settling in Rio township, where she lived for four or five years. The family then removed to Iowa and from there to Missouri and, in 1859, came back to Illinois, making their home in Henderson township, Knox county. This remained the family home till a few years before the parents' death. His mother died in Nebraska and his stepfather in Oregon.

In the district schools of the various localities where the family resided, William E. Warner was given an education. When seventeen years of age he went to Butler county, Iowa, and there enlisted in Company I, Third Iowa Infantry and, in April, 1861, was mustered into the service. He served until the close of the war, being discharged at Louisville, July 12, 1865. The story of his participation in the war and his accounts of important engagements in which he took part, forms an interesting chapter in his history. In 1861 his company spent most of the time in Missouri chasing guerrilla parties and bushwhackers. From Missouri they went to Illinois, to Cairo, and then up to Shiloh, where they took part in the memorable battle of Peach Tree Creek. His company was also present at the siege of Vicksburg which lasted forty-one days and took part in the battle at Jackson where General Grant won a victory over the rebels under General Johnston. After the war the young soldier came to his home in Henderson township, Knox county, Illinois. He was twenty-five years old and wishing to establish himself in a career, his choice fell on the carpenter's trade. This he mastered and followed, working steadily until a few years ago when he retired, making his home on the outskirts of Henderson village.

On June 13, 1866, William E. Warner was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mary Shepherd, a daughter of David and Martha (Eaton) Shepherd, living near Brookville, Canada. Her mother came from England to America at the age of thirteen years, lived for a time in Canada and there married David Shepherd. They did not remain in Canada but came to Hancock county, Illinois, where their daughter Mary was born June 16, 1844. The following year in March, 1845, her family removed to Knox county, Illinois, where Mr. Shepherd,



WILLIAM E. WARNER

who was an agriculturist, had bought a farm of sixty acres which he cultivated during the remainder of his years. He died on May 8, 1898, at the age of eighty. Mrs. Shepherd passed away on August 17, 1896, in her seventy-ninth year.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Warner were the following children, all daughters: Alora E., the wife of Frank Murray, a carpenter, living in Albia, Iowa, who is the mother of two daughters: Mabel, the wife of Ora Folger, a painter, living in Galesburg, who is the mother of three children; and Blanche, the wife of E. C. Searcy, a grocer, living in Albia, Iowa. Maude is the wife of Hilmer Harpman, who conducts a hotel in Waterman, Illinois, and the mother of five children named, Helen, Hazel, John Warner, Richard A., and George Washington. Mattie, the wife of John Weedman, a hardware dealer, is living in Victoria, Illinois. She has two children, Mary and Maud.

Mr. Warner is a democrat in his political allegiance and has been called to public office a number of times. He has served as school director, as constable and as police magistrate. He is a member of the Henderson lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Post No. 26, G. A. R., of North Henderson. Throughout his life Mr. Warner has been a man of singular devotion to his aims discharging his duties with honor both during the Civil war and in the pursuit of his occupation.

Since the above was written Mr. Warner passed away on September 15, 1911, after a short illness.

JAMES RICHEY.

The life record of James Richey is the story of efficient public service extending over a period of more than four decades, the worth of which is attested by all who know aught of his career. A native of Ireland, he was born in County Tyrone, June 22, 1842, a son of William and Jane (Scott) Richey, the father's birth also occurring on the Emerald isle. The family came to the United States in 1842 or 1843, locating first in Columbiana county, Ohio, where they remained until 1853. In that year the home was established in Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, and there the parents spent their remaining days, the father's death occurring in 1876 and the mother's in 1893. Both were laid to rest in Abingdon cemetery. The father was a butcher by trade and also engaged to some extent in farming. He and his wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, the teachings of which formed the guiding influences in their lives. In their family were six sons and three daughters, as follows: E. A., the widow of W. H. McDonold, of Abingdon, who enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry for service in the Civil war and was killed in the battle of Lexington, Missouri; Samuel, deceased; James, of this review; Maria, the widow of J. W. McGintis, who also fought in the Civil war; Scott and Henderson, twins, the former a farmer of Milton, Oregon, and the latter conducting an undertaking establishment at Denver, Colorado, one who died in infancy; Robert, carrying on agricultural pursuits in Stockdale, Nebraska; and Archie, who has also passed away.

The educational advantages of James Richey were those afforded by the public

schools of Abingdon and he remained at home until thirty-five years of age, being engaged at various occupations. For more than forty years he has been continuously identified with public service, his association therewith being in connection with the police department of Abingdon and elsewhere. In 1861 he was appointed to the office of marshal at Abingdon, which he filled for thirteen years, after which he served for twenty-five years as deputy sheriff of Galesburg. The succeeding four years were spent as marshal of Abingdon, while at the present time he is serving as deputy marshal of this town, and his long continuation in connection with the department of public safety is indicative of the efficiency and faithfulness which has ever marked the performance of his duties. Official service, however, has not absorbed his entire attention, for he has devoted a portion of his time to agricultural pursuits, being the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and ninety acres located in Cedar township. He has also assisted in the establishment of several of Abingdon's industrial institutions and has thus taken a prominent and active part in the material development of the community.

Mr. Richey was married, in 1871, to Miss Serelda Haney, a niece of the Rev. Richard Haney, and unto them have been born two children, Kai and Haney. The daughter is now the wife of George S. Butler and resides near Avon, Illinois. They have two children, Marie and James Dale. The son, Haney Richey, who resides on his father's farm, married Mabel Wiles and they are the parents of three children, James, Teddy and Serelda. Mrs. Richey was called to her final rest August 5, 1884, her remains being interred in Abingdon cemetery. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also her husband, who is now serving as chairman of the board of trustees of that institution. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Abingdon and is at present filling the office of chaplain of that order. He has ever been a stanch supporter of republican principles since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and for two years served as street commissioner of Abingdon. Higher honors were also bestowed upon him, for his fellow citizens, recognizing his ability and worth, elected him to the office of mayor of the city, in which he was the incumbent for three years. It was during his service as chief executive that the waterworks were installed and many other improvements were indorsed and introduced by him. Few residents in this section of the county have been longer in the public service than has Mr. Richey and the honorable purposes and high ideals, which have ever actuated him in this connection, have won the confidence, respect and good-will of all law-abiding citizens, who appreciate faithfulness and upright methods in official service.

FRANK HOPKINS.

Frank Hopkins is the owner of three hundred and forty acres of highly cultivated land in Chestnut township, where he successfully engages in stock-raising and general farming. His birth occurred on the farm where he now resides on the 4th of May, 1873, his parents being Thomas and Sarah A. (Booton) Hopkins. His father, who was born in Wales, on January 4, 1831,

was brought to the United States by his parents when a babe of six months. They located in Clinton county, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives and where the son was reared to manhood. When he was twenty-seven, Thomas Hopkins came to Illinois, locating in 1858 in Peoria, where he engaged in coal mining until after the breaking out of the Civil war. During the early days of the Rebellion he responded to the nation's call and enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry. He remained at the front for three years and three months, being discharged with the rank of second lieutenant. Although he saw much active service, participating in thirty-two engagements, during one of which he had his horse shot from under him, Mr. Hopkins was never wounded. After being mustered out he returned to Peoria, where he was married in 1866 to Miss Booton, who was a native of Ohio, her birth having occurred at Oakmound, Jackson county, on the 17th of February, 1831. The first year of their domestic life they spent in Peoria, and then removed to Knox county, settling on a farm on section 4, Chestnut township. This was new land, and Mr. Hopkins immediately erected upon it such buildings as were necessary and then devoted his energies to clearing and placing his farm under cultivation. He was an energetic man of sound judgment and practical in his ideas, who intelligently applied his efforts and reaped corresponding returns. As his means accumulated he from time to time increased his holdings, at the same time bringing his original tract into a higher state of cultivation and adding to its value by the erection of better buildings and making other improvements. Agricultural pursuits continued to engage his energies until his death, which occurred on his homestead on the 23d of August, 1895, his burial taking place at Hermon, Illinois. He was survived by his widow, who is still living and now makes her home at Knoxville. Mr. Hopkins was one of the public-spirited men of the community, always taking an active and helpful interest in all political affairs, and capably discharging the responsibilities of the various township offices he held, giving his support on all occasions to the republican party. He was not affiliated with any church but was an earnest member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins numbered three: Rosa D., the wife of J. E. Davis, of Orange township; Mary A., who became the wife of Nathaniel F. Johnson, also a resident of Orange township; and Frank, who is our subject.

The entire life of Frank Hopkins has been spent amid the scenes of his birth, his education having been acquired in the schools now attended by his children. After completing the course therein he took Brown's Business course, thus obtaining a more comprehensive idea of practical commercial methods. Having been trained from his earliest boyhood for the life of an agriculturist after laying aside his text-books, he engaged as such on the home farm, which he has operated ever since the death of his father. He now owns three hundred and forty acres of land, all in one piece, that he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. Progressive in his methods and practical in his ideas, Mr. Hopkins has so intelligently concentrated his energies, that now his is one of the most attractive and valuable farms in the township. During the period of his occupancy he has improved it by the erection of fine barns and outbuildings and a modern residence, the beauty of his place being greatly enhanced by the tasteful arrangement of the well kept grounds that surround it. He is meeting

with lucrative returns from his undertakings and is recognized as one of the prosperous farmers and stockmen of the county.

On the 11th of March, 1900, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage to Miss Anna Davis, who is a native of Chestnut township, and they have become the parents of two children: Ruth, whose birth occurred on the 9th of June, 1902; and Rex, who was born on September 11, 1904.

Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being affiliated with the lodge at London Mills, and he belongs to the Odd Fellows, his connection being with the organization at Hermon. His political views coincide with the principles of the republican party, for whose candidates he always casts his ballot. He takes an earnest interest in all township activities and has served with efficiency in several of the township offices. Mr. Hopkins is one of Knox county's sons who in every way is a credit to the community where he has so long resided, and is held in high esteem, well merited by reliability and trustworthiness in all of his relations of life, both public and private.

U. S. GARREN.

U. S. Garren, postmaster of Douglas, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, December 3, 1842, his parents being Dempson and Rachel (Ulmer) Garren, natives of Indiana. His father, who was an ardent democrat in his political convictions, died of a fever at the age of forty and was buried in Ross cemetery in Fulton county, Illinois. The mother survived her husband by more than half a century, dying at the age of ninety years. She is laid at rest in a cemetery in Peoria county, Illinois. There were five children in the family, of whom U. S. Garren is the only one living. The others are George, Sarah, Nancy and Dempson.

Reared in his native locality U. S. Garren attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home. When the war broke out he joined the army, enlisting with Company H, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and early in his military experience received a severe wound in the right groin refusing, however, any hospital service or the opportunity of being granted a discharge. Remaining with his company in which he had enlisted as a private he was promoted to the rank of second sergeant and saw much active service until the time they were mustered out at Richmond, Virginia. On his return from the war he settled in Peoria county and there was married on June 28, 1866, to Miss Amelia Krisher. She was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of John and Katherine (Cliffman) Krisher, who were pioneer settlers in Illinois, living for a time in Stephenson county and later in Peoria county, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a republican in politics and with his wife held membership in the Lutheran church. Stalwart of physique he lived to attain the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, while his wife died at the age of forty-five years. They are both buried in Pennsylvania Ridge, Peoria county.

After his marriage Mr. Garren lived for a number of years in Peoria county when he removed to Fulton county and engaged in the blacksmith trade, re-

maining there one year. He then returned to Peoria county and continued to work at his trade there for ten years. His next place of residence was Middle Grove, Fulton county, where he followed blacksmithing for a time but later sold and removed to Douglas, Illinois, and here operated a stationary engine and sawmill one and a half miles north of Douglas in Elba township and also engaged in draying for a period of five years. He then retired and is now serving his fourth year as postmaster of Douglas and also represents the Wilber Mercantile Agency. In his political views he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party and in consequence has been called to office by voters of both the democratic and republican parties. He acted as school director for several years and has held the office of justice of the peace for three terms.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Garren were the following children: John D., residing in Oklahoma, is married to Lillian Mitchell, a native of Texas, and they have three children, Damon, Earl G. and Glenn; Alice, residing in Douglas, Illinois, is the wife of C. B. Painter and has one child, Florence; Franklin, residing in Salem township is married to Estella Diefdorf and they have three children, Freda May, Leonard Oaks, and Willis; Henry, who resides in Peoria county; Grace, deceased, who was killed when twenty-four years of age, by a train at the railroad station in Douglas; Edith, living at home, who is assistant postmaster of Douglas; and Nellie, who lives at home. The members of the Garren family are loyal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church to which they belong. Widely and favorably known throughout the county they have a host of warm friends, who are always sure of a hospitable welcome at the Garren home.

MRS. HATTIE PORTER.

For more than a half century Mrs. Hattie Porter has been a witness of the growth and development of Knox county and has beheld this section of the country transformed from crude prairie land to well cultivated farms. A native of Ohio, she was born in Ashtabula county, March 13, 1852, her parents being Aaron and Mary (Buckman) Brockhurst. Her father was a native of England and came to the United States when he was a young man, settling in Ohio. There he met Miss Mary Buckman, a native of New York state, who later became his wife. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Ohio: Henry, who resides in Oil City, Pennsylvania; John, also a resident of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Anna Brazington, of Cleveland, Ohio; George, a resident of Ashtabula county, Ohio; Charles, who makes his home in Clinton, Illinois; Mrs. Mary McNutt, of Ohio; Frank and Edward, both of whom are deceased; Hattie, the subject of this biography; and two boys who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Brockhurst removed with their family to Knox county, Illinois, when their daughter Hattie was seven years of age, and settled in Salem township on a farm consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land now owned by Levi McGirr. This land the father continued to cultivate until his death, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife died at the

age of fifty-three years and both are buried in Yates City cemetery. In his political convictions Mr. Brockhurst was a republican and always was heartily in sympathy with the measures and movements that tended toward the advancement of the welfare of the community in which he resided.

Reared under the parental roof, Hattie Brockhurst obtained her education in the common schools of Salem township. She remained at home until her marriage, January 1, 1870, to Stephen P. Porter, a native of Columbus, Ohio. He was a son of Lorenzo and Mahala (Postal) Porter, both natives of Columbus, Ohio, and the parents of two children. Stephen Porter's father died when he was a boy and his mother married a Mr. Phillips, by whom she had three children. They left Ohio for Illinois and made their home on the farm now owned by Mrs. Hattie Porter, which her husband had received from his mother at the time of his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Porter were the parents of ten children: Cora; Nellie, who married Frank Tasker; Maude, who is the wife of Edward Hollaway and resides in Haw Creek township, being the mother of one child, Marie; Sylvia, now Mrs. Kay Harper of Douglas, Illinois; Earl, of Salem township, who married Nora Johnston, by whom he has one child, Rowland; Clyde; Alta; and three, who died in infancy.

Ever since her marriage Mrs. Porter has lived on the farm where she now resides, with the exception of one year during which she was a resident of Yates City. Mr. Porter's death occurred in December, 1905, and he is buried in the Yates City cemetery. Although never a politician he was an ardent believer in the principles of democracy and at the polls gave his vote to the candidates of that party. The home place, to the cultivation of which Mr. Porter gave his best efforts, is now operated by the sons who are of valuable assistance to their mother. Mrs. Porter oversees all the details of the management and performs those duties which lie within the range of her activities, manifesting both good judgment and executive ability in the administration of her affairs. In spite of the many demands made upon her she never fails to have sufficient time to devote to her friends of whom she has a large number, for she is affable in manner and always kind.

MRS. SARAH SLOAN.

Mrs. Sarah Sloan owns a fine farm in Salem township, which her son James operates with great efficiency. She was born near Antrim, in County Antrim, Ireland, November 22, 1832. Her parents were both natives of County Antrim and lived there during their entire lives. Her father, Hugh Allen, was a very fine musician and was a leader of the church choir for thirty years, also giving instruction in music throughout the county, where he was well known. He was united in marriage to Sarah Caulfield, by whom he had eight children. All grew to maturity, Sarah Ellen, the subject of this review, being now the only member of the family who survives. The others were: William, who passed away in Ireland when a young man; Martha, who was married and had six children, the family residing in Ireland; Hugh, who was a soldier in the Civil war and passed away in Douglas, Illinois; John, who met his death

while serving in the Irish army; Margaret Ann, who was married and lived in Ireland; Francis, who came to America after the death of his wife and passed away in Chicago, Illinois; and Robert, whose surviving family resides in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, who were members of the Presbyterian church and well known in County Antrim, both died at the age of sixty years, their remains being interred in the churchyard of their native village.

After completing her education in Ireland, Sarah Allen came to America at the age of twenty-two years. On the day following her arrival in Davenport, Iowa, in 1854, she was married to John Sloan, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1827, and whom she had known in her childhood, having plighted her troth to him before his departure for America, three years and nine months earlier. John Sloan's parents were James and Mary (Beck) Sloan, who lived in County Antrim, Ireland. On coming to this country he engaged in agricultural pursuits and in time acquired eight hundred acres of land which he operated with much success. His death occurred in April, 1889, and he is buried in the cemetery at Yates City. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan were the parents of seven children, three of whom passed away in 1879. Mrs. Sloan is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was also her late husband.

Through enterprise and industry Mr. Sloan, whose landed holdings amounted to eight hundred acres, was enabled to leave his wife well provided for at his death. She resides on the homestead farm, situated on section 4 of the north side of the east and west road, in Salem township. Her son James lives with her and attends to the cultivation of the land, thus relieving her of the exacting responsibilities which the ownership of a large farm entails. Their home is a hospitable one and is often the scene of merriment when the children and grandchildren assemble at the hearthstone, where they passed their happy childhood days.

WALTER BAILEY.

Walter Bailey, deceased, for many years one of the best-known residents of Knox county, was a native of New York state, born January 9, 1827, in St. Lawrence county and a son of James and Eve (Kitts) Bailey, the former of whom was born in Westmoreland, Cheshire county, New Hampshire. His father followed agricultural pursuits as his chief occupation, in addition to which he was a surveyor and mechanic. He was married in New York and lived there until his son Walter was ten years of age when he removed the family to Delaware county, Ohio. After residing there for a number of years he came farther west and settled in Galva, Henry county, Illinois, where Mrs. Bailey died September 17, 1873. The father then returned to Delaware county, Ohio, living there until his death in June, 1875.

Walter Bailey was reared and educated in New York and Ohio, coming to Knox county in October, 1849, when twenty-two years of age. A few years later he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on the site where the present family home is situated, increasing his holdings by additional purchases until he acquired extensive tracts of land, owning at the time of his death eight

hundred and sixty acres. In 1871 he erected all the buildings and the family residence standing at the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Bailey and Miss Harriet Parsell occurred February 14, 1855. She was born, July 30, 1835, in Sycamore township, Hamilton county, Ohio, where her parents, Joseph and Hetty A. (Ralston) Parsell, lived for a year, moving thereafter to Illinois, locating in Fulton county for a short time. In 1840 they removed to Elmwood township, Peoria county, and there the mother passed away April 17, 1850. In 1875 the father took up his residence in Elba township, Knox county, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Bailey, until his death, January 3, 1880.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were five children. Edith A., the eldest, living south of Yates City, was married to William D. Ware, who died April 17, 1905, and in their family were six children. The others are: Lura D., who married George F. Hughes, who operates the home farm, and has one child, Walter; Bertha B., married to George S. Mathews, living two and a half miles west of Yates City, who has two children; Addie G., who lives at home; and Nena H., who is also at home.

Mr. Bailey farmed throughout his life, finding pleasure and profit in the exercise of his multifold duties. He died December 14, 1895, leaving behind him a host of friends who sincerely mourned his loss. In his political views he was a republican and filled the position of justice of the peace with great credit. He and his family were members of the Universalist church. A man of big ideas, Mr. Bailey was big and noble in his dealings with his fellowmen, being always straightforward and unafraid to express his honest convictions and most charitable in his judgment of others.

MENZO MORSE.

Menzo Morse is one of the agriculturists of Knox county, who, by reason of his intelligently directed energies during his early manhood, is permitted to spend his latter days in the ease and comfort justly merited by an active career. He is a native of the state of New York, his birth occurring in Oswego county, and a son of Stephen R. and Hannah (Dikeman) Morse, also natives of the Empire state, as was the maternal grandfather, Cornelius Dikeman. Stephen R. Morse removed from his native state to Wisconsin in 1854, becoming a resident of Knox county the following year. He was a carpenter by trade, but always engaged in farming. He spent his last years in this county and passed away in an old log house on the farm now owned by our subject, at the age of seventy-five years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Morse numbered fifteen, as follows: Gilson, who is a resident of Nebraska; William, who is deceased; Ansel, who is living in Elmwood; Wordie, Helen and Henry, all of whom are deceased; two, who died in infancy; Melvin and Daniel, both of whom are deecased; Menzo, our subject; one, who died in infancy; Harvey, who is living in the vicinity of Maquon; Alzina, who is deceased; and Orletta, who is living in Missouri.

Reared on a farm, Menzo Morse obtained his education in the district schools of the vicinity, at the same time lending assistance in the operation of the land and care of the stock. After he had mastered the common branches he laid aside his school books and assisted his father in clearing and cultivating the land, and he also worked out as a farm hand part of the time. When the war broke out, he was at home and enlisted in 1863, when he went to the front with Company B, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Robert Ingersoll. He remained in the service until the close of hostilities, and then returned to Knox county, taking up his residence in Maquon township. He was married very soon thereafter, after which event he began his independent career as an agriculturist, farming as a renter until 1873, when he bought a portion of his present homestead. In the operation of this he met with such success that he was later able to add to his holdings at different times until he had acquired two hundred and thirteen acres. The development and improvements of this farm successfully engaged his attention until his retirement, since which time his sons have been operating it.

Mr. Morse was married in 1865 to Miss Millie Ann Stidd, a native of Indiana, who at that time was living in this county. To them eight children were born: John Frank, who married Katie Allen and has eight children, living across the road from his father; William, who married Alice Roberts and has two children, living west of Maquon; Bose, who married May Stuffelbeam and has four children; Nettie, who became the wife of Pete McCord, by whom she had four children; Joshua, who has been married twice, his first wife being Hattie Knox, who left one child, while his second union was with Cora Gribsy, who has had three children: Timothy, who married Katie Miller and has two children; Edith, who became the wife of Guy Anderson, by whom she has had one child; and Vady, the wife of Charles Stuffelbeam.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Morse are members of the Baptist church, and fraternally he is a Mason. He maintains relations with his comrades of the war through the medium of his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, while his political support is given to the republican party. He has the distinction of having been a school director for thirty-three years and he served as road commissioner for two terms. Mr. Morse is held in high regard in his community ever having manifested those substantial qualities that invariably win esteem and respect in every walk of life.

MRS. WILLIAM AUSTIN CHASE.

Mrs. William Austin Chase, formerly Miss Leonora May Woolsey, was the wife of the late William Austin Chase and is a daughter of David Woolsey. She is the owner of a very fine farm in Haw Creek township, where she was born January 14, 1867, and where she has resided throughout her life. Her marriage to William Austin Chase occurred February 10, 1887.

Mr. Chase, born April 2, 1863, was a son of John H. and Mary Ann (Reed) Chase, residents of Farmington and of Galesburg, the mother being now deceased. He was reared and educated in Elba township, and after his marriage

engaged in agriculture in Haw Creek township. He passed away November 22, 1902, and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Maquon. On political issues he voted with the republicans and in his religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase had six children born to them: Florence Geneva, born October 22, 1887, who died April 10, 1888; Edna Merle, born December 14, 1889, who died February 12, 1890; Nina Bishop, born December 27, 1891; Doris Edith, born November 14, 1893; Wayne Harris, born April 22, 1897; and Paul David, born February 11, 1900. Mrs. Chase is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in which she is actively and helpfully interested. She is the owner of about two hundred acres of valuable farm land on section 13, Haw Creek township, from which she makes a comfortable income by renting it to a tenant. Mrs. Chase possesses many of her father's characteristics —a progressive spirit, a forceful will and the ability to manage wisely and with an eye to the future. She is a very kind mother in the home and is devoted to the interests of her children.

MRS. ANNA VOLK.

Mrs. Anna Volk, one of the estimable citizens of Oneida, was born and reared in Knox county and is a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers. Her birth occurred on a farm in Sparta township, on October 5, 1864, her parents being Ole and Betsy Anderson. Her father was born in Norway, on February 18, 1820, and passed away in Knox county in 1899. The mother, however, a native of Sweden, born May 26, 1839, and a daughter of Andrew Peterson, is still living at the venerable age of seventy-two years and continues to make her home on the old farm in Sparta township. Mr. Anderson had been previously married, his first wife having died on shipboard on the way from the east to this state, between Chicago and Ottawa, and the remains were interred in the cemetery at Ottawa, Illinois. Of this marriage there was born one daughter, Mary, who was two years of age at the time of her mother's death, now the wife of H. Mitchell, of Galesburg, Illinois. Unto Mr. Anderson and his second wife there were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters, as follows: Harriet, the wife of George Werteen, of Galesburg; Andrew, who is a resident of Sparta township; Albert, who lives in Oklahoma; Anna, now Mrs. Volk; Jennie, who married S. McKibben, of Copley township; Christ, who lives in Sparta township; Sophia, the wife of L. Weber, of Sparta township; William, likewise a resident of Sparta township; Henry, who is living in Appleton, Illinois; and Emma and Arthur, both of whom are at home.

Mrs. Volk was reared to womanhood in the parental home, attending the common schools in the acquirement of an education. At the age of nineteen years she became the wife of Herman Volk, their marriage occurring on the 20th of February, 1883. He was born on the 27th of November, 1856, in Baden, Germany, a son of Frank Joseph and Gresinzia (Gehring) Volk. The father followed the butcher's trade in the fatherland. In their family were four children, Herman, Mary, Joseph and Tony. The three boys are all buried

in the cemetery at Oneida, while the daughter, Mary, is now married and lives in Galesburg. Mrs. Frank Joseph Volk was a sister of Seaford and Anthony Gehring and Mrs. Cummer, of Galesburg. Herman Volk spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native land, and after completing his education he learned the miller's trade. Desirous of opportunities, such as the fatherland at those times did not afford, ambition-fired and seeking more liberal conditions of life, he decided to come to America, believing that here he would find a more advantageous field for earnest endeavors and a shorter route to independent position. He arrived in the United States June 1, 1874, making his way inland to Wataga, Illinois, where for a time he worked as a laborer. Later he went to the home of his uncle, Anthony Gehring, who was a farmer and assisted him in the cultivation of his land and the care of the stock. He was an energetic, thrifty young man, and ultimately acquired the means to buy a farm, continuing to devote his energies to its further development until his death. In matters of faith, Mr. Volk was a Presbyterian and always took an active interest in the work of the church, having for many years taught a class in the Sunday school. Fraternally he was identified with the Mystic Workers, being a member of Lodge No. 90, of Galesburg. His political support he gave to the republican party and served for some years as a member of the school board. He was a good business man and capable agriculturist and was meeting with deserved success in the cultivation of his farm and the raising of stock until death claimed him. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Volk there were born the following children: Grace Etta, who was born on the 29th of April, 1887; Maud, whose birth occurred on October 20, 1890; Anna Betsy, who was born on January 12, 1893, now deceased; Ida Viola, born on February 25, 1895, a graduate of the Oneida high school; Pearl Sybil, born on the 3d of November, 1896, now attending school; and Ella, who was born on the 20th of January, 1902, and died in infancy. The eldest daughter, Miss Grace, graduated from the Oneida high school with the class of 1906, after which she pursued a commercial course in Brown's Business College at Galesburg, and is now a bookkeeper. The second daughter, Miss Maud, also graduated from the Oneida high school, subsequently attending the Central State Normal, and is now teaching her third term of school.

The family all attend the Presbyterian church, in which Mrs. Volk and all her children hold membership. Both the mother and daughters are held in high esteem in Oneida, where they have many friends.

ENOCH DALTON.

Enoch Dalton, deceased, was for many years prominently associated with the agricultural interests of Elba township, Knox county, where he owned a valuable farm. The youngest of six children, he was born June 6, 1845, two and a half miles east of Douglas. His father, Reuben Dalton, one of the early settlers of this county and an extensive landowner in his day, died when Enoch Dalton was a babe nine days old, leaving the mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Maise, to rear the six children.

Enoch Dalton obtained his education in the rural schools near his boyhood home and when old enough to support himself left for Iowa, where he found employment as a stage driver. Continuing in this occupation for some time he gave it up at length and came to Knox county to follow agricultural pursuits, and for four years tilled the fields owned by the church and later land belonging to Ziba Adams, whose daughter Elizabeth he married. Mr. Adams was one of the substantial citizens of Knox county, coming west when a young man from Pennsylvania, where he was born September 20, 1820. He carried on farming in addition to the carpenter trade in which he was proficient. On the 8th of April, 1847, he was united in marriage to Delilah Gullett who was born December 17, 1828, and departed this life December 21, 1904. There were seven children in the Adams family, of whom all but one are living.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Dalton: Theodora, who lives near Yates City: Nancy, the wife of George King, who lives north of her mother's homestead and has two children, Maud E. and Genevieve; Mollie, the wife of Robert Robison, who has one child, Helen; Albert who lives at home; Edith, the wife of Floyd Heller, who lives south of the home farm and has one child, Harold; Earl, at home; Fred, at home; Newton, living south of the home farm, who married Irene Coleman and has two children, Bertha and Frances; and Florence, the wife of Ernest Metcalf, who has one child, Opal.

Mr. Dalton continued to follow farming throughout his life and met with well deserved success in his labors. He died February 12, 1904, at the age of fifty-eight years, seven months, and six days. In his political views he was a democrat and with his family worshiped in the Methodist Episcopal church. Generous and kind almost to a fault he was devoted to the interests of his family and left them not only in comfortable circumstances but bequeathed them likewise an honored name.

THOMAS B. SHAFFER.

Thomas B. Shaffer, a well known druggist of Oneida, has been identified with the commercial activities of Knox county for the past nine years. His birth occurred in the vicinity of Williamsfield on the 31st of December, 1876, his parents being Benjamin and Sarah L. (Foster) Shaffer. His father was born and reared in Pennsylvania, whence he came to Illinois during the pioneer days, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

After completing the course of the common schools, Thomas B. Shaffer entered Knox College, where he studied for three years. Having decided to go into the drug business, at the expiration of that period he matriculated in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and he also studied for a time at Drake University, Highland Park, Des Moines, Iowa. After receiving his degree he was employed for a year in the drug store of Dr. T. E. Alyea at Princeville, Illinois, and resigning his position at the end of that time to take a similar place in a drug store at that place, where he likewise remained a year. Feeling that he was fully qualified both theoretically and practically to undertake the management of a place of his own, in 1902 he came to Oneida and purchased

the store of E. L. Jimison. Mr. Shaffer has a very good location, and carries a full and complete line of drugs, patent medicines and such toilet articles and sundries as are usually to be found in establishments of this kind. His business is conducted in a thoroughly up-to-date manner, and, owing to the gracious treatment accorded all patrons as well as the quality of the goods offered for sale, his has become one of the thriving enterprises of the town.

At Grande Ridge, Illinois, by Rev. O. P. Graves, on the 23d of June, 1910, Mr. Shaffer was united in marriage to Miss Stella A. Peterson, a daughter of Charles A. Peterson. Mr. Shaffer is affiliated with Oneida Lodge, No. 337, F. & A. M.; Oneida Chapter, No. 173, R. A. M.; Order of the Eastern Star; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Galesburg. He maintains relations with the other members of his profession through the medium of his connection with the Association of Retail Druggists; Illinois Pharmaceutical Association; and the Knox County Druggists Association, of which he is the vice president. He is registered in both Illinois and Iowa and is, therefore, entitled to follow his profession in either state. In his political views Mr. Shaffer has always been independent, and he gives his support to the men and measures he deems best qualified to meet the exigencies of the situation, regardless of party affiliation. He is one of the public-spirited and progressive men of the town, who is conducting his business in accordance with the highest principles governing commercial activities and as a result wins and retains the respect of all with whom he has transations.

THOMAS AUSTIN.

One of the best known citizens of Abingdon is Thomas Austin, who for over a half century has been actively identified with the business interests of the town. He was born in Norfolk county, England, on the 21st of March, 1834, and is a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Wells) Austin, natives of the same county, where they spent their entire lives. Thomas Austin, Sr., was a blacksmith by trade, as was his father, James Austin, and two of his brothers, while he in turn also reared three of his sons to the same vocation.

Thomas Austin, after finishing his education in the common schools, entered his father's shop, where he learned his trade. He had long been strongly attracted toward America, with its many advantages and innumerable opportunities, and on the 21st of January, 1855, he took passage on a sailing vessel for the United States. He landed at New York early in March, having spent forty days on the Atlantic. His destination was Lockport, Illinois, where he had several relatives living, among them a brother of his mother's, who was a distiller and a prominent business man of the town. He took up his residence with his uncle on the 8th of March, 1855, and soon thereafter became his business partner, but owing to a disagreement on June 20, 1856, he severed his connection with his relative and went to Morgan county. After remaining there for a short time he started on a trip through Iowa and Nebraska seeking a location for a shop. Not finding anything to suit him, he was on his way back to Lockport, when Jonathan Latimer, whom he met on the train, prevailed upon him

to come to Abingdon. He did so, finding employment as a blacksmith with Latimer & Shaffer, who were wagonmakers. On the 20th of July, 1857, Mr. Austin opened a blacksmith shop in Abingdon, which he has ever since operated.

On the 30th of October, 1862, Mr. Austin was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. McElrea, who at that time was residing in Indian Point township. Mrs. Austin was born in Warren county, Illinois, but is of Irish extraction, her father having been a native of the Emerald isle. Three children were born of this marriage, but one of whom is now living, Anna M., the wife of Charles Harshberger, of Abingdon.

In December, 1853, while still a resident of the mother country, Mr. Austin joined the Odd Fellows lodge, but has never affiliated with the organization since coming to the United States. Mrs. Austin is a member of the Congregational church, but his religious views do not conform to those of any creed, although he contributes toward the support of the churches and various charitable organizations. In politics he is a democrat in national issues, but casts an independent ballot at local elections. He served for two years as mayor of Abingdon and for an equal period as county supervisor, while for three years he was on the local school board, refusing to serve for a longer period. He also acted as alderman for a year. Mr. Austin has always been a wide reader of both philosophy and history and is one of the well informed men of his community. He has ever been noted for his remarkable memory, and is generally regarded as having a more vivid recollection and better knowledge of Abingdon's early history than any other living citizen. It is customary for those in doubt about any fact of early local history to refer the enquirer to "Tom" Austin, feeling confident that the desired information can be obtained there. During the long period of his residence in the United States, Mr. Austin has never had occasion to regret transferring his allegiance to the younger country, having here met with a fair degree of success.

WILLIAM B. MAIN.

William B. Main, deceased, a resident of the town of Abingdon for more than three decades, who for a number of years was prominently identified with its business interests as a leading hardware merchant, has lived retired from 1896 up to the time of his death, in January, 1912. His birth occurred on Snowdon Hill, Otsego county, New York, on the 7th of December, 1835. His parents being Thomas P. and Laura (Allen) Main. The first emigrant ancestor of the Main family came to the United States from the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland, in May, 1680, landing in New York and thence going to Stonington, Connecticut, where he took up his abode. William B. Main represented the sixth generation of the family in this country. Thomas P. Main, the father of William B. Main, was born in Otsego county, New York, on the old Main homestead which had been in possession of the family for several generations, his natal day being May 31, 1798. He remained in his native county until 1838 and then removed to Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York. The tract on which he settled was a primeval forest and his first task was the clearing of



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WILLIAM B. MAIN

a site for a log cabin, which he erected. Our subject was then about four years of age. Thomas Main had incurred a debt of about two hundred dollars and was unable to discharge it until some sixteen years later, when his son William left the parental roof and at which time the farm was cleared of trees as well as indebtedness. Thomas P. Main passed away on the 27th of July, 1878, at Boone, Iowa, where he had removed some twelve years earlier and where a son and daughter had preceded him. In his family there were eight children. For many years he was recognized as a pillar in the Methodist Episcopal church, acting as class leader and Sunday school superintendent and long serving in one official capacity or another. His wife, whose natal year was 1808, was also a representative of an old New England family of English descent. Her demise occurred soon after she and her husband had established their home in Chenango county, New York.

William B. Main acquired his early education in the district schools but his advantages in this direction were meager, for his services were required on the home farm and he was able to attend school for only about two months each winter, often being too busy to begin his studies until after the 1st of January. On attaining the age of twenty years he started out in life on his own account, securing employment as a farm hand in Chenango county. In 1857 he came to Altona, Knox county, Illinois, here breaking prairie and operating a threshing machine and working as post driver until 1861. In that year he enlisted for three year's service in the Union army, becoming a member of Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 25th of May. At the siege of Fort Donelson, however, he was obliged to sleep on the snow and share one blanket with two other men, contracting a severe cold. This together with a chronic enteric sickness, reduced his weight from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and six pounds and on April 28, 1862, he was discharged on account of disability. He returned to Galesburg, Illinois, and was an invalid throughout the summer. In the fall he took up railroad work and was soon afterward made a conductor on the Burlington road, running a freight train from Galesburg to Aurora for seven years and a passenger train from Galesburg to Peoria for ten years. In 1878, in company with A. J. Shaw and William Wincup, he went to northwestern Texas and acquired some twenty thousand acres of land in Floyd and Hale counties. Buying railroad land warrants, paying sixty-five dollars for warrants covering six hundred and forty acres, and also incurring additional expense for surveys and entrance fees, the land cost them about one hundred and five dollars per section.

After returning to Galesburg, Mr. Main resumed his railroad work. In the fall of 1878 he traded some Texas land for one of the best residences in Abingdon as well as a farm near the town. In the spring of 1879 he came to Abingdon and has here resided continuously up to his demise. He left the railroad service in October, 1879, and on the 1st of June, 1881, purchased the hardware business of H. L. Chaffee, of Abingdon, remaining one of the leading merchants of the town for about fifteen years. In 1896, having accumulated a handsome competence, he put aside active business cares, turned his establishment over to his son-in-law, C. D. Byram, to enjoy the last fifteen years of his life in honorable retirement. He was likewise a prominent factor in financial circles, serving as president of the First National Bank for some years and as a director

of the institution until January 1, 1911, when he withdrew and turned his banking interests over to his son-in-law. For twenty years he acted as trustee of Hedding College and for several years was chairman of the finance committee and treasurer of the college.

On the 17th of January, 1865, Mr. Main was united in marriage to Miss Harriet M. Bills, of Bainbridge, New York, by whom he had two children: Carrie E., the wife of C. D. Byram; and George W., who is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Main was formerly identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a demitted member of the blue lodge, the chapter, commandery and Eastern Star. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife now belongs. Mr. Main died in January, 1912, in the seventy-eighth year of his life. He enjoyed to a large extent the respect and veneration of all who came in contact with him in a business or social way and is sincerely mourned by a host of friends who reverently cherish his memory. His loss is irreparable to his immediate family, to whom he was the most devoted and loving husband and father.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHAFFER.

Benjamin Franklin Shaffer, who has resided in Knox county for fifty-seven years, is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens within its borders. The earlier years of his manhood were spent as a farmer and stockman, while later he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. At the present time, however, he is living on his farm adjoining the town of Williamsfield. His birth occurred near Youngwomans Town, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 1848, his parents being Benjamin B. and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Shaffer. The father was born near Sinnamahoning, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, while the mother's birth occurred near Youngwomans Town, Cameron county, that state. Both were consistent and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Benjamin B. Shaffer was a local minister for many years and while in Pennsylvania also engaged in the lumber business. In 1855 he came to Illinois, settling on a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Truro township, Knox county.

Benjamin Franklin Shaffer, who was a little lad of seven when he came with his parents to this county, obtained his early education in a district school and later continued his studies in the Yates City high school. Together with two brothers, he also assisted in the operation of the home farm, thus early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When twenty-two years of age, his father having taken up his abode in Yates City, our subject rented the homestead place and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits on his own account, devoting considerable time to stock. A great lover of animals he takes keen interest in stock of all kinds and was one of the first to introduce imported Norman horses. While on the farm he met with a serious accident, which crippled him for life and made him unable to walk without crutches for six or eight years. Finding it difficult to carry on the work of the fields thus handicapped, he embarked in the mercantile

business at Douglas, Illinois, in 1882, remaining there until 1888, when he removed to Williamsfield, where he conducted the first store and also the post-office. At the end of two years his health had become so impaired that he abandoned mercantile pursuits and traded his store for some Kansas land and Norman horses. Since that time he has resided on his farm adjoining the town of Williamsfield, now making his home with his two youngest children.

On the 5th of November, 1874, Mr. Shaffer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Lydia Foster, a daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah H. Foster. The first representative of the family in this country was the grandfather of Mrs. Shaffer, a successful farmer and stock dealer, who came to the United States in 1834. Our subject and his wife had seven children, four of whom are yet living. Thomas B., a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work, is a druggist of Oneida. Bertha Aves, whose birth occurred on the 14th of August, 1880, attended Knox College and also received an excellent musical education, teaching that art for a time. On the 23d of June, 1909, she gave her hand in marriage to James A. McHenry, of Coffeyville, Kansas, who acts as cashier for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at that place. Ada Elizabeth, whose natal day was May 12, 1884, is a graduate of the Williamsfield high school and followed the profession of teaching for a number of years. William Caldwell, who was born on the 1st of February, 1886, is also a graduate of the Williamsfield high school.

Mr. Shaffer gives his political allegiance to the democracy and for many years has served as school director and commissioner of highways. For six years he acted as democratic chairman of Truro township and during both of President Cleveland's administrations held the office of postmaster, serving during his first term at Douglas, Illinois, and during his second term at Williamsfield. In 1869 he joined the Odd Fellows lodge but later resigned therefrom and in 1888 became identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is still a member. Since 1898 he has also belonged to the Bankers Life Association. In the county where he has resided from early boyhood, Mr. Shaffer has a circle of friends that is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

MICHAEL BAYMILLER.

Michael Baymiller, who for the past twenty-one years has lived retired in Abingdon, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of October, 1835. He is a son of John and Mary (Smith) Baymiller, natives of York county, that state, where they were also married. Later they located in Cumberland county, whence they migrated to Ohio, settling in Columbiana county, subsequently removing to Harrison and later to Montgomery counties. In 1854 they came to Illinois, locating on a farm in McDonough county that he cultivated until his retirement, when he went to Industry, where he was living at the time of his death. Mr. Baymiller, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, was a stanch democrat in his political principles, but was

never an office seeker. Both he and his wife were ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which they reared their family.

The boyhood and youth of Michael Baymiller were spent in the country, his education being obtained in the district schools. When he had attained the age of eighteen years he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, but upon the completion of his period of service returned to the farm. He devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil until 1862 and in September of that year he enlisted as a private in Company I, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and went to the front. He saw much hard service, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Bentonville and the siege of Atlanta. He was also with Sherman when he made his famous march to the sea. On the 7th of June, 1865, he was mustered out and returning home, spent the ensuing year on his father's farm. At the expiration of that period he opened a shop and for five years thereafter gave his undivided attention to the cabinet-maker's trade. He withdrew from this in 1871 and engaged in carpentry work and contracting during the remaining period of his active career. About 1890 he removed to Abingdon, where he has ever since resided and is held in high esteem.

Mr. Baymiller has been twice married, his first union having been with Miss Mahala Pennington of Industry township, McDonough county, in 1860. One son was born unto them, Joel Franklin, who is residing in Pullman, Washington. Mrs. Baymiller died while he was in the service and in 1866 he was married the second time, his choice being Miss Martha A. Carroll, also of Industry. Of this union there were born three children, two of whom are living: Minnie M., who is an osteopath physician; and Clarence B., a principal of a Peoria school. Both are graduates of Hedding College. The mother of these children passed away in 1905.

Politically, Mr. Baymiller is a prohibitionist, thus voicing his views on the liquor question and, in matters of faith, he is a Methodist. He is well known in Abingdon and although he has never taken any part in the public life of the town has, by reason of his many fine personal qualities, won the high regard and friendship of many of the best citizens.

J. A. SWEBORG.

One of the thrifty and enterprising citizens of Cedar township, who for thirty-one years has been successfully identified with the agricultural interests of Knox county, is J. A. Sweborg. His birth occurred in Linkoping, Sweden, on February 23, 1840, his parents being Johanas and Catherine (Peterson) Sweborg, both of whom spent their entire lives in Sweden, where the father engaged in carpentry work and farming. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sweborg numbered five, as follows: Anna and Andrew P., both of whom continue to live in the old country; Caroline, who is a resident of Bloomington, Illinois; Dolinda, who is also in Sweden; and J. A., our subject.

The common schools of his native land provided J. A. Sweborg with such educational advantages as he enjoyed during his early boyhood. The first twenty-

eight years of his life were spent in the old country, but being ambitious and energetic he early determined to come to America, feeling assured that here he would find greater opportunities. In 1868 he took passage for the United States, arriving here with a capital of six dollars. He first located in Galesburg but after working there for a short time went to Knoxville, where for several years he held the position of section foreman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Possessing the thrift that usually characterizes the people of his country he had carefully saved a portion of his earnings until in 1880 he had accumulated sufficient means to enable him to engage in farming. He first located in Orange township, where he spent nineteen years, at the expiration of which period he removed to his present homestead in Cedar township. Here he owns one hundred and seventy acres of fertile land, upon which he has wrought extensive improvements, and is successfully engaged in general farming.

In 1871 Mr. Sweborg was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Anderson, and of this union there were born four children: Ernest, who follows the carpenter's trade in Galesburg; Albin J., who is living on a farm adjoining his father's place; and Amanda and A. D., both of whom are at home.

In religious matters the family have always affiliated with the Swedish Lutheran church of which the parents are members. Mr. Sweborg is one of those energetic and industrious Scandinavians who have figured so prominently in the agricultural development of the great middle west, of which they have become an integral part.

N. HENRY McGIRR.

Varied interests engage the attention of N. Henry McGirr, who is one of the extensive property owners of Maquon township in addition to which he operates a farming machinery and implement store, and a blacksmith and machinery repair shop at Maquon. His present homestead, which is three and a half miles from Maquon, is located across the road from the farm where his birth occurred on April 9, 1860. His father, Mahlon McGirr, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1827, and there he spent the first eleven years of his life. His next place of residence was Washington county, Ohio, where he lived for about twelve years, and then came to Maquon. He followed the blacksmith's trade in Ohio, but after coming here, he did carpentry work, but subsequently withdrew from this trade and took up farming, which he followed until his death at the age of sixty-seven. For his wife Mr. McGirr chose Miss Sarah L. Barbero, and together they at one time owned four hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in Knox county, a portion of this now being the property of our subject. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McGirr there were born six children: Leslie; Levi; N. Henry, our subject; Frederick, who is deceased; Rosie L.; and Mary. In his religious faith the father was a Quaker.

Reared in the township where he was born N. Henry McGirr attended the district schools of the vicinity until he was old enough to begin preparations for his real life work. After laying aside his school books, he entered a black-

smith shop in Maquon, where he learned the trade. As soon as he became self-supporting, like the majority of ambitious young men he was desirous of seeing the world, so he set out for the west, where he spent a few years. Returning to Maquon he established a shop that he operated for a time, and then went to the Black Hills, where he remained until 1888. In the latter year he located in Galesburg, taking a position on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where for five years and ten months he was fireman on an engine. At the expiration of that period he decided to take up farming, and after his father's death, in 1894, he returned to Maquon township. Here he now owns three hundred and four acres of fine land, the greater part of which he rents to his son, devoting his entire attention to conducting his business. In his store is to be found practically everything in the way of farming implements, machinery, hardware, fences, seed or appliances of any kind needed by the average agriculturist. He also has a shop where he repairs machinery of all kinds and also does horseshoeing, and such other work as is usually done in a blacksmith establishment. Rare mechanical skill and business sagacity have enabled Mr. McGirr to make a success of anything he has undertaken, and he is now one of the substantial and highly prosperous citizens of Maquon township.

For his companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Eva May McCord, of this county, and they have one son, Glenn, who was born in February, 1884. He married Miss Freda Bearmore and they have two children, Nona and Eva. Glenn McGirr is one of the successful young agriculturists of Knox county and now operates the greater part of his father's land.

Fraternally Mr. McGirr is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and his political support he gives to the republican party, but has always been too deeply engrossed in promoting his own interests to devote much attention to political activities.

GEORGE P. EDMUNDSON.

Possessing those qualities—industry, energy and perseverance—so necessary for success in any line of activity, George P. Edmundson has, by close application and wise management, brought himself to a creditable place among the substantial agriculturists of Knox county, within whose borders his entire life has been spent. He was born in Indian Point township, on the 6th of July, 1853, a son of William and Anna Edmundson, natives of North Carolina and Ohio respectively. The parents came to Knox county, Illinois, as early as 1840, and here located upon land which is now in possession of our subject. At that time land was very reasonable in this locality and Mr. Edmundson became the owner, through purchase, of one hundred and ninety-two acres located in Indian Point township, to the development and improvement of which he devoted his time and attention throughout his remaining days. He and his wife are both now deceased. Of their family of nine children four are yet surviving. The sisters of our subject are Elizabeth, Josephine and Maria Thursy, the latter the wife of Luke Fielder, of Knox county.

Reared amid the wholesome scenes and environment of rural life, George P. Edmundson became a pupil in the district schools of Indian Point township, devoting the winter months to the acquirement of an education while the summer seasons were spent in assisting his father in the work of the home farm. As soon as he was able to handle the plow he took his place in the fields and with his increasing strength and years new tasks were assigned to him until he had mastered the various branches of agriculture. His entire life has been devoted to this line of activity and since his father's demise he has remained on the home place, concentrating his energies upon its further improvement and cultivation. He now owns and operates one hundred and twenty acres, located on section 29, Indian Point township, constituting a farm as well kept and valuable as any in this locality. Earnest, industrious and persevering, he has carefully and systematically performed all of the various labors that comprise the life of the farmer, and the excellent condition of his fields today indicates the successful accomplishment of his undertaking.

Mr. Edmundson was married, in 1882, to Miss Laura A. Rowe, who was born in Indian Point township, Knox county, a daughter of Silas and Mary Rowe, early settlers of this county. The father is now deceased but the mother still survives at the remarkable old age of ninety-six years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edmundson has been blessed with six children of whom two, however, have passed away. Those surviving are: Florence, who is the wife of Andrew Hobbs, a farmer of Indian Point township, and the mother of a son, Clifford; Mina, who married Jesse Baker, of Warren county, Illinois; and Franklin and Daisy, both at home, the elder assisting his father in the operation of the home farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmundson hold membership in the Christian church, the teachings of which form the guiding influences of their life, and members of their family are also affiliated with that denomination. Clean principles, high purpose and honorable dealing will win esteem and confidence in any land and clime, and that these qualities have been manifest in the life of George P. Edmundson is indicated by the high place which he has won in the regard of his fellowmen.

JOHN GALPIN.

John Galpin, one of the early settlers of Knox county, Illinois, and for fifty-nine years closely associated with the life and history of this locality, was born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1827. He was a son of T. L. Galpin, a native of New York state, who came west settling in Indiana in 1820. Later he removed to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he died at the age of seventy-two. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Case, died in 1840 at the age of forty. There were nine children in the family.

John Galpin obtained his education in Knox county in the old log schoolhouse near his home. It was a rude little structure with square pieces cut out of the solid log to serve as windows and hard slab benches on which the pupils sat. There were deep woods all about and the way to and from school was long and difficult for most of the children. When eighteen years old he learned

the cooper trade and worked at this occupation for five years. In 1850 he joined the multitudes thronging to the gold fields of California and in 1852 returned to Illinois, settling in Knox county, where he bought a farm on Spoon river. Later he sold this place and bought eighty acres of land elsewhere, selling it after a time and buying the farm which he owns at present, one hundred and sixty acres in Elba township, Knox county. Here he improved the land, put up substantial buildings, and pursued general farming as well as stock-raising for many years. He is now living retired, making his home with his son, who is operating the farm and continuing its cultivation according to the progressive methods of modern farming.

The marriage of Miss Augusta Curtis and Mr. Galpin occurred on November 8, 1852. She is a native of Washington county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Paul and Sarah Ann (Dilly) Curtis, residents of Ohio who became early settlers of Illinois, living in Jersey county, then in Jo Daviess county and lastly in Knox county. The father died at the age of ninety-three and the mother at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of nine children.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Galpin there were nine children. George Ogden died in infancy. T. L., living in Galesburg, married Miss Jennie Callahan and is the father of one child. Sadie, the wife of Mr. Case, lives in Chicago and is the mother of two children. Mary, the wife of Mr. Youngs, is living in Missouri. There were nine children in her family. John Wesley, married to Dora Mason, resides in Kewanee, Illinois. Henry, married to Jessie Connell, lives at Williamsfield and is the father of two children. Frank, married to Miss Lowman, lives one mile east of the home farm. He is the father of one child. Rosa, who married Mr. Sherman of Galesburg, has one child. Fred F., the youngest son, operates the home farm in Elba township. His wife was formerly Miss Martha Dobbs. They are the parents of one child.

In politics Mr. Galpin gives his allegiance to the republican party. He held the office of school director for a number of years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their earnest Christian lives have won for them the respect of all who know them, and among the inhabitants of Knox county they have a host of warm friends.

JOSEPH GEHRING.

Joseph Gehring, now retired, was formerly a prosperous representative of the farming and stock-raising interests in Knox county, Illinois. He was born March 16, 1856, in Sparta township, east of Wataga. He was a son of Xavier and Elizabeth (Heminger) Gehring, both natives of Germany, the former born in Baden, February 9, 1825, the latter in Wurtemberg, in 1826. The paternal grandparents were Bennett and Elizabeth (Closman) Gehring and the great-grandparents were Mathias and Susan Gehring. On coming to this country, the father of our subject remained in New York during the first four years, working for four dollars a month. In 1853 he came west to Knox county, Illinois, locating in Sparta township. He bought the old homestead which is still in the family and there lived for fifty-one years, carrying on agricultural



MRS. JOSEPH GEHRING



JOSEPH GEHRING

pursuits on a large scale and feeding sometimes as many as one hundred head of cattle for the market. He was a member of the Lutheran church and in his political predilections was a republican. His death occurred in 1906. There were three children in his family: Henry, who is living in Galesburg; Amelia, the wife of P. A. McDowell, living on a farm in Copley township; and Joseph.

After attending the district school Joseph Gehring assisted his father with the work of the farm until he was twenty-four years old. He then married and, purchasing a farm near Wataga, engaged in farming on his own account. For twenty-four years he cultivated and improved this land and raised stock for shipment. During this time he acquired much additional land, owning on his retirement in 1903 several farms, most of which land he divided among his children.

In 1880 Mr. Gehring married Miss Cora Peterson, a daughter of O. P. Peterson, who was a native of Sweden. Her death occurred in 1895 at the age of thirty-five. By this marriage Mr. Gehring became the father of four children. Adella Maud is the wife of H. L. Freed, a depot agent at Wataga for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and they have one child, Arthur Lee. Edna May, formerly a bookkeeper in Galesburg, has for the past two years held the position of cashier of the Bank of Wataga. Arthur Joseph married Nina MacDonald and is now operating the home farm in Sparta township. Myrtle Irene is the wife of Winn Miller, an automobile electrician living in Galesburg.

Mr. Gehring was again married, March 25, 1896, at the home of the bride's parents in Wataga, his second union being with Miss Harriet A. Knight, who was born at that place February 26, 1867. By this union there is one child, Frank Earl, living at home. Mrs. Gehring is a daughter of Peter and Sarah A. (Morgan) Knight. Her father was born in Gloucestershire, England, January 26, 1828, his parents being William and Sarah Knight, of Gloucestershire. In 1854 he came to America and here worked at the mason's trade during the summer months, while during the winter he engaged in coal mining. He married Miss Sarah A. Morgan, who was also born in Gloucestershire, England, June 21, 1849, and was a daughter of Abram and Mary J. (Philips) Morgan. She was only three years of age when her mother died and her father subsequently married Miss Eliza Morgan, also of Gloucestershire. In 1856 the family emigrated to the United States, the children being at that time Sarah and an infant son, Isaac. In religious faith they were Congregationalists. To Mr. and Mrs. Knight were born two children, Harriet A. and William A., of Wataga. Mr. Knight died on the 24th of April, 1904.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gehring are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wataga, in which he served as a trustee for twenty-five years, having altogether filled that office for the past thirty-one years. Fraternally he is an active member of the Mystic Workers of the World. He is a strong prohibitionist in his political views and has held the office of school director for sixteen years. Mrs. Gehring is also a member of the Mystic Workers and during girlhood joined the Independent Order of Good Templars, becoming a member of the lodge at Wataga in 1884. She now holds membership with the Women's Christian Temperance Union and was president of that organization in 1896. For the past four years she has been president of the Ladies' Aid Society of

the Methodist Episcopal church, has taught the primary class in the Sunday school for twelve years and for several years before that time taught in the intermediate grades. Both she and her husband have taken a prominent part in the moral development of the community and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

C. R. BLISS.

C. R. Bliss is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 20, Chestnut township, where he operates three hundred and fifty acres of land, one hundred and forty of which he owns. He was born on the farm where he now resides on the 2d of October, 1883, his parents being C. T. and Harriet (Coffman) Bliss, both natives of Ohio. The father, who was born near Lake Erie came to Illinois during his early manhood, locating on the farm where our subject now lives. He devoted his time and attention to the cultivation and improvement of this property during the remainder of his life. The mother, whose birth occurred in Clinton county, Ohio, came to Illinois with her brother and here she met the man who subsequently became her husband. She is still living and now makes her home in Abingdon, the father, however, passed away in 1899 and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Hermon. Mr. Bliss belonged to the Christian church, of which his widow is still a member, and fraternally he was an Odd Fellow. He had a brother Azro, who went to the front during the Civil war and there he died. In politics Mr. Bliss was a stanch republican, and always took an earnest interest in all public matters, particularly local affairs of a governmental nature. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss numbered five; L. W., who is deceased; Charles, who passed away in 1896; Laura, who is unmarried and living at home; Emma, the wife of W. E. May, a resident of Nolan, New Mexico; and C. R., who is our subject.

From his infancy C. R. Bliss has been accustomed to life in the country, always having lived amid the scenes now associated with his daily life. In the acquirement of an education he attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, after the completion of which he studied for a time at Hedding College, and also pursued a commercial course in the Gem City Business College. Having decided that he preferred life on the farm to a commercial career, he returned home and directed his attention along agricultural lines. From his earliest boyhood he had been trained in the care of the fields and crops and by the time he had attained his maturity was a good practical farmer, having a comprehensive knowledge of all the principles of general agriculture as well as stock-raising. Mr. Bliss has met with a goodly measure of success in the direction of his undertakings because of his capable and intelligent manner of concentrating his energies so as to attain the highest results with the minimum expenditure of effort. He is progressive in his methods, sparing no expense in equipping his farm with all modern agricultural implements, but he is practical in his ideas and conservative, not too quickly abandoning an old, well tried method for a fad of the moment. He is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of fertile, highly cultivated land, upon which he maintains good

improvements, his being one of the attractive places of the township. In connection with general farming he engages in raising and feeding stock, undertakings which have proven to be most remunerative under his capable supervision.

Mr. Bliss completed his arrangements for a home by his marriage, in 1904, to Miss Isabelle Walker, who is a native of Hancock county, Illinois. Of this union there have been born two children: Frances, who is deceased; and Richard, who is an interesting child of three years.

The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss is made manifest through their membership in the Christian church, while politically he is a republican in principle, but in local elections gives his support to the man he deems best qualified to subserve the interests of the community, irrespective of party indorsement. Mr. Bliss is one of the self-reliant, energetic men of Chestnut township, whose unremitting efforts are rapidly bringing him to the fore, and he is becoming known as one of the competent and prosperous farmers of his community.

EDWARD STEGALL.

The attractiveness of Illinois as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that many of her native sons have remained within her borders, believing that her advantages and opportunities are equal if not superior to those to be secured in other parts of the country. This number includes Edward Stegall, who was born in Cedar township, Knox county, on the farm which is yet his home, on the 23d of April, 1862. His parents, Nelson and Elizabeth (Bowman) Stegall, were both natives of Ohio, where the father engaged in farming for a time. His father had been a soldier in the war of 1812. At an early day the parents of Edward Stegall came to Illinois, settling in Knox county, and here the father entered a tract of government land, located on section 22, Cedar township. It was unbroken prairie when it came into his possession, covered with native grasses, and upon it not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made. He at once brought the land under cultivation, however, planting the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and it was not long before his farm had been converted into attractive fields, annually bearing abundant harvests. He continued to devote his time and energies to its further development throughout his remaining years, and here he passed away in 1893, having survived his wife, who also died on the old homestead, for three years. Nelson Stegall had three brothers, Frederick, Solomon and Ambrose, who likewise came to Illinois, locating in Knox county, but they, too, are now deceased.

No event of special importance came to vary the routine of life for Edward Stegall during the period of his boyhood and youth, which was devoted to the acquirement of an education in the country schools of Cedar county and to the performance of such tasks as usually fall to the lot of the country lad. He early became familiar with the best methods of plowing, planting and harvesting, and continued his father's assistant in the work of the farm until the latter's death, since which time he has operated the old homestead, promoting its de-

velopment and improvement until today it is one of the highly cultivated and valuable properties of the township. It is the visible evidence of his industry, thrift and enterprise, qualities which have ever been salient elements in his nature, and in its well kept appearance it denotes practical methods and a progressive course.

Mr. Stegall was married in Knox county, Illinois, on the 9th of March, 1881, to Miss Mary C. Smith, who was born in Cedar township, this county, on the 16th of August, 1864, a daughter of Mack and Ellen (Hickman) Smith. Her parents were both born in Kentucky and at an early day came to Knox county, where they made their home for some time, the father here engaging in farming. Later they took up their abode in Iowa and there continued to make their home until called from this life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stegall were born fifteen children, but one is now deceased. Those surviving are as follows: Mack, of Abingdon, Illinois, who married Miss Ethel Wycoff, of that city, and now has two children, Russell and Clyde; Ellen, who married Clark Shelton, of Abingdon, and is the mother of three children, Lee, Frances and Floyd; Elizabeth, at home; Nelson, who married Lena Scholz, by whom he has one daughter, Dortha; and Clyde, Martin, Alcie, Ray, Verna, Harvey, Martha, Ada and Vada, twins, and Claude all yet at home.

Mrs. Stegall holds membership in the Congregational church, while the political allegiance of Mr. Stegall is given to the democratic party. He is serving at present as a school director of Cedar township, although he is not a politician in the sense of office-seeking, and the cause of education finds in him a warm champion. The success which has attended his efforts in connection with his agricultural interests entitles him to recognition among the prosperous, enterprising and representative citizens of the community. Having spent his entire life within the borders of Knox county he is widely known throughout this locality, and the fact that many of the comrades of his youth continue to remain his best friends indicates that his life has ever been actuated by high and manly principles.

J. H. CAIN.

J. H. Cain is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a fine eighty acre tract on section 30, Chestnut township, which he has owned and operated for the past thirteen years. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on February 5, 1851, the youngest son and fifth child in a family of eight born of the union of Daniel and Nancy Jane (Jones) Cain. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Pittsburg, where he spent the first nine years of his life. At the end of that time he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. where they lived during the remainder of their days. They located in Fulton county and there Daniel Cain was reared to manhood, completing his education in the public schools of his adopted state. He adopted agriculture for his life vocation, first following this activity in Illinois but subsequently removed to Missouri, where he resided for several years. Later he returned to Illinois, again settling in Fulton county, whence he came to Knox county, where he is still living. The mother, who was a native of the state of New York came to Illinois with her family when quite

young. They were farming people in Fulton county and there she met and subsequently married Mr. Cain. She passed away thirty-five years ago. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cain there were born eight children, those beside our subject being: Angeline, the wife of William Bowden, of Hermon; Catherine and Caroline, both of whom are deceased; Delia, the wife of Marion Allen, who is deceased, of Galesburg; Mary, also deceased; Fanny, the wife of John Dolan of Chicago; and Helen, who married Douglas Roberts of Farmington.

Reared on his father's farm, in the acquirement of his education J. H. Cain attended the common schools of his native state. While mastering the common branches of English learning, he was also becoming familiar with the practical methods of farming under the supervision and direction of his father. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, when he set out on an independent career. During the succeeding five years he worked as a farm hand, but by means of his industry and thrift succeeded in accumulating sufficient capital to enable him to become a property owner at the expiration of the period. He invested his earnings in a tract of land located on section 31, and there for twenty-two years he assiduously applied his energies to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Cain took great pride in his farm and during his occupancy brought the land into a high state of cultivation and added many improvements to the property, thus greatly enhancing its attractiveness as well as value. Disposing of this he removed to his present homestead, whose fertile fields and substantially constructed and well repaired buildings make it a most desirable property. Mr. Cain has always made a specialty of stock-raising, particularly the breeding and raising of fine horses, being the owner of a fine Percheron stallion, "Champion," by name.

In 1876 Mr. Cain was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary D. Berry, and they have become the parents of eight children: George, who is a resident of Chestnut township; Nora, the wife of Charles Dikeman, of Delong, Illinois; Alice, who is unmarried, a typist of Chicago; Nellie, the wife of George Eldridge, living with her parents; Sarah, who is unmarried, a typist of Denver, Colorado; and Ralph, Bertha and Grace, all of whom are at home.

His political allegiance Mr. Cain gives to the republican party, and at the present time is serving as school director. In matters religious he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church of which his wife is an earnest member. Mr. Cain is one of the well known and highly respected citizens of his township, where he has long resided.

GEORGE R. BYRAM.

Among the successful enterprises which constitute the business activity of Abingdon is numbered the livery establishment of George R. Byram, a representative of a family which has long been established in this district. Mr. Byram was born on a farm southwest of Abingdon, in Indian Point township, Knox county, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Nance) Byram, natives of Ohio and Knox county respectively. The maternal grandfather of George R.

Byram saw military service in one of the early wars, while the paternal grandfather was numbered among the early settlers of this section of the state. At an early day he brought his family to Knox county, establishing his home on a farm which he purchased, consisting of one hundred and seventy-three acres of land located southwest of Abingdon. After his death his son, Robert Byram, purchased the interests of the other heirs to the property and continued in its ownership and cultivation for a number of years. He is now living retired from active work and with his wife makes his home in Abingdon. Aside from his connection with agricultural pursuits he has also taken an active and helpful interest in public affairs, serving for a time as county supervisor and also as tax collector.

Opportunity for good mental training was afforded George R. Byram, his preliminary education being acquired in the schools of Abingdon, while later he had the benefit of study at Hedding College. His father's farm was the training ground upon which he received his early preparation for the practical duties of life, and after thoroughly mastering the various phases of agriculture he took up farming on his own account, being thus engaged for five years both in Indian Point and Cedar townships. In 1903 he took up his abode in Abingdon and in the following year purchased the livery business owned by the estate of L. S. Austin, to the conduct of which he has since devoted his time and attention. He now carries on a general livery and feed business that is up-to-date and modern in all of its appointments, and in its management has been very prosperous, the gratifying degree of success which has attended his efforts being the result of keen business sagacity, close application and sound judgment.

It was on the 23d of February, 1897, that Mr. Byram was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Dingman, who was born in Iowa on the 6th of February, 1874. Her parents came to Abingdon at an early day and here the father engaged in bridge building, being accidentally killed while thus employed. His wife passed away during the early childhood of her daughter who, by her marriage to Mr. Byram, has become the mother of two children, Doren and Donald. Mr. and Mrs. Byram are members of the Christian church and occupy a prominent position in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Byram is keenly alive to the questions and issues of the day and his public spirit prompts his cooperation in all matters for the development and improvement of his home locality.

ANDREW O. ANDERSON.

Andrew O. Anderson, whose time is devoted to general farming and stock-raising in Sparta township, his place adjoining the old family homestead, was born on the 20th of November, 1860, upon the farm which has long been in the possession of the Anderson family. His father was Ole Anderson, who was born in Christiansund, Norway, February 18, 1820. His father Andrew Olson was born in Christiania, Norway. He followed farming throughout his entire life and both he and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Olson, remained residents of Norway until called to their final rest. Ole Anderson, the father, spent the days

of his boyhood and youth in his native country and in 1849 started for America, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Mary Anderson, and their one child. While on shipboard on the way from the east to Ottawa the mother became ill and died when the family were between Chicago and Ottawa, her remains being interred at the latter place. For his second wife Mr. Anderson chose Betsy Anderson, who was born in Sweden, May 26, 1839, and was a daughter of Andrew Peterson, who was born in 1814 and came to America in early life, settling in Sparta township, Knox county, Illinois, where he became a prosperous farmer. He married Anna Hedlund, who was born October 18, 1815, and was a daughter of Jold and Elsie Hedlund, the former a soldier of Sweden, in which country he spent his entire life. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Olson were Peter and Betsy Larson. Following his second marriage Ole Anderson made his home in Sparta township, becoming one of the well known agriculturists of that community. He brought his land under a high state of cultivation and remained for many years on the old homestead, where he at length passed away. He was a Lutheran in his religious belief and was a republican in his political views. The party numbered him among its active and earnest workers for he did all that he could to advance its interests and secure its success. He was drafted for service in the Civil war but never went to the front. His widow still survives and is now living on the old homestead at the age of seventy-two years.

Andrew O. Anderson had the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farm boy who is reared under the parental roof and divides his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the home farm. When he had put aside his text-books he devoted his entire attention to farm work, remaining with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-three years. Later he engaged in farming on his own account in Sparta township for five years and in 1885 went to Texas, where he was engaged in stock-raising for eleven years. He was convinced, however, that Illinois offered better opportunities to him and in 1896 he returned to Sparta township, where he resided until 1903. In that year he purchased his present farm adjoining the old homestead and is now engaged in general agricultural pursuits, cultivating the crops best adapted to soil and climate. By reason of his practical and progressive methods he secures good harvests and thus wins a substantial annual income. He also makes stock-raising a feature of his business and this also adds to his success.

Mr. Anderson has been married twice. He first wedded, in 1890, Emma Weedman, who was born in Victoria, this county, and is a daughter of Ole and Betsy Weedman. In 1896 Mr. Anderson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away in that year, leaving two children: Esther, who was born in Texas, in 1891, and is now a student in Lombard University of Galesburg; and Rufus, who was born in 1895 and is now attending the public schools. For his second wife Mr. Anderson chose Miss Christine Norlum, who was born in Sweden, in 1883, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Norlum, both of whom are yet living in Sweden. The children of the second marriage are Helen and Lloyd, aged respectively six and five years.

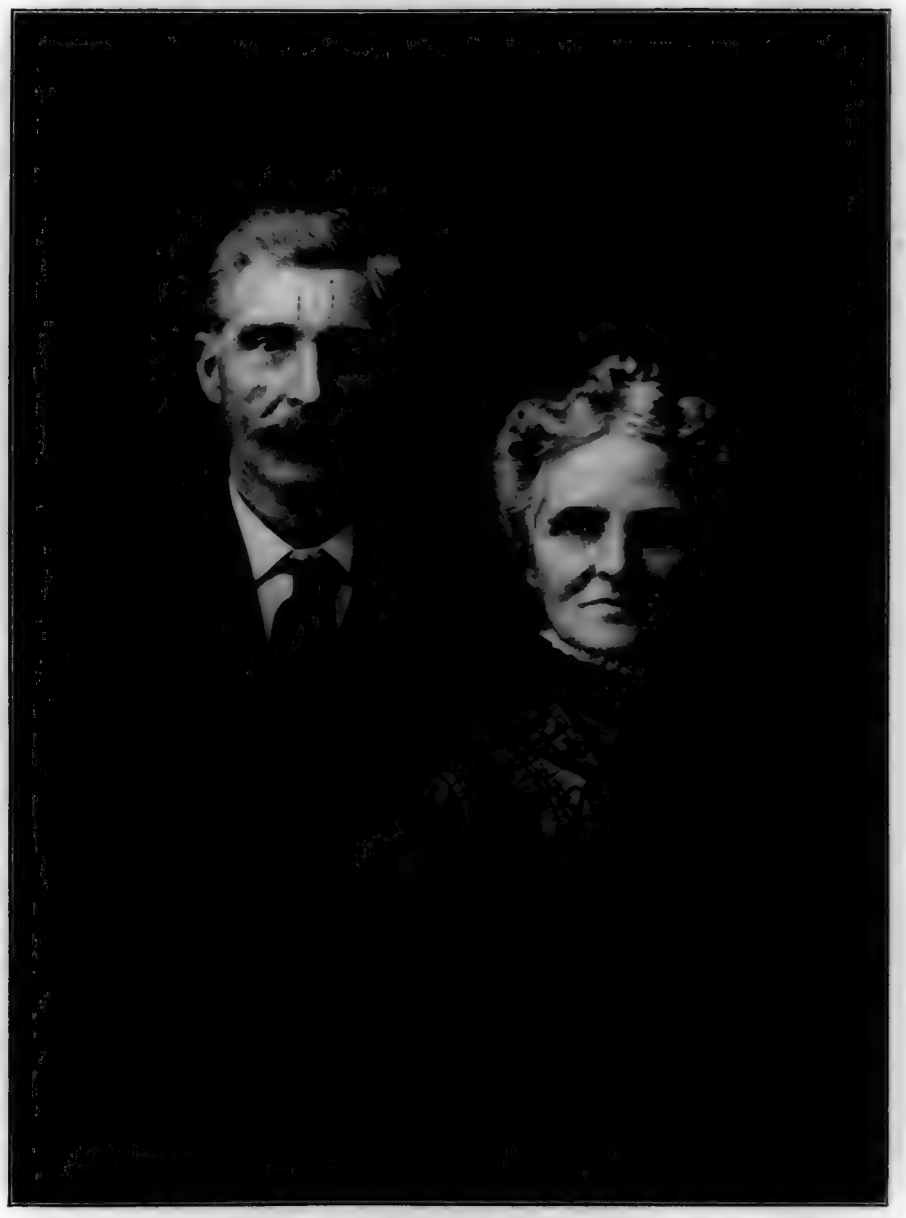
In his fraternal relations Mr. Anderson is a Mason, belonging to Oneida Lodge, No. 337, F. & A. M., which finds in him an exemplary representative,

true to its teachings concerning mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindliness. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while he has never held political office he has served for two terms on the school board and is a warm friends of the cause of education.

C. A. ZENOR.

Among the gallant sons of Illinois, who donned the blue and went to the front in the '60s is C. A. Zenor, a pioneer merchant of Williamsfield, now living retired. He was born in Putnam county, this state January 23, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Elvira (Skeel) Zenor. The father was born in Kentucky, and there he resided until 1833, when he came to Illinois, settling on a farm in Putnam county that he cultivated until his death at the age of sixty-seven years. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Zenor.

The early years of C. A. Zenor were not unlike those of other farmer lads of the pioneer period. He attended the public schools at Hennepin, this state, until he had mastered the common branches and also assisted his father in the work of the farm. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, starting for the front on the 13th of May, 1864. He later served in the Forty-seventh Illinois and was a member of the Sixteenth Corps. After the surrender of the Spanish Fort, they started for Montgomery, Alabama, in the midst of a driving storm. Before they began to march, General McArthur said, "Boys, you will be out of the rain soon," meaning that the war was almost over. On the 22d of April, near Greenville, Alabama, a staff officer mounted on a fleet horse came dashing along the line, shouting "Lee has surrendered!" The cheering was long and loud. The rain and mud that made marching almost impossible, their hunger and limited rations, and general physical discomfort was forgotten. The change in their appearance and movements was phenomenal, they were like new men, their vitality was restored and they had no thought save that the war was almost ended. The elation did not last long, however, for in the evening, at Montgomery, Alabama, word was received of the assassination of President Lincoln. Early in May they marched to Selma, one of the principal arsenals of the south, and on the 8th of August, 1865, the Sixteenth Corps was disbanded and the mustering out of the troops began. As there was no civil authority then in existence in the south, the Forty-Seventh Illinois was retained to assist in the readjustment of the disorganized country and to protect government property, as well as to restrain the bands of marauders then prevalent. On the 21st of January, this regiment was also mustered out and took the train for the north. Just north of Corinth, Mississippi, in the night, they had a head-on collision with a construction train loaded with negroes. Two of the soldiers were killed and a number were injured, while the other train was practically demolished and the majority of the negroes killed outright or terribly mangled. They arrived at Springfield, Illinois, on the 2d of February, 1866, and on the following day were paid and discharged. Very soon after his return home, Mr. Zenor resumed the duties of civil life as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He



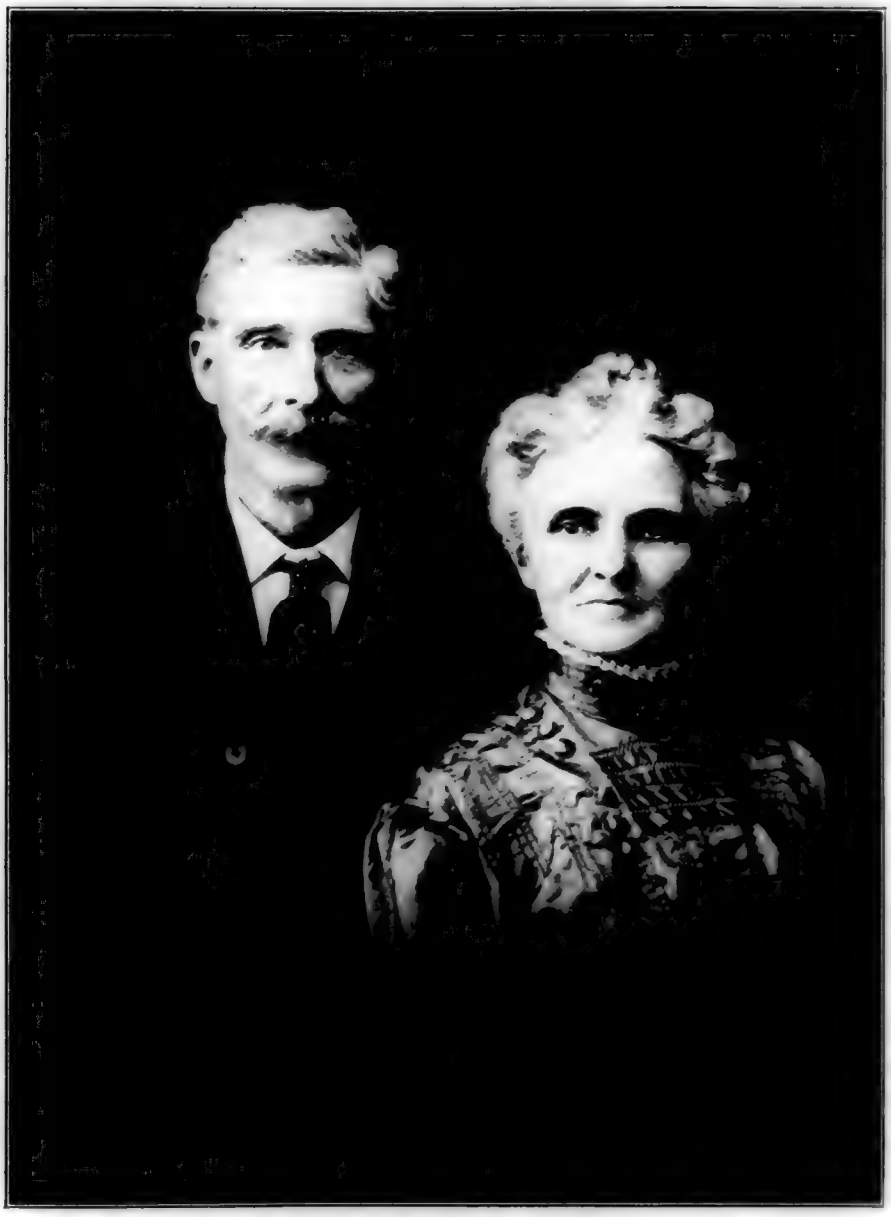
MR. AND MRS. C. A. ZENOR

true to its teachings concerning mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindliness. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while he has never held political office he has served for two terms on the school board and is a warm friends of the cause of education.

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subsequently engaged in business for himself in Williamsfield, continuing in this line until 1886, when his health failed and he went west to Nebraska. There he purchased a farm that he cultivated for six years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Williamsfield, and again went into business. In the early years of his mercantile life he was associated in business with a Mr. Ryan, under the firm name of Zenor & Ryan. They had purchased the establishment of Parker & Wilder, and later Mr. Zenor bought the interest of Mr. Ryan and took Mr. Elliott into partnership with him, but during the latter years of his commercial career he was associated with Mr. Nelson, the store being operated under the name of Zenor & Nelson. Soon after returning from the west Mr. Zenor sold his Nebraska farm and in 1908 he withdrew from business life and is now living retired. He still has property interests here, however, and also owns land in Canada.

For his wife and helpmate, Mr. Zenor chose Miss Alice Thomas, who was born July 28, 1849, a daughter of H. C. Thomas, a farmer of Putnam county. They were married March 25, 1869, and they became the parents of four children. Mildred, who is a graduate of music of Shenandoah, Iowa, married R. V. Field, of Galesburg, and they have two children, Lavonne and Zenor D. Mabel, the second in order of birth, has passed away. Maude, the third daughter, who is a graduate of Knox College of Galesburg, married A. W. Gale, a farmer of Truro township, and they have one child, Alice. Zelda, the youngest in the family, died at the age of two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Zenor are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. His political allegiance he accords to the republican party and has served as township assessor and as a member of the local school board and also of the town board. Mr. Zenor has met with success in his various undertakings and is one of the prosperous and highly esteemed citizens of Williamsfield, where he has resided since the spring of 1892.

DAVID SOUTH.

Through the improvement of opportunities which Illinois offers in agricultural lines David South has gained prosperity which now ranks him among the representative citizens of Knox county. He is a native of Indiana, his birth there occurring on the 23d of January, 1842. His parents, William and Deliah South, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, but for a number of years made their home in Indiana, where the father was engaged in farming at the time of his death. Later the mother came to Knox county, Illinois, where her remaining days were spent. In their family were three sons. Our subject and a half-brother are the only surviving members of the family. An older brother, Elijah South, who came to Knox county at an early day, enlisted from Abingdon for service in the Civil war and was killed in the battle of Pittsburg, on the 5th of April, 1862.

David South spent the early part of his life in his native state and then, in 1851, was brought by his mother to Knox county, Illinois, settlement

being made upon a farm near St. Augustine. When old enough to enter the business world on his own account, he wisely chose as his life work the occupation to which he had been reared and he has since devoted his energies to the occupation of farming, in which direction he is meeting with substantial success.

Mr. South has never married. He gives his political support to the democratic party. Although his life has had no exciting chapters it has ever been characterized by all that is honorable and upright in every relation, and his genuine personal worth has gained for him the friendship of a large number of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

HUGH A. SLOAN.

Hugh A. Sloan is the owner of four hundred and seventy acres of highly improved and well cultivated land in Elba and Salem townships, Knox county, where he is most successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He resides on the northwest corner of section 3, Salem township, where he has spent practically his entire life, his birth having occurred there on the 19th of May, 1858. He is a son of John Sloan, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1827, and who was also reared and educated there. At the age of twenty-three years he decided to emigrate to the United States and on the 13th of November, 1850, he landed in St. Louis. He remained there until the 13th of the following month when he and his brother went to Oquaka, where he obtained employment as a member of a surveying crew at thirteen dollars per month. He drove the first stake in the survey made for the lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad east of the Mississippi river that year, remaining in the service of this company for seven years. During the period of his connection with them he held various positions, having assisted in laying out the road between Galesburg and Peoria, while for a time he was also an engineer. Ambitious and thrifty, he carefully saved as much of his salary as was not required to supply him with the actual necessities of life and in 1857 he had sufficient capital to buy a farm on section 4, Salem township. His ownership but proved an incentive to greater effort, and he applied himself with untiring energy to the cultivation and improvement of his homestead. He met with more than average success in his agricultural pursuits, owing to his concentration and intelligent direction of his activities, and so was able to extend the boundaries of his farm from time to time until he had acquired eight hundred acres of land. In connection with the operation of his fields he made a specialty of breeding and raising Shorthorn cattle, being awarded most lucrative returns from both.

On the 13th of June, 1854, Mr. Sloan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Allen, also a native of County Antrim and a daughter of Hugh and Sarah (Caulfield) Allen, natives of the same county. The mother passed away on the 22d of November, 1832, during the infancy of her daughter, Mrs. Sloan. The paternal grandparents of our subject were James and Mary (Back) Sloan, who spent their lives in the Emerald isle. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs.

John Sloan there were born seven children: Mary, the widow of J. W. Hensley of Yates City and Peoria, Illinois, now living in Chicago; Hugh A., our subject; Sarah, who married E. H. Ware, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; James, who is living at home with his mother in Salem township; Susan, who was born on October 7, 1865, and died on the 27th of July, 1879; John, who was born on the 8th of October, 1872, and died on July 27, 1879; and Jessie, who died in August, 1879, at the age of two years and six months. The last three were victims of a diphtheria epidemic. Mrs. Sloan is a member of the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which denomination the family were reared. The father was a Mason, belonging to Yates City Lodge, No. 488, R. A. M.; and his political views coincided with the principles of the democratic party. He was a man who always took a prominent and active interest in the development of the community and in its governmental affairs. From 1869 to 1878 he served as a member of the board of supervisors and was subsequently elected to the state legislature, being a member of the committee on township organizations and also the agricultural and horticultural committee. He was reelected in 1882 and in every way proved to be a most efficient and conscientious representative, reflecting credit upon himself and his constituency through his capable discharge of his responsibilities. When the county or town required the services of a man possessed of more than average powers of organization or executive ability, Mr. Sloan was called into requisition. He was appointed to a number of important committees among them being that of the building committee of the county courthouse, and in every instance his duties were fulfilled with a conscientious exactitude rarely to be found in public life. As a friend he was loyal and faithful, in matters of citizenship upright and honorable, while as a husband and father he was kind and indulgent, and when called to his rest on the 27th of April, 1889, there was deep regret and mourning not only in his immediate circle of family and friends but throughout the community where he had many friends by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

Reared on the home farm, Hugh A. Sloan attended the schools of Salem township in the acquirement of his early education, supplemented by a brief period of study in the schools of Elmwood, Illinois. After acquiring such knowledge as was deemed essential to enable him to assume the heavier responsibilities of life, he laid aside his school books and gave his entire time and attention to assisting in the work of the farm. Following his marriage in 1883, Mr. Sloan located on his present homestead, on which at that time there was neither a tree nor a building, but many changes have been effected during the long period of his occupancy, and there are now large commodious barns, substantially constructed outbuildings and a comfortable residence, the beauty and attractiveness of which is much enhanced by the large trees that thickly stud the lawn. During the early years of his agricultural pursuits he operated the farm in partnership with his father, but after the latter's death he took over his present holdings, these comprising a trifle more than half of his father's acreage. His fields are almost entirely devoted to cereals, such as can be used for the feeding of cattle, stock-raising being Mr. Sloan's specialty. He has always been very successful in both and is numbered among the highly prosperous farmers of the community, being recognized as a man whose rewards are only commensurate with the intelligent expenditure of effort.

On the 22d of March, 1883, Mr. Sloan was united in marriage to Miss Ida Eleanor Baird, who was born in Elba township on June 1, 1862. Mrs. Sloan is the only child born of the marriage of Demartis and Charlotte (Wheeler) Baird, natives of Pennsylvania. During the early years of their domestic life they located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Elba township, where Mrs. Sloan was born. Mr. Baird responded to his nation's call and went to the front in defense of the union, being killed in the battle of Resaca. When her little daughter was seven years old Mrs. Baird was married to L. A. Laurence of Yates City, and unto them were born five children, two of whom are living, as are also the parents, who make their home in Yates City. They affiliate with the Presbyterian church. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Sloan there have been born two children, Jessie May and John, both of whom are at home.

In matters of faith the family are Presbyterians, and fraternally Mr. Sloan is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the Yates City Camp. His political support has always been accorded to the democratic party and he has filled a number of public offices. He first served as school director, subsequently discharging the duties of road commissioner for eleven years in Salem township, while for ten years he was township supervisor. In the spring of 1911 he was again elected road commissioner, and he is also a member of the board of review and president of road and bridge board committee of Knox county. In the administration of his public duties Mr. Sloan has been as judicious and discreet as in the direction of his personal affairs, discharging his responsibilities in a manner to meet with the approval not only of his constituency but the community at large.

E. H. WARE.

E. H. Ware is the owner of a fine farm of six hundred acres located in Salem and Maquon townships, Knox county, that he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. He was born on section 6, Salem township, the farm where he now resides, on the 6th of January, 1862, and is a son of W. K. and Priscilla (Stark) Ware. The parents are now both deceased, the mother having been sixty-two at the time of her demise, and are buried in the cemetery at Peoria, Illinois. W. K. Ware was one of the highly successful farmers and extensive landowners of the pioneer period, having acquired before his retirement five thousand acres of land. Both he and his wife attended the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he was a republican, but not an office seeker. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ware there were born three children, of whom the eldest, W. D., is now deceased. Their only daughter, Ida H., became the wife of James A. Penick of Sheridan, Iowa; and the youngest member of the family, E. H., is our subject.

The youthful years of E. H. Ware were spent amid the scenes of his present home, his early education being obtained in the public schools of Douglas. Later he studied for a term or two at Abingdon and also at Sheridan, Iowa, for a time. Having been reared on a farm he early became familiar with the work of the fields and care of the stock and when old enough to lay aside his school

books was fully qualified to assume the responsibilities of an agriculturist. He was married at the age of twenty-one years and immediately thereafter located on the place, where he now resides. Although the property is well improved and in a high state of cultivation, Mr. Ware has only made such minor changes as were necessitated by the passing of time, the buildings all being those erected during his father's life time. He has kept them well repaired and as they were substantially constructed, originally, are practically as good at the present time as they were when erected. Stock-raising has always engaged much of Mr. Ware's attention, and at the present time he is making a specialty of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, while formerly it was Poland China hogs, of which he raised about two hundred annually. All work upon his place is conducted under his personal supervision and he annually reaps abundant harvests, while the returns from stock-raising prove to be equally lucrative.

In June, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ware and Miss Sarah A. Sloan of Salem township, where she had been born and reared, a daughter of John and Sarah Sloan. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ware there have been born three children: Jessie, who is at home; Priscilla, training for a professional nurse in a hospital in Chicago; and Florence, the wife of William Belden, of Maquon township.

Fraternally Mr. Ware is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political support he gives to the republican party, but is not an office seeker, preferring to give his attention to his personal interests in which he has met with such gratifying success. In addition to his fine farm Mr. Ware is also one of the stockholders of the Ideal Telephone Company.

S. H. HELLER.

Progressive and strictly modern in the agricultural methods which he employs, S. H. Heller is numbered among the prosperous farmers of Elba township, Knox county, owning a very fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres five miles from Yates City. He was born in 1848 in Wayne county, Ohio, and was brought to Illinois when one year old. His parents were George and Margaret (Gillricks) Heller. The father was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania and removed to Ohio in middle life. In 1849 he came with his family to Illinois and in 1858 moved farther west, settling in Missouri. He came back to Illinois, however, and, after residing for a year and a half in Fulton county, he came to Knox county and made his home in Elba township in the spring of 1860. He died in May, 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years, having devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. There were twelve children in his family.

S. H. Heller received his education in the district schools of Knox county and since entering upon a career has farmed. During the early years he rented land for cultivation until, in 1905, he purchased the present place which he has improved wonderfully since that time. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a very comfortable income for himself and his family.

Mr. Heller was united in marriage to Miss Clara Shade and they are the parents of six children: Floyd, who married Edith Dalton, and has one child;

Earl, who married Bessie Reardon, and has one son; Elmer, who is at home; Simon, Jr., who married Nora Howe; Ralph, who married Jennie Blust, and is the father of a son; and Clarence, who wedded Elizabeth King, of Knox county.

Mr. Heller is an ardent republican in his political activities and in his capacity of school director has shown himself qualified to discharge the duties of public office. For sixty-two years a resident of Knox county, he has not only been a witness of the agricultural growth of this locality but has materially contributed to its development.

WILLIAM S. BELLWOOD.

Dr. William S. Bellwood, a successful medical practitioner of Abingdon, is a native of Knox county, born March 21, 1866. His grandparents, Seth M. and Polly (Shumaker) Bellwood, both natives of Ohio, were married in 1831 and six years later came as pioneers to Knox county, Illinois, where their son Jefferson was born. The latter, on February 2, 1861, married Miss Mary E. Harvey, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lemon) Harvey, both born in Ohio. Their son William S. Bellwood, the subject of this sketch, was born in Knox county, March 21, 1866. His father was one of the substantial farmers of this section of the country and widely known as an extensive stock man, attracting especial attention by his breeding of Shorthorn and Poled Angus cattle. He was numbered among the successful men of Indian Point township and his splendid farm of one hundred and ninety-nine acres on section 11 was the source of a comfortable living for himself and his family. In 1888, or thereabout, he took up his residence in Abingdon. He was an active and enthusiastic worker in Abingdon Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F., to which he belonged. Mr. Bellwood, at the age of sixty-eight years, eight months and five days, died on April 28, 1907, just five days after the death of his wife, who passed away on April 23, 1907, at the age of sixty-four years, five months and twenty-three days.

William S. Bellwood was brought up on his father's farm and, in the rural school of his vicinity, distinguished himself for aptness and zeal in his studies. When he was twenty years old he became the teacher of the school which he had attended as a pupil. After two years of teaching he enrolled in Hedding College, taking a special course. Drawn to the study of medicine, however, from a natural love for the profession as well as the humanitarian ideal of social helpfulness, he left college and in the spring of 1892 began to prepare himself for his chosen work, reading under Dr. Madison Reece, in his day one of the most noted practitioners in the country round about. Eager to pursue his studies in a professional school, the young student selected Rush Medical College of Chicago for his training, entering the following fall. He was graduated from that institution in the class of 1895 and began his practice of medicine at once, locating in Alliance, Nebraska, where he was made surgeon of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and met with unusual success in the pursuit of his profession. In 1904 he returned to Abingdon, his home town. Here

he has remained ever since, and through unfaltering devotion to his profession has built up a flourishing practice.

On June 30, 1897, Dr. Bellwood was joined in wedlock to Miss Edna Kelly Shaffer of Fairfield, Iowa. To this union was born one child, Irene. Mr. Bellwood is a member of the Knox county Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He belongs to the Abingdon Lodge No. 185, A. F. & A. M. Always progressive and alive to the needs promoting the best interests of his fellowmen, he has remained independent in his political views, voting according to the dictates of his best judgment. He is a member of the Episcopalian church in which his wife is an active worker. For his faithful performance of the duties devolving upon him in his professional as well as his private life, Dr. Bellwood has won for himself the high esteem of all who know him. As a physician and surgeon he enjoys a wide reputation and a lucrative practice.

JOHN BURCH.

In the upbuilding and development of Knox county John Burch has been a potent factor, not only in the improvement of good farming property but also as a builder, in which connection he has erected many substantial dwellings throughout the county. He was born in Albany, New York, in May, 1848, a son of Moses and Maria (Petry) Burch, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The father, who was a wagon and cabinet-maker, was engaged in that line of activity near Albany for many years. In his family were ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom eight are now living, including John, the subject of this review. The others are: Mrs. Betsy Stewart, residing in New York state; Seth, who makes his home near Albany; Mrs. Louisa Gold, Rufus, and Mrs. Rosanna Decker, all of whom live in the Empire state; Mrs. Harriet Crawford, whose home is in eastern Illinois; and William, of New York.

John Burch acquired his education in the schools of his native state, and at the same time his training at farm work was both practical and comprehensive. Later he learned the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow in connection with agricultural pursuits in New York until 1868, when he came west to Illinois, locating in Abingdon, Knox county, where he resided for a short time. He then removed to a farm in Chestnut township, where he carried on farming and carpentry until 1907, when he came to his present farm, which comprises eighty acres. In the meantime he took a very active and substantial part in the upbuilding of various portions of the county in the capacity of a carpenter, erecting and assisting in erecting many good dwellings and helping in the building of the town of Hermon and of London Mills. His ability and skill in that trade was pronounced and his time was kept fully occupied with the business that came to him in that line and with his farming interests. He now owns a fine tract of land on section 12, Indian Point township, which he has brought under a good state of cultivation, and today he ranks among the substantial and well-to-do business men of this locality.

Mr. Burch was married in Knoxville, in 1869, to Miss Phoebe Richmond, a daughter of Walter and Susanna Richmond, who were very early settlers in Knox county. The father was a farmer by occupation, being thus engaged for many years in Indian Point township. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burch have become the parents of three children, of whom the second, Alvie, lives at home and assists his father in the operation of the farm. Susie, the first in order of birth, married Emerson D. Yerion, and they now make their home in Huntsville, Alabama. Hazel, the youngest, resides with her parents.

A strong advocate of the principles of the democratic party, Mr. Burch is an earnest worker in party ranks and served as collector of Chestnut township for several terms. He has also filled the office of school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm champion. He has ever been a busy man and his active life has gained for him a creditable degree of success and at the same time has won the confidence and good-will of his fellowmen because of the honorable policy which he has at all times followed.

JOHN WEST.

The operation of a highly cultivated and well improved farm of nearly five hundred acres located in Truro and Persifer townships engages the entire time and attention of John West, who is one of the oldest residents in this section of the county. His birth occurred on the old family homestead in the vicinity of Maquon, Knox county, February 25, 1843, and there he was reared to manhood. Samuel West, his father, came to Illinois during the pioneer days, acquiring land near Maquon that he cultivated until his death at the age of fifty-two years. He married Mary Ann Gullett, and they had six children.

Reared on what was then termed the frontier, in the acquirement of his education John West attended the district schools, during brief terms, in which he mastered the common branches. In common with other lads of that period he early began his agricultural training, being assigned duties about the fields and barns that were increased with the development of his strength and sense of responsibility during the passing years. In 1862, at the age of nineteen years, he dropped the plow for the musket, enlisting as a member of Company F, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Captain Burkhalter of Sherman's army. He was in the service for three years, and during that time participated in many of the most notable conflicts but was never wounded. He was captured by the enemy, however, and served ten months in confederate prisons. When mustered out he returned to Knox county and farmed for several years in the vicinity of Maquon. In 1867 he purchased the place where he now lives, having made this his home for forty-four years. Many and extensive improvements have been wrought during that time and he now has one of the most highly cultivated and valuable homesteads in the township. Mr. West is a man of practical ideas and progressive methods and as he is both enterprising and industrious has prospered in a most gratifying manner in his undertakings. His fields are devoted to such cereals as are best adapted to the soil,



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JOHN WEST

and in connection with his general farming he also engages in stock-raising, both having proven lucrative under his capable direction. All of the buildings now standing on the place have been erected during the period of his ownership, and are substantially constructed and in good repair. He keeps a good grade of stock, his fields are carefully tilled and everything about his farm suggests the careful supervision and thrift that are the accompaniments of success.

Mr. West has been married twice, his first union being with Rachel Rebecca Kelly, and to them were born five children. Anna is the wife of William Bohannan and they are the parents of three children, Bessie, Philetta and Selma. Philemon marries Miss Mabel Dillon and to them were born three children, Geneva, Robert and Blondell. Elsie became the wife of Charles A. Johnson and is the mother of two children, Edwin and Gertrude. Arden married Geneva Murray, and to them were born four children, Vivian, Ronald, Bertram and Audrey. Orren married Josie Dawson and they are the parents of four children, Lavon, Laverne, Oral and Gyneth. The present Mrs. West was formerly Miss Mary B. Blackburn, a native of this county, and she is by her marriage to Mr. West the mother of six children, Lloyd, Leota, Jay, Ray, Elizabeth and Earl.

Mr. West is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, by which medium of association he maintains relations with his comrades of the field. He has always voted the republican ticket but has never placed himself in line for political preferment, although he is now a road commissioner. During the long period of his residence in this county Mr. West has contributed his full share toward promoting its agricultural development and he is now justly regarded one of the leading and representative farmers of the township.

J. F. ABDILL.

J. F. Abdill, who owns and occupies a beautiful place of six acres just outside of Abingdon, was born in Henderson county, Illinois, on the 12th of January, 1861. He is the only child born of the marriage of David T. and Sarah (Fryrear) Abdill. In his early manhood David T. Abdill, who was a native of Kentucky, came to Henderson county, Illinois, where he lived until the outbreak of the Civil war. Responding to the call of the nation's chief, he went to the front in defense of his country, and when mustered out located in Fort Worth, Texas, where he was later married and has ever since resided.

J. F. Abdill was reared by his grandparents with whom he remained until their death, obtaining his education in the common schools. Having spent his boyhood and youth on a farm, he, when ready to begin his independent career, naturally turned to the vocation for which he was best adapted, and for some time devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in his native county. In 1889 he became imbued with the western fever and went to Nebraska, purchasing a section of land, that he cultivated for twelve years. At the expiration of that period he removed to Iowa, buying land near Washington, that state. After operating this for seven years he came to Knox county, purchasing his present place near Abingdon in addition to which he also owns forty acres in

Cedar township. Mr. Abdill's homestead is one of the show places of that vicinity. He has a beautiful residence surrounded by tastefully arranged and well kept grounds, presenting a most charming and home-like appearance.

In 1885, while still a resident of Henderson county, Mr. Abdill was married to Miss Malissa A. Carr, a native of Warren county, this state. Six children have been born of this union, as follows: Glen, who is deceased; one who died in infancy; and Flossie May; Bessie, at home; Hiram Lester, deceased; and Blanch Freda, also at home.

Fraternally Mr. Abdill is a member of the United Workmen of America, while his political support he accords to the republican party. He is one of the substantial citizens of Abingdon, whose well and capably directed energies during his early manhood has enabled him to acquire the means to assure him ease and comfort during his latter years, while yet he is in his prime.

WILLIAM BOND.

In the death of William Bond the agricultural interests of Knox county lost an important representative. He was thoroughgoing and progressive in the management of his flourishing farm and was known throughout the county as one of the prosperous and substantial residents who won a comfortable competence by dint of his unremitting labors. A native of Ohio, he was born in Preble county, February 18, 1819, and continued to reside there during the first thirty-three years of his life. His father, Exumus Bond, was a native of South Carolina and removed to Ohio when a young man. He married Juda Bennett and a number of years later removed to Randolph county, Illinois, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mrs. Bond died in Preble county, Ohio.

In 1852 William Bond left Ohio and settled in Brimfield township, Peoria county, Illinois. Two years later he purchased the farm in Elba township on which his widow now resides, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land. This he cultivated with much success during the ensuing years of his life. He was married December 21, 1845, to Miss Eliza J. Peterson. She was born January 22, 1826, in Tennessee, a daughter of John and Sarah (McCorcle) Peterson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Bond were the parents of six children, born in the following order: Sarah A., deceased; Frances, the wife of William Pitman, by whom she has eight children; Ella C., the wife of William Barrett, by whom she has four children; Alice E., the wife of Marion Ellison, by whom she has five children; Augusta, living at home; and Edward C., of Sparta township, who married Mary Stone and has five children.

Mr. Bond gave his political support to the republican party but was never eager for the honors and emoluments of public office. Mrs. Bond is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and therein a helpful and loyal worker. The death of William Bond occurred on the 10th of February, 1903, when he had reached the age of eighty-four years. One-half of the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he bequeathed to his wife, she rents to a tenant. Honest and upright in all his relations in life, Mr. Bond enjoyed the high regard

of all who knew him, and in his death the community suffered the loss of one who represented the best type of American citizenship. He never shirked the duties which fell to his lot but performed his share in the world's work with willingness and pleasure.

STRAWTHER GIVENS.

To recount the history of a community one has often merely to consider a small group of men whose activities and energies are so inseparably woven into the warp and woof of the social fabric about them that in relating the history of their rise and growth we are recounting the history of the development of the community. To this generalization Abingdon is no exception and conspicuous among its group of foremost citizens is Strawther Givens. Identified with the organization of practically every industry and progressive movement that has originated in this town, Mr. Givens has had an incalculable influence in shaping the industrial, commercial, and social character of Abingdon. He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, May 23, 1843. He was the son of Thales H. Givens and the grandson of James Givens, a soldier in the war of 1812 who won distinction under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. His mother was, in her maidenhood, Julia Carter who, like her husband Thales H. Givens, was a native of Madison county, Kentucky. They were married in Brown county, Indiana, to which place they had removed with their parents. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Monroe county, Indiana, residing there up to 1854 when they came to Illinois and bought a farm on the county line between McDonough and Hancock counties. In 1865 they withdrew from the farm and removed to Abingdon, where Mr. Givens became a prominent factor in the business and financial enterprises of this town. In company with his son Strawther and J. M. Dawdy, he organized the first bank in Abingdon. He was a trustee of Hedding College for a number of years and was one of the most influential men of his day in this section of the country. He died on April 23, 1882.

Fortunate in his parentage Strawther Givens in his youth enjoyed advantages far beyond the reach of many of the boys of his time. His primary education he received in the district school in the vicinity of the old home farm on the border of McDonough county. Later he attended the State University of Indiana and followed this with a commercial course at Burlington, Iowa. On Christmas day, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Huston, a daughter of John Huston, one of the early pioneers of McDonough county. Subsequent to his marriage he engaged in farming. On March 1, 1870, he removed to Abingdon and engaged in the grocery business. Thus he was identified with mercantile interests until 1873 when he, together with his father and Mr. Dawdy, established the bank above mentioned, The Union Bank of Abingdon, conducting the business under the firm name of "Givens, Dawdy & Company." In 1878 it was reorganized with Strawther Givens as cashier, and was known thereafter merely as The Union Bank of Abingdon. In 1879 he engaged in stock-raising and in the latter capacity won a wide reputation for breeding and

establishing what was known as the Maple Grove herd of Shorthorn cattle. This breed of cattle attracted much attention in his own and many other states, soon making him nationally famous among breeders of thoroughbred stock. Since his removal to Abingdon he has been identified with the organization and development of such interests as the Iowa Central Railroad Company, The Abingdon Sanitary Manufacturing Company, The Illinois Theatre Company and The Abingdon Light & Power Company. Of the last named concern Mr. Givens was for some years the president and general manager, during which time it was developed to its present high level of efficiency. In 1894 he became identified with the real-estate and insurance business and into this he threw all his energy and personality as he did in every undertaking. The results of his intensified efforts were astonishing, for, during the years of his connection with this enterprise, he built up one of the largest insurance businesses in the county, having at the time of his retirement from this field underwriters for nearly a million and a half dollars. It is not an overstatement to say that there is possibly not a man in Abingdon who has done more to promote the business welfare of the city than he.

Mrs. Strawther Givens passed away in December, 1907. She was the mother of four children: Anna, the wife of W. A. Thomas of Wichita, Kansas; Lucy, the wife of George Foltz, of Abingdon; Laura, deceased, a twin sister of Lucy, married to Alfred Ryden; and Thales H., a ranchman in Teton county, Montana. In his political faith Mr. Givens has always been an ardent democrat and prominently identified with the party for many years. He was a delegate of the national convention that nominated Cleveland in 1884. He has served five terms as alderman of Abingdon and has been an influential factor in his party's councils. He is a member of the Galesburg Club.

Widely known throughout the state there is not a man in Illinois whose business pledge is more trustworthy than is that of Strawther Givens. Mounting on the foundation of unfaltering integrity, of unremitting energy and lofty idealism, the fact of his success needs no explanation.

J. F. SMITH.

In one of the handsome homes of Hermon lives J. F. Smith, for some years past manager of the Farmer's Elevator Company. His native state is Ohio, where he was born in Clinton county near Wilmington on the 10th of May, 1851. His father, Charles W. Smith, was born in Virginia, where this branch of the family had located, leaving that state, however, when he was a small boy. On their westward journey, which was accomplished by train and wagon, they made their destination Knox county, Illinois, settling in Indian Point township, in the year 1854. There he grew from boyhood to manhood, aiding his father in his task of transforming the raw land into a farm. He married Miss Lina C. Moon in Ohio, where she was born. Five children resulted from this union: Susan, deceased; W. H., postmaster of Colby, Kansas; J. F.; D. H., of Chicago; and Sarah, deceased. Mrs. Smith's death occurred in 1907. She had been a

widow for many years, her husband having passed away thirty-nine years before in the year 1868. They are both buried in the cemetery at Hermon.

J. F. Smith was given the usual education which the district schools of Indian Point township afforded. At the age of twenty-one he commenced his career independently as a farmer in his home township. He gave this up, however, in 1884, the year made memorable by the democratic victory in the election of Cleveland to his first term of the presidency. Leaving the farm he removed to Weldon, where he lived for a short time, until a desire to push farther west drew him to Kansas, where he located in Thomas county. For six years he tilled the soil of his farm in that place, when he concluded to come back to Indian Point township, Knox county, the locality endeared to him by many associations of former days. He gave up his home in the country in 1903, removing to Hermon upon assuming the management of the Farmer's Elevator Company and has resided in this place ever since.

Miss Mary Roberts became his wife in 1871. Their children are: Emma Lena, wife of O. M. Barnes of Hermon, Illinois; Albert R.; Sina Dora, deceased; Zella, wife of C. V. Shumaker of Abingdon, Illinois; and Orla Glen, of Abingdon, Illinois. Mr. Smith and his wife are faithful members of the Christian church. He has passed through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows lodge of Hermon and is also a Modern Woodman of America. Politically he is a republican in his sentiments. Mr. Smith possesses an energetic and buoyant temperament which cannot be easily discouraged and to those who seek his friendship he is ever a loyal friend.

J. D. GRAY.

J. D. Gray, living near Elba Center on a farm which he has occupied for more than a quarter of a century, is prominently associated with the agricultural interests of Knox county, being successfully engaged in the pursuits of general farming and stock-raising. He was born in Maquon township, November 18, 1855, his parents being Lemuel and Mary A. (Swegle) Gray. The father was a native of Highland county, Ohio, and came to Illinois when a young man, locating in Maquon township, Knox county, where he was engaged in farming all his life with the exception of a few years prior to his death, when he resided in Elba township. He died in Farmington at the age of seventy years. The mother was born in Fulton county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of five children, of whom J. D. is the oldest. The others are: Kate, Josephine, John and Charles.

Passing his youth under the parental roof, J. D. Gray was educated in the common schools of Knox county and when old enough to work, engaged in farming on the home place. After his marriage he removed to his present farm located in the western part of the county near Elba Center. It is a valuable tract consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of fertile farm land, which he operates with much success also cultivating a tract of forty acres owned by his wife. In addition to this he has an interest in two other farms. He is progressive in his methods believing that the most competent farmer is he who

is best equipped for his work, having substantial buildings, first class machinery and all the necessary accessories such as running water, a lighting plant and other modern improvements that contribute in such a large measure to the comfort and convenience of country dwellers, making farm life not only desirable but highly attractive.

Mr. Gray was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Villa Adams, a daughter of Ziba Adams. They are the parents of four children: Earl, who is married to Miss Ada Farwell and has one child, Mildred Lorena; Amy, who is the wife of William Rambo and has a daughter, Iona; and Ord and Floyd, who are both at home. The children were all born and brought up on the farm where the parents are now living. Mr. Gray votes with the democrats and has served the community in which he lives in various official capacities as school director, as tax collector and as commissioner. He is a man who possesses much spirit and energy and throughout his life has advanced by virtue of his untiring efforts and his steadfast devotion to the ideals which he has never lost sight of, content to provide for his family the comforts which his fair competence enables him to secure for them and to take for his measure of reward the joy that comes with the knowledge of labor well performed.

GEORGE W. CLINE.

George W. Cline, another of the citizens of Indian Point township who has met with a gratifying degree of success in agricultural pursuits, was born in Berwick township, Warren county, Illinois. His natal day was the 12th of October, 1863, and his parents Samuel and Olive (Butler) Cline, the father a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and the mother of Greenbush township, Knox county. Samuel Cline came to Illinois during his boyhood with his father, who located in Sangamon county and there spent the remainder of his life. In his early manhood he went to Warren county, purchasing a farm in Berwick township upon which he resided until he retired to Abingdon, where he passed away in 1898. The mother survived for ten years thereafter, her death occurring in Abingdon in April, 1908. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cline there were born three sons and three daughters. In order of birth they are as follows: Mary, the wife of John Robinson, of Blackwell, Oklahoma; George W., our subject; Frederick, who is living on the old homestead; Clara, the deceased wife of Oscar Cashman, a resident of Knox county; Charles, who is living in Abingdon; and Olive, the wife of Reuben Davis, a farmer of Indian Point township.

Reared at home, George W. Cline received his education in the district schools of Berwick township. While engaged in mastering the common branches of English learning he was receiving practical training, under the supervision of his father, in the cultivation of the fields and care of the crops. In common with the majority of farmer lads from his early boyhood he was assigned regular duties about the homestead, his responsibilities being increased with the passing years, until by the time he had attained his majority he was fully qualified to begin his independent career as an agriculturist. In 1895 he engaged in

the grain and lumber business, being connected with this in both Abingdon and Hermon for eight years. At the expiration of that period he withdrew from commercial activities and returned to farming, with which pursuit he has ever since been identified. Mr. Cline only spends the summer months on his farm, returning to Abingdon after the harvesting is over in the fall and remaining there until spring. He is progressive in his methods, yet practical in his ideas, so judiciously directing and supervising the cultivation of his fields and care of his crops, that he is rewarded abundant harvests of a quality that commands good prices. His efforts are being substantially rewarded and he is recognized as one of the capable agriculturists of the township.

In September, 1886, Mr. Cline was married to Miss Effie Baldwin, who was born in Abingdon in 1865, a daughter of Thomas A. and Nancy (Williams) Baldwin, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of Knox county. Mr. Baldwin, who was a painter by trade, removed with his wife to De Witt, Nebraska. Mrs. Cline passed away on April 17, 1886, and on the 7th of September, 1890, Mr. Cline was married at Avon to Miss Nellie Rose. She is a native of that village, her birth having occurred on the 26th of April, 1872, and is a daughter of W. H. and Harriet (Stevens) Rose, natives of the state of New York. They are now residents of Avon. The father was for many years successfully engaged in agriculture and is the owner of several farms. Three children have blessed this marriage: Merle F., Harold D. and Bertha.

Mr. Cline is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows, being past noble grand of the Abingdon Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F. He affiliates with the Universalist church, of which Mrs. Cline is a member, and in politics he is a republican. He is one of the highly regarded citizens of Abingdon, who by honorable business methods and upright principles has won the esteem of those with whom he has had transactions.

ISAAC BURNSIDE.

Isaac Burnside, deceased, was one of the wealthy citizens of Knox county who, after following for many years, extensive agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, retired to Abingdon where he lived peacefully till death claimed him. He was born in Pocahontas county, Virginia, August 26, 1826. His parents, William and Margaret (Callison) Burnside, were both natives of Virginia removing to Indiana when Isaac was a small boy. In 1852 they came to Illinois locating in Chestnut township, Knox county, where Mr. Burnside followed the pursuit of farming until his death.

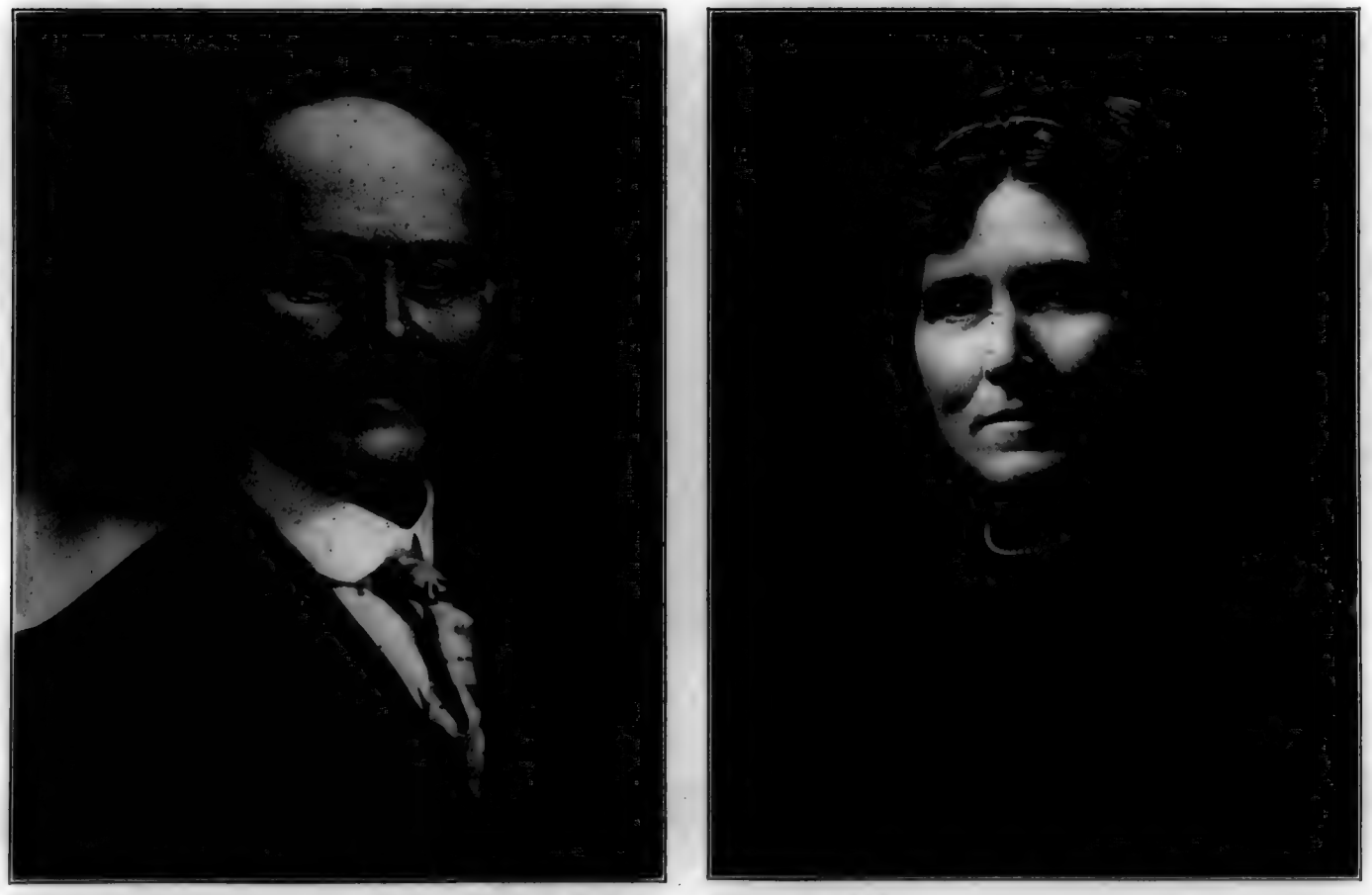
Isaac Burnside received his education in the district schools of Indiana. When ready to enter upon a career he followed the calling in which his father had trained him. In April, 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth Price of Chestnut township, and established his home on a farm that he had previously purchased in the vicinity of his father's farm. There he lived until 1884 when he retired and took up his residence in Abingdon. During the twenty-seven years in which he operated and improved his farm he was extensively engaged in stock-

raising and in buying and selling stock. His tireless devotion to duty and his business acumen brought him unusual success and on his retirement he was accounted one of the rich men of this section of the county, owner of six hundred acres of land of which he still owned five hundred and eighty acres at the time of his death, having sold twenty thereof some years earlier. He was heavily interested as a stockholder in the First State Savings Bank. He had also become by purchase the owner of the old family homestead.

Mr. Burnside was twice married. In April, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Price, of Chestnut township, with whom he lived thirty-one years. Her death occurred May 20, 1888. To his second wife he was united in marriage on August 25, 1889. She was Mrs. John Ruth, her maiden name having been Miss Susan E. Soliday. Mrs. Ruth's parents were Samuel and Catherine A. (Shafer) Soliday, both natives of Fairfield county, Ohio, where they were married, coming to Illinois in 1852. They located first in Tazewell county, and in 1860 came to Knox county, making their home in Salem township. In 1875 they removed to Iowa, where they bought a farm in Adams county. There they remained till the last, Mr. Soliday passing away in 1902 and his wife in 1909. Miss Susan Soliday's marriage to Mr. Ruth occurred on July 8, 1875. His death on March 30, 1888, left her a widow until she was again united in the bonds of matrimony the following year. There was no issue to either marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Burnside. The latter is, however, the mother of an adopted daughter, Dorothy C., whom she is tenderly rearing, giving her the excellent opportunities of education and travel which her position and means permit. She is a woman of culture and refinement, possessing a charm of personality that wins many friends. During the past two winters she has resided in California. She is an active church worker, being a member of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian church, in which faith Mr. Burnside, too, was an earnest believer. At the time of his death Mr. Burnside was nearly seventy-nine years, passing away August 14, 1905. Throughout his life he had been a man of high moral principles, serious in his purposes, successful in his undertakings, generous and kind in his public life as well as in his private relations. In the memory of his nobility his widow finds the greatest comfort that can soften her loss.

SAMUEL MORSE WHITING.

Samuel Morse Whiting, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Altona, was born in that town on the 11th of August, 1857, and traces his ancestry back to William and Susanna Whiting, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1632, having come from Boxford, Suffolk county, England. William Whiting was a very wealthy merchant who had received a patent for land at Sevanscot with Lord Say and Lord Brook. He served as treasurer of the Connecticut colony from 1642 to 1647 and died in July of the latter year. His wife passed away July 8, 1673. Their son Joseph Whiting, who was born October 2, 1640, and died October 8, 1717, was married in 1676 to Anna Allyn, who was



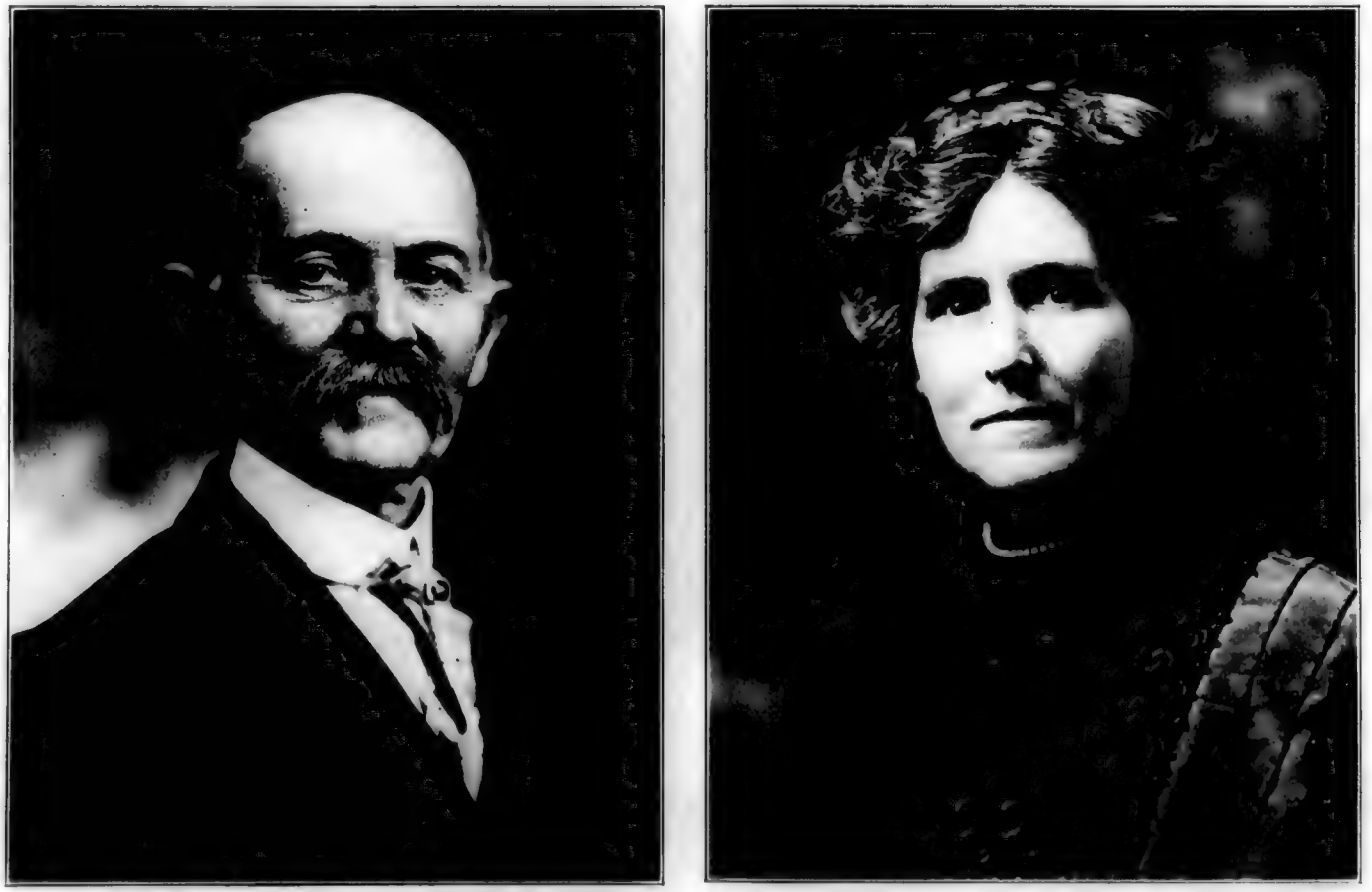
MR. AND MRS. S. M. WHITING

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MR. AND MRS. S. M. WHITING

born August 18, 1652, and died March 3, 1735. She was a daughter of Colonel John and Ann (Smith) Allyn. Her father, who was secretary of the Connecticut colony for twenty-eight years, was born February 24, 1630, and died November 11, 1696. John Whiting, son of Joseph and Anna (Allyn) Whiting, was born December 15, 1693, and died February 12, 1766. He married Jerusha Lord, who was born in 1699 and died in 1776. Their son Allyn Whiting was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, being a private in Major Sheldon's Regiment of Light Horse and Colonel Enos' Regiment on the Hudson. He was born June 23, 1740, and died February 9, 1818. He and his wife Elizabeth joined the church at West Hartford in 1758. Their son Joseph Whiting was born in August, 1763, and died February 16, 1842. He was married in 1784 to Mary Goodwin, who was born in 1766 and died in 1835. Their son Allyn Whiting, who was the grandfather of our subject, was born July 4, 1788, and died in Aurora, Illinois, November 3, 1871. He married Amanda Alford, who was born June 6, 1796, and died May 3, 1849. Their son Samuel Phelps Whiting, the father of our subject, was born September 19, 1821, in Hartford, Connecticut, and was married, in Litchfield, that state, May 28, 1845, to Miss Lucretia Morse who was born in Litchfield, August 22, 1823, and died April 5, 1901. She was a daughter of Jacob and Harriet Morse, who were married March 14, 1821. Her mother was born March 17, 1800, and died February 28, 1882, in Litchfield. Her father was born in that city March 6, 1792, and was a son of Levi and Thalia (Sanford) Morse. Levi Morse was born in Litchfield, September 19, 1775, and died January 20, 1841. His wife was born October 26, 1776, and died July 16, 1854. Mrs. Lucretia (Morse) Whiting belonged to a very prominent old New England family and a monument has been erected which bears the following inscription: "To the memory of seven Puritans who emigrated from England to America in 1635-9. John Morse, born 1604, settled at New Haven and died at Wallingford, Connecticut, 1707, aged one hundred and three years. Samuel Morse, born 1585, settled at Dedham, 1636, died at Medfield, 1654. Joseph Morse, settled at Ipswich, where he died 1646. Anthony Morse, born at Marlboro, England, 1606, died at Newbury, 1686. William Morse, born 1608, died 1685. Robert and Peter, their brothers, settled and died in New Jersey."

Samuel Phelps Whiting, the father of our subject, conducted a meat market in his native city until coming to Victoria, Illinois, in 1851, with his brother Richard and family. They engaged in mercantile business for two years and at the end of that time Samuel P. Whiting removed to Altona, where he opened a meat market. In addition to that business he also engaged in the raising and shipping of cattle, horses and hogs, becoming one of the leading men engaged in that enterprise in the locality. He disposed of his stock in Peoria, which was the nearest market. His was one of the first frame houses built in Altona and was situated on Main street, opposite the present place of business of Samuel M. Whiting. In 1878 he admitted his son Samuel as a business partner and subsequently purchased and edited for five years Altona's only newspaper —the Altona Journal. He took an active interest in public affairs and was a supporter of the republican party. After a useful and well spent life he passed away in March, 1907. In his family were four children: Samuel M., of this review; Della, the wife of A. H. Miles, a druggist of Des Moines, Iowa; Inez,

the wife of A. G. Edwards, a druggist and ex city treasurer of Omaha, Nebraska; and Angie, the wife of Ernest R. Smith, of Palo Alto, California.

Samuel M. Whiting has been engaged in the meat market business since he finished school at the age of fifteen years. In addition to conducting his market he has also bought and shipped cattle to the near-by markets. For one year he ran a restaurant and from 1892 to 1897 he conducted a meat market in Galesburg but then returned to Altona. In his dealings he has maintained the strictest business integrity, realizing that satisfied customers are the best advertisement. He keeps in touch with the trade, knows what the market offers and carries a good line of meats, while his prices are reasonable and his treatment of his patrons always courteous.

Mr. Whiting was married to Miss Ella M. Pierce, of Walnut Grove township whose birth occurred January 5, 1860. She is a daughter of Mathew Pierce, who came to Altona from New York state when very young and is now living retired at Galesburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Whiting four children have been born: Claude N., an electrician, who married Jennie Nelson and is residing in Cairo, Illinois; Harry S., the assistant cashier of the State Bank at Victoria, Illinois, who married Lillian Wenstrom, of Altona, and they have a little daughter, Lucile, born January 11, 1912; Inez, who is engaged in teaching music and is residing at home; and Mathew Pierce, who since his graduation from school has assisted his father in the meat market.

Mr. Whiting is an active and enthusiastic republican and has frequently been elected to office. He has served as village clerk and has four times been elected supervisor, his first election being in 1889. For nine years he served as county committeeman and during that time did much active work in furthering the interests of the republican party. Practically his whole life has been spent in Altona, where he has the distinction of being one of the two oldest business men. He occupies a place of prominence as one of the energetic business men, succeeding in what he undertakes by reason of his forceful character and his strict conformity to modern business methods.

WILLIAM PORTER REED.

William Porter Reed, who is living retired on his farm in Lynn township, Knox county, was born on the 20th of January, 1843, in Memphis, Missouri, his parents being Daniel Porter and Lena (Carter) Reed, whose births occurred in 1818 and 1823 respectively. Daniel P. Reed was a native of Pennsylvania, his mother's death occurring when he was a mere child, and he was reared by her sister. He is living at present and makes his home in California. When he was but seventeen years of age he went to Ohio, but subsequently settled in Stark county. After his marriage he left for Missouri and resided there eight years, farming, but then returned to Stark county where his aunt was residing. He farmed in Illinois for five years before removing to Galva in 1854. He remained there until 1890, when he left for California, in which state he is at present living at the venerable age of ninety-four years. He has always been an active traveler, and at the age of eighty-eight he came to Illinois to visit his

children. After remaining with them for a short time he returned to his western home, a remarkable feat for one of his years, showing the virile health and vitality he is now enjoying. He was married to Lena Carter, who was a daughter of William Carter, whose birth occurred near Mansfield, Ohio. She passed away in 1895. To their union nine children were born, five of whom survive: William P., who is the subject of this review; Isaac, who is in the real-estate business in Chicago; Mary, who is married to W. R. Soper, of Galva; Isabell, who is the wife of Dr. Burbank of Santa Cruz, California; and Cora, who married Henry Fropwell, of California.

William P. Reed received a few years' education in the district schools near his father's farm and at the same time was actively engaged assisting his father in the duties on the home property, beginning at the age of nine to handle the plow. He did other heavy labor and attended school for a short time during the winter. In 1861, when he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted at Kewanee, for service in the Civil war with Company H of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry under Captain Bishop. He served for three years in the western army under Sherman. In 1862 he also served under Stephen Curtis through Missouri and Arkansas, and in the winter of 1862-63 continued to Memphis, Tennessee, to take part in the Grierson raid through that state to Louisiana. He was captured in battle at Moscow, Tennessee, and sent to the Alabama prison. Six weeks later he was transferred to Andersonville, where he remained for eight months when he was again transferred, this time being sent to Charleston, South Carolina. During his detention at Andersonville he escaped once but was captured by bloodhounds. An incident worth mentioning which took place during Mr. Reed's venturesome exploits, occurred on his recapture, when within forty miles of Pensacola, Florida, the rebels, to make doubly sure of their captive, had a blacksmith weld irons on his arms and a ball and chain to his ankle. Subsequently he escaped on a log in the river but was betrayed by a negro and was again captured, but finally while on parole at Savannah, Georgia, he escaped and for a month lived by begging. Finally he became acquainted with a Union family, who supplied him with clothing and twenty dollars in money, but he was again captured, and while being transported to prison he jumped from the freight car, joined his army and was sent to New York city. Later he was sent to Annapolis, where he was mustered out and left for home by way of Peoria, Illinois. Later, at Springfield, he was discharged, and almost immediately afterward left for Colorado, where for eighteen months he engaged in cattle herding. At the end of that time he returned to Galva, but after his marriage returned to southern Kansas, where for five years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he purchased his present home. When he went to Kansas he was in company with horse and sulky and took up a land claim near Cherryville, where the Osage Indians were their neighbors. He erected the cabin himself and built their log house. The cabin had one half window for light. Two months later his wife followed by way of Kansas City, and remained with her husband on that place for five years. They resided within three miles of the noted Bender family, but Mr. Reed had never heard of them until, while searching for his cattle which had been lost, he met them. This was during the Bender family's noted criminal and murdering career. In 1873 Mr. Reed came to Galva and purchased his father's farm. Two years later he

bought the place upon which he is now residing. He has since lived near Galva continuously excepting the year of 1887 when he removed to Galesburg, so that his children might have better educational advantages. All his property has been brought under a high state of cultivation, and under his capable management and, because of his untiring efforts and perseverence, his is one of the most productive properties in this section.

On July 17, 1867, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Mary Ellen Soper, whose birth occurred on the 29th of September, 1848, near Kingston, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Eggleston) Soper, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Albany, New York. The mother came from Fulton county with her parents when she was quite young. Joseph Soper was an agriculturist throughout the greater part of his active career, but after disposing of the management of his land, he engaged in the hardware and grocery business at Galva, disposing also of that before his retirement. His death occurred in 1907 when he was eighty years of age and the mother is still living at the age of eighty-one years. Of their five children only two survive, Emma Treloar, of California, and Mrs. Reed.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Reed the following are living: Josephine H., who is married to Daniel S. Kelly, of Victoria, Illinois; Jay D., of Iowa, who is married to Retha Van Riper and who is the father of three sons, William, Maurice and Claude; and Daniel Porter, who is residing on the home farm and who is married to Miss Bessie Van Buren, a daughter of John and Luella Van Buren. Mr. Reed is a Mason, holding membership in Lodge No. 330, of Altona, Illinois. He is also a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 45, of Galesburg. In his agricultural pursuits and subsequently in his business undertakings Mr. Reed displayed the same marked determination to succeed and ability to concentrate his whole efforts upon one undertaking that he displayed while in the war. His one aim has been to succeed and to succeed along lines which are a credit to himself and his community, and to a large degree he has met with that success.

JAMES E. ROBERSON.

James E. Roberson, who owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 18, Indian Point township, was born in the southwestern part of Knox county, on the 7th of January, 1864. His parents, James and Mary (Smith) Roberson, were both born in Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, who was a farmer, died in the Blue Grass state, after which his widow and four sons came to Illinois. They located in Woodford county, this state, in 1834 and two years later came to Knox county, purchasing government land in Indian Point township, that lately was sold for one hundred and twenty dollars per acre. It was there that James Roberson spent the remainder of his life and where his children were born and reared. Mrs. Roberson is still living at the age of seventy and makes her home in Abingdon. Four sons and two daughters were born of this marriage: William, who is the eldest member of the family, now residing in Abingdon; Luna, the wife of Jason Day, a farmer

of Iowa; Lida, who married Charles Kendall, of California; James E., our subject; Thomas, who is also a resident of California; and Clarence, who is the youngest member of the family, a carpenter of Abingdon.

The boyhood and youth of James E. Roberson were spent amid the scenes with which his manhood has been familiar, his education having been obtained in the district schools of Indian Point township. He remained on the home farm with his parents until he had attained his maturity, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the practical methods of agriculture, under the capable supervision and direction of his father. For the past twenty years he has been farming for himself, during which period he has met with a fair measure of success. In 1892, he settled upon the place he now owns, and here he engages in general farming in connection with which he raises cattle, hogs and sheep, making a specialty of breeding and raising a high grade of Poled Angus cattle. His efforts in both lines of the business have been rewarded with very good results and he is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the township.

The 22d of February, 1893, was the wedding day of Mr. Roberson and Miss Clara Dawdy, a native of this township and a daughter of Warren and Anna (Brown) Dawdy. The father is a native of Knox county, being a son of one of the first settlers, while the mother was born in Ohio. They are both living and continue to make their home on the farm in Indian Point township, where they have resided for many years. Two daughters were born unto them, the one Mrs. Roberson, and the other, Minnie, who became the wife of John Schister and is living on the old Roberson homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberson are members of the Christian church and fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, being identified with Abingdon Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F. In matters politic Mr. Roberson gives his support to the democratic party, but does not actively participate in township affairs, although he meets the requirements of good citizenship by casting a ballot on election day. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the community, whose excellent judgment and inherent ability has enabled him to be numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of the township.

J. ARTHUR ROUTH.

J. Arthur Routh, for years an electrician in Chicago and other Illinois towns, is now operating a farm near Hermon, on section 19, Chestnut township, Knox county, Illinois, where he was born January 21, 1873. His father, Thompson L. Routh, whose biography appears in this volume, is a native of Clinton county, Ohio, coming to Chestnut township, Knox county, Illinois, in the early fifties when he was three years old. He followed the occupation of his father, engaging in farming which he still pursues in this vicinity with much success. His mother, Mary C. (Leigh) Routh, is a native of Knox county.

J. Arthur Routh received a thorough education in the district schools of his community, at Hedding College, Abingdon, and in the Normal School there, and in the Bushnell Normal College. When twenty-three years old he went

to Chicago and secured employment in the General Electric Company's shops. After two years he left Chicago, continuing electrical work at Pontiac, Peoria, Galesburg and Abingdon, covering in all a period of eleven years. In 1907 he settled on the farm on section 19 where he was born. Here he is living at present and operating one hundred and five acres of land which furnish him with a generous income. He also owns four hundred and sixty acres of land in Jackson county, Wisconsin, and a residence in Abingdon. Besides general farming he devotes himself to the raising of thoroughbred Jersey cows, an occupation in which he has been unusually successful.

He was married to Miss Gertrude Robertson in 1900. She is a daughter of William B. and Jennie (Neece) Robertson and is a native of Colchester township, McDonough county, Illinois. Her father was born in Kentucky and her mother in Missouri. They are still residing in Colchester, where Mr. Robertson is engaged in farming and is also a carpenter and contractor. They had four children born to them: Herman C., a dairyman in Colchester; Ora, deceased; Gertrude, the wife of J. Arthur Routh; and a child, who died in infancy. Gertrude (Robertson) Routh was educated in the Colchester schools and at Bushnell Normal College, and then taught school in her home community for four years, when she resigned in order to marry Mr. Routh. She is the mother of two children, Mildred Doris, seven years old, and Howard Aubrey, three years old.

J. Arthur Routh votes with the republicans and has been road overseer for one term. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which they are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

THOMAS R. P. GOUGH.

Thomas R. P. Gough, who is filling the position of postmaster at Williamsfield, has been a resident of Knox county for twenty-seven years. He was born in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, in 1864, and is a son of R. C. and Frances (Jones) Gough. His parents spent their entire lives in England, of which country the father was a native, but the mother came from Wales.

Reared to the age of twenty years under the parental roof, Thomas R. P. Gough attended a private school in the pursuit of his education. When he had acquired such knowledge as to enable him to undertake life's heavier responsibilities, he laid aside his text-books and learned the carpenter's trade. In common with many other young men America strongly appealed to him as the promised land of opportunities, in which to pursue his career amid conditions somewhat different from those to which he had been born, and 1884 saw him on his way to the United States. He landed in New York city and immediately made his way inland to Illinois, locating in Truro township, Knox county. There he engaged in farm labor, in connection with which he also followed his trade until 1893, when he took a position with C. C. Davis & Company, who are in the grain business. He remained in their employ for eleven years, resigning his position to assume the duties of postmaster, to which office he was

appointed on the 1st of October, 1904. He is now serving his eighth year in this capacity, in connection with which he has also done farming.

For his wife Mr. Gough chose Miss Ethel May Tucker, a daughter of Noah N. Tucker, and unto them have been born three children: Ellen Frances, Glen Thomas and Mabel Evelyn.

The religious views of the family are manifested through their affiliation with the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally Mr. Gough is a Mason, holding membership in the blue lodge of Princeville and the chapter of Yates City. He also belongs to the Eastern Star of Princeville, and the Woodmen of the World, being identified with the Williamsfield camp. In his political views Mr. Gough is a republican, having given his unqualified indorsement to the principles of this party ever since granted the full rights of citizenship. He has displayed rare efficiency in discharging the responsible duties of his present office, his service having proven highly satisfactory to the community at large. During the long period of his residence in Williamsfield, Mr. Gough has won and retained the friendship of many of the most estimable citizens of the town, as he has always manifested those qualities that invariably win respect in both his public and private life.

N. N. TUCKER.

N. N. Tucker is the owner of a very attractive homestead of twenty acres located a half mile southeast of Williamsfield, where he is now living retired. For many years he was successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Knox county, the proceeds realized from his business being largely invested in real estate in the county and he now owns three hundred and twelve acres of farming land in Truro township.

He was born on a farm located a half mile from his present residence, November 18, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Mundy) Tucker. The father passed away in May, 1893, at the age of seventy-one years, but the mother is still living and now resides in Williamsfield. Samuel Tucker was born in Ashland, Ohio, in October, 1822, the first twelve years of his life being spent on his father's farm in his native state. In 1834 the family removed to Illinois, settling in Brimfield township, Peoria county, where he resided for fourteen years. At the expiration of that time he came to Knox county, locating in Elba township, but at the end of six years removed to Truro township, taking up his residence on a farm a half mile south of Williamsfield. There he passed away, being at that time the most extensive landowner in the township. The mother is a daughter of one of Knox county's pioneer settlers, and represents the third generation of her family in the county. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker there were born eleven children, seven of whom are living, as follows: J. J., who is a resident of Courtland, Kansas; L. V., who lives in Galesburg; Elizabeth, who married A. D. Moon, living on a farm south of N. N. Tucker; N. N., our subject; Sarah, the wife of C. H. Eastman, of Galesburg; Mary Evelyn, who married Dr. Ben D. Baird, of Galesburg; and Eugene, who lives at Knoxville.

As he was reared in the country N. N. Tucker attended the district schools, and while mastering the common branches, he was acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture by assisting his father with the work of the farm. After leaving school he remained on the home place for several years, devoting his entire time and attention to the work of the fields and care of the stock, thus laying the foundation for a successful agricultural career. He has been very fortunate in his undertakings, having met with more than an average degree of prosperity, and now owns, in addition to the place where he is living, a farm containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, located east of his homestead, and one hundred and sixty acres on section 36. Determination of purpose and unceasing industry have been prominent factors in the success of Mr. Tucker, who has at all times manifested clear judgment and good business sagacity in the direction of his activities. He located on the place where he is living at the present eighteen years ago, and during the greater portion of that time engaged in general farming and stock-raising but is now living retired, having acquired a competence that, together with the income from his different properties, provides him with all of the comforts of life.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Tucker chose Miss Ellen Jordan of Truro township, and unto them were born four children: Ethel, the wife of T. R. P. Gough; Rilla, who married Fred Hurlburt, a farmer of Truro township; Leonard, who married Nora Stodgel and is now a resident of Williamsfield; and Lola, who is still at home.

Fraternally Mr. Tucker is affiliated with the Masonic order, and his political support he gives to the republican party. He is a public-spirited, progressive man and has always taken an active interest in all township affairs, and for eighteen years served as road commissioner, while for thirteen years he was justice of the peace. The ability with which he discharged the duties of both offices is attested by the length of his terms. The entire life of Mr. Tucker has been spent in the immediate vicinity of his present home, where he enjoys a favorable acquaintance and has a large circle of friends, many of whom were the comrades of his youth and the playmates of his childhood.

WALTER N. DIKEMAN.

Walter N. Dikeman, who far twenty-five years has been engaged in general farming six and a half miles southeast of Maquon, is a native of Illinois. His birth occurred in Fulton county, July 14, 1853, his parents being Cornelius and Lydia (Douglass) Dikeman, both natives of the state of New York, where they were also reared and married. During the early years of their domestic life they came west, settling in Fulton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives with the exception of one year when they resided in Minnesota. Farming always engaged the energies of Mr. Dikeman, who with his wife and family endured all of the hardships of pioneering during the early days, in order to bring the wild land upon which they located into a state of productivity. Two of the children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dikeman lived to attain maturity, the one beside our subject being James, a retired farmer of Fulton county, who married Emerlis Bodkins.



WALTER N. DIKEMAN



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE DIKEMAN FAMILY

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FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE DIKEMAN FAMILY

Reared on the farm, where he was born, Walter N. Dikeman's educational advantages were confined to what the district schools in the vicinity afforded. As the country was new and but sparsely settled, the schools were primitive and offered but little opportunity to acquire more than a thorough practical knowledge of the common branches. After laying aside his text-books, his entire attention was devoted to the cultivation of the home farm, during a period of about three years. He then left the parental roof and began his independent career as a farmer and for two years thereafter leased land at different places. After the death of his parents he returned to the old homestead, which he operated for five years. Disposing of his interest in this at the expiration of that time he came to Knox county and in 1886 settled upon the place where he has ever since resided. Mr. Dikeman has effected extensive improvements on this place during the period of his residence, having erected substantial buildings and made many other changes of a minor but telling nature. He owns five hundred and fifty-two acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which he is renting to his son. The remainder he devotes to general farming and stock-raising, in both of which pursuits he has met with a most gratifying degree of success. He is a man of energy, whose foresight and clear judgment as well as practical ideas have been the secret means of his attaining his present state of prosperity. He has always given his personal supervision to the plowing, planting and harvesting of his crops as well as the care of his stock, and that his efforts have been amply rewarded is attested by his present circumstances.

Mr. Dikeman chose for his wife Miss Roletta B. Stiarwalt, a daughter of George Montroville Stiarwalt, of Ohio. Of this marriage there have been born five children. Rosa Belle, the eldest, married W. D. McCoy and has three children, Merle Marie, William Earle, and Walter Dennis. Earle, who is operating part of his father's farm, married Maude Ryer and has two children, Bernice Irene and Norma Maude. Jessie Fay, the third in order of birth, married N. J. Nelson. The two youngest children, Walter and Loretta Pearl, are both living at home.

In his political views Mr. Dikeman is a republican, but he has never taken an active part in township matters of a governmental nature, his energies being bent upon the development of his varied interests in which he has met with well merited success.

JAMES A. SHAFFER.

A prominent and highly successful agriculturist of Truro township was the late James A. Shaffer, who passed away February 1, 1890. He was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of April, 1841, a son of Benjamin B. Shaffer, a farmer, who removed from the Keystone state to Illinois in 1856, locating in Knox county, where he passed the remainder of his life.

James A. Shaffer was reared in his native state to the age of fifteen years, attending the public schools in the acquirement of his education. From early boyhood he was trained in agricultural pursuits and naturally when he was

ready to begin working for himself chose the vocation to which he was best adapted. In whatever he undertook he would have succeeded, being a man of enterprise and industry and much determination of purpose. He was practical in his ideas, progressive in his methods and always directed his undertakings with foresight and intelligence. At the time of his death he owned between four hundred and fifty and five hundred acres of land in this township, all of which was under high cultivation. A portion of this had been the old family homestead, and during the long period of his occupancy Mr. Shaffer effected many improvements in the property. He made a careful study of the soil, planting his fields to such cereals as he deemed best adapted to it. In connection with general farming he also engaged in stock-raising, both undertakings proving lucrative under his capable supervision. He was only forty-seven years of age when he passed away, and was actively engaged in the operation of his farm, three hundred and twenty acres of which is now being cultivated by his son, Benjamin.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Shaffer chose Miss Louisa J. Oberholtzer, and they became the parents of six children. Vesper, who is the eldest of the family, graduated from the Women's Medical College of the Northwestern University in Chicago, and is now engaged in the practice of her profession in that city. Joseph O., who is a farmer living in Canada, married Ella Grimm and they have four children: Hortense; Lester, who is deceased; Vesper; and Helen. Benjamin B., who is the second son, is engaged in the operation of the old homestead. He married Mary E. Fitzgerald of Chicago. Celesta married Walter Potts, a farmer of this township, by whom she has had four children: Harold H., who is deceased; Willis J.; and Lester B. and Letta Bell, who are twins. Letta became the wife of Fred M. Brown and they are living on a farm in South Dakota. James A., who is the youngest member of the family, is living at home.

Mr. Shaffer was a public-spirited man and took a deep interest in all township affairs, giving his support to the men and measures of the democratic party. He had high standards of citizenship and always discharged his share of public duties faithfully, having filled various offices of the township. A man of upright principles and unquestionable integrity, loyal to his friends and true to every trust reposed in him, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him, his death being occasion for deep and widespread regret throughout the community.

OSBORN T. ROBERTS.

Osborn T. Roberts, who is engaging in general farming on section 26, Cedar township, Knox county, has by means of his businesslike methods and intelligent direction become recognized as one of the capable and highly successful agriculturists of the community.

Mr. Roberts was born on a farm in Mercer county, Illinois, on the 11th of January, 1869, his parents being Obed and Mary Ottilla (Peterson) Roberts. His father was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, his birth having there

occurred on the 28th of February, 1845. When a lad of eight years he removed to the west with his parents who located in Mercer county, where Mr. Roberts later engaged in farming for some time. About twenty years ago he went to Henry county, this state, where he acquired a farm in the cultivation of which he engaged until his death on the 27th of May, 1911. The mother, who was born in Ohio sixty-three years ago, is still living on the old homestead in Henry county. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts there were born nine children, of whom our subject is the eldest, the others being as follows: Nellie, who is deceased; Frank, who is living in Henry county, Illinois; Bessie, who is living at home; Mabel R., the wife of F. E. Anderson, Cedar township, Knox county; George W., who is a resident of Mercer county, Illinois; Grace, the wife of T. S. Briggs, also of Mercer county; Arthur C., who is at home; and Benjamin H., who is deceased.

The boyhood and youth of Osborn T. Roberts were spent on his father's farms in Mercer and Henry counties, in the common schools of which he obtained his education. At the age of twenty-four years he withdrew from agricultural pursuits, to which he had devoted his energies ever since his early boyhood, and engaged in the hardware business in Alpha, Illinois. After spending six years in commercial activities, he decided that the life of a farmer was more independent and afforded greater possibilities, and therefore disposed of his business and came to Knox county, where he has ever since resided. He owns one hundred and nine acres of land, which by means of intensive application and capable supervision he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He has always taken great pride in his homestead and during the period of his residence has wrought many and extensive improvements, making it not only one of the attractive but valuable properties of that district.

In 1893 Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Emily Anderson, whose birth occurred in Henry county, Illinois, on the 7th of November, 1868. Mrs. Roberts is a daughter of the late Nels P. and Louisa Charlotte (Anderson) Anderson, both natives of Sweden. The father, who was a cabinet-maker, emigrated to the United States when a boy. For many years he followed his trade in Galesburg, this state, but the greater part of his life was spent in Henry county, where he passed away about nine years ago. The mother was also reared in America, having come to this country when a little girl and early locating in Illinois, where she was living at the time of her demise in 1898. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson there were born seven children: Ida, who is deceased; Emily, now Mrs. Roberts; Albert, who is a resident of New Windsor, Illinois; one who died in infancy; Frank, who is living in Knox county; and the two eldest, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Roberts, who is a woman of rare charm and culture, obtained her early education in the common schools of Knox county, after the completion of which she attended Knox College at Galesburg. Later she studied music and German at Hedding College, Abingdon, while she took a course in painting while living at home. Having decided to devote her attention to teaching, she subsequently pursued a professional course in the normal school at Geneseo, Illinois, and for twelve years taught in a school near Windsor, this state. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts numbers six, all of whom are still at home: Earl F., Dole N., Keene O., June L., Nellie O. and Glenn O.

The religious belief of the family is manifested through their membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mr. Roberts' fraternal connections are with the Masonic order of Abingdon and the Modern Woodmen of America of Alpha, Illinois. During his earlier years he gave his political support to the democratic party, but he now votes the straight republican ticket. He belongs to the progressive and modern class of agriculturists, who recognize the necessity of applying to their work the same principles and methods as pursued by the business man of any other field, and as a result he is meeting with substantial success.

SALVADOR HUNTLEY RYAN.

Although one of the more recent additions to the business circles of St. Augustine, Salvador Huntley Ryan has, however, for many years been actively identified with mercantile interests in Knox county and in the meantime has gained for himself recognition as an enterprising, progressive and successful business man. He is one of Illinois's native sons, his birth having occurred in Pontoosuc on the 29th of April, 1857, his parents being Adam H. and Nancy (Aldredge) Ryan. The mother was born in Mount Vernon, Indiana, and the father in Kentucky, and in the latter state they began their domestic life, Mr. Ryan there giving his attention to general farming. In 1848, however, he brought his little family, then consisting of wife and two children, to Illinois, and here he continued his operations in the field of agriculture, engaging in that line of activity until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he enlisted and served throughout the period of hostilities. He participated in many engagements and in the battle of Cerro Gordo suffered the loss of one arm. His son, L. T. Ryan, served throughout the Civil war. Following its close, in 1867, Adam H. Ryan went to Missouri to live, and there his remaining days were passed, his death occurring on the 1st of March, 1892. His wife survived until the 2d of March, 1904, passing away at the home of her son Huntley. After the arrival of the family in Illinois five children were added to the household, but of the family of seven children only two are now living, a brother of our subject, Andrew W. Ryan, now making his home in Oklahoma.

In the schools of Victoria township, Knox county, Salvador Huntley Ryan acquired a good education and after its completion he turned his attention to farming as an occupation, being therein engaged in Victoria township until thirty years of age. Thinking, however, to find in mercantile pursuits a more congenial field of labor he removed to the town of Victoria and for one year was there engaged in general merchandising. He then took up his abode in Williamsfield, Knox county, and continued in that line of business, there remaining for thirteen years. In 1909 he arrived in St. Augustine and since then has occupied a prominent place in the business circles of the town as the proprietor of a general store. Long experience in that avenue of activity has proven to him that satisfied customers are the best advertisement and accordingly he carries a stock of goods which is well adapted to meet the demands of his patrons. The nature of his business policy, too, has begotten the confidence of the general public, and the

business transacted over the counters of his house is constantly increasing in importance and volume.

Mr. Ryan was married, in Galesburg, Illinois, on the 3d of February, 1876, to Miss Margaret Ericson, who was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in April, 1854. Her parents, who were both natives of Sweden, came to the United States at an early day, locating in Wisconsin. There the mother died and later the father came to Knox county, Illinois, where he engaged in general farming until his death. By her marriage to Mr. Ryan their daughter became the mother of three children, as follows: Elmer M., a resident of Galesburg, who married Miss Myrtle Breece, of Dahinda, Illinois; B. Doris; and Edna S., the wife of John Rush, of Galesburg, and the mother of one son, John. Mrs. Ryan passed away on the 27th of December, 1898, and on the 18th of February, 1901, in Galesburg, Mr. Ryan was again married, his second union being with Miss Margaret Brennan, who was born in Abingdon on the 25th of November, 1862. Her parents, Thomas and Alice Brennan, were natives of Ireland, where the father engaged in railroading. He came to Knox county, Illinois, at an early day, locating at Abingdon, where he made his home for several years, after which he removed to Galesburg and there resided until his death. The mother survives him. Unto the second marriage of Mr. Ryan there has been born one child, Grace G.

Mr. Ryan's religious belief is that of the Methodist church while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Williamsfield, and also with Williamsfield Lodge, No. 779, I. O. O. F., having passed through all of the chairs in both bodies. He has taken an active part in republican circles in Knox county, serving as town clerk and treasurer of Williamsfield, and is now serving on the village board of St. Augustine, while at the same time he is acting as a member of the school board of St. Augustine. He takes a keen interest in the various phases of public life, doing all in his power to further the welfare of the community along material, intellectual and moral lines, and is ranked among the influential and representative citizens of the locality.

WILLIAM M. WELSH.

William M. Welsh, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Truro township, is a worthy representative of a family that has long figured prominently in the agricultural annals of Knox county. His birth occurred on the old homestead in the vicinity of Maquon on the 24th of December, 1852, his parents being Michael and Kathrin Welsh, who are mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work.

Reared on the farm in the acquirement of his education, William M. Welsh attended the district schools. He passed the early years of his life as did the other lads of the community at that period. When not engaged with his lessons he was largely occupied in discharging the tasks assigned by parental authority, while his leisure hours were devoted to such pastimes and sports as were appropriate to the season. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-eight years of age, assisting in the operation of the farm. Being in

every way qualified to begin his independent agricultural career, in 1880 he bought eighty acres of land on section 21 of this township, upon which he settled. He applied himself assiduously to its cultivation, directing his energies with such foresight and intelligence that he met with good financial returns. As his circumstances justified, he added to his holdings at various times until he now owns two hundred and eighty-three acres on section 21, forty acres on section 15, and twenty on section 16. During the long period of his ownership he has made many improvements on his place, including the erection of large, substantial barns and outbuildings and the addition of many modern conveniences consistent with the spirit of progress that has ever characterized his undertakings. Mr. Welsh gives all of his attention to the plowing, sowing and harvesting of his fields, and annually realizes a handsome dividend on his season's labor. In connection with general farming he devotes much attention to the raising of stock of a good grade, and this also has proven to be very lucrative. System and method always distinguish his undertakings, and as he is very energetic and possesses an abundance of determination he is prospering in his business enterprises. His property is given careful supervision; the barns, fences, out-buildings and residence are kept in good repair, the fields are well tilled and the grounds are neat and tastefully arranged. Everything about the place indicates the capable management and thrift that invariably accompany success.

For his wife Mr. Welsh chose Miss Mary Murphy, a daughter of John and Bridget Murphy, farming people of this section, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1876, locating in Peoria county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, as follows: Michael Mc., who is attending school at Normal, Illinois; J. E., who is employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Galesburg; William L., who is farming, and married Wilma Kern, of Peoria; James Wendell, who is assisting with the home farm; and Catherine E., who died at the age of six months.

The family are all communicants of the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally Mr. Welsh belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance he gives to the democratic party, considering that their principles are best adapted to subserve the interests of the nation in its entirety. He has always taken an active and helpful interest in all township affairs, and for twenty years has been a school director, and he has also served as assessor. Mr. Welsh is one of the estimable citizens of the community and is proud of the fact that he was born and raised in Knox county, where he has ever since lived. His prosperity is the well merited reward of industry and constant application in the direction of his activities.

DANIEL BURNAUGH.

Daniel Burnaugh, now living retired in St. Augustine, was for many years closely identified with the material upbuilding and development of this town as carpenter and contractor, and many of the substantial structures not only of this community but of the surrounding district are monuments to the skill and handiwork of this venerable octogenarian. One of Ohio's native sons, he was

born in Clermont county, on the 13th of August, 1830, his parents being John and Sarah (Oswald) Burnaugh. The father, who was of French descent, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, while the mother, of German lineage, claimed Pennsylvania as the state of her nativity. The family had long been established in Ohio, the grandfather of our subject, Carey Burnaugh, having removed to that state from Virginia at a time when Indians still inhabited that region. There John Burnaugh was reared and married and there followed the occupation of a builder and contractor throughout most of his life time. His wife also passed away in Ohio. Of their family ten children grew to maturity.

The educational privileges which Daniel Burnaugh received during the period of his youth were those of the common schools of Clermont county, Ohio, and when yet a lad in years, he learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, whom he assisted prior to leaving his native state. In early manhood, however, he came to Illinois, arriving in Knox county in 1856, and for a year thereafter he made his home with an uncle, Joseph Burnaugh, near Abingdon. In 1857 he came to St. Augustine and here he has since resided with the exception of one year spent in Kansas and a similar period in Michigan City, Indiana. Upon his arrival in St. Augustine he purchased his present home and at once began business as a carpenter and contractor, in which field of labor he continued throughout his active career. He is a skilful workman, who added to his mechanical ability modern ideas and progressive methods, and it was not long before he had gained for himself a reputation which won for him a large and remunerative patronage. He built many of the residences, schools, churches and other structures not only of his home town but also of Abingdon, Galesburg and the surrounding country, and for many years has been one of the well known and representative business men of St. Augustine. He is still active today, and is living in the enjoyment of a competency which is the merited reward of a well spent and busy life.

Mr. Burnaugh was united in marriage in Knoxville, Illinois, on the 17th of December, 1856, to Miss Lucinda Dorman, who was born in the state of Indiana in June, 1838, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hendricks) Dorman, natives of Maryland and North Carolina respectively. The father, a farmer by occupation, removed to Tennessee in early life and later removed to Indiana, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for some time. He came to Illinois at an early period in its development, locating in Knox county, and here carried on general farming until his demise, his wife also passing away in this county. In their family were nine children, five daughters and four sons, but only three are now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burnaugh were born four children, of whom two have passed away. The elder surviving child, John, is married and resides in Galesburg. He has two children, Gertrude, the wife of Orlie Alan, residing near Abingdon, by whom she has three children, Russell, Esteline and Ormand; and Juanita, living at home. Lillie Burnaugh became the wife of Henry Mason and they now make their home near Greenbush, Illinois.

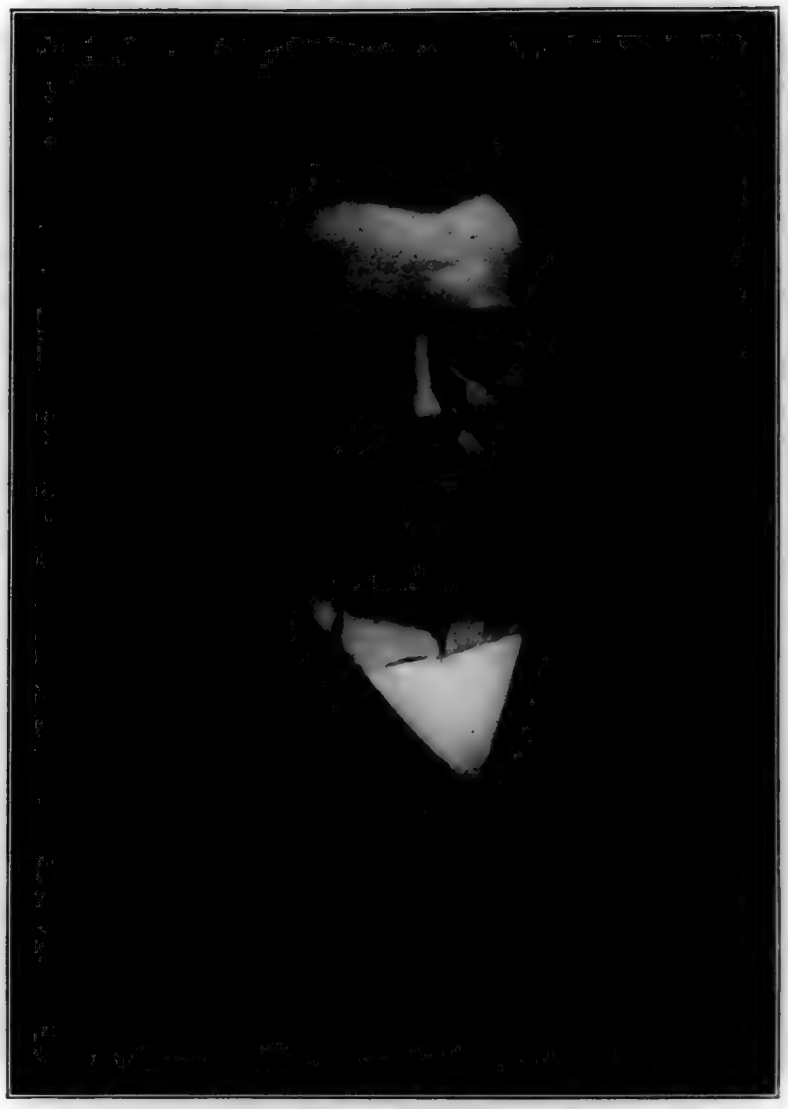
Mr. and Mrs. Burnaugh hold membership in the Christian church, the teachings of which have ever formed the guiding influences in their lives. His identification with the Masonic order covers a period of more than a half century, dating from the year 1854, and he is now one of the oldest members of that organization in the state, belonging to Avon Lodge, No. 253, A. F. & A. M..

Since 1857, or for a period covering more than fifty-four years, he has resided in this present home, and in the meantime has been an interested witness of the many changes which have been instituted for the advancement of this section, and in this work of progress and improvement he has taken an active part, his well directed efforts not only resulting in substantial individual success but also proving potent elements in the upbuilding of this district. Few have taken a more active interest in the material growth of the community, and St. Augustine numbers him among its loyal-spirited, representative and valued citizens.

FRANK LAPHAM.

Frank Lapham is the owner of one hundred and seventeen acres of land on sections 18 and 21 of Victoria township, where he engages in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Truro township, Knox county, the eldest child born of the marriage of Edward W. and Nettie (Mosher) Lapham. The father was born and reared in Ohio, whence he, in his early manhood, came to Knox county with his parents. Here he met and subsequently married Miss Mosher, a daughter of Joseph and Mehitabel (Hubble) Mosher. After marriage they located in Truro township on the farm now owned by John Hart. When the call came for troops in the early days of the Civil war, Edward W. Lapham responded by enlisting as a private in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Nashville, Tennessee. He left a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, those beside our subject being as follows: Ellen, the wife of T. W. Ray; Allen L., now deceased, who is buried in the cemetery at Victoria; and Love, the wife of G. W. Parker, who lives in Wyoming. The mother later married E. M. Sweeney, who was born and reared in Victoria township. They resided for a number of years in Truro township, but he later withdrew from farming and went to Galesburg and engaged in the insurance business. They had two children: Dow, who is living in Wyoming; and Susie, who is a resident of Galesburg.

Agricultural pursuits have engaged the attention of Frank Lapham from his earliest boyhood. Reared on the farm where he was born his early energies were directed toward the cultivation of the fields that had been tilled by both his father and grandfather. Here he received his training in general farming and stock-raising and after his marriage located on the place where he now lives. When he first came here only about one-half of the land was under cultivation, but he immediately set about clearing the remainder and now has it all under cultivation. During the period of his ownership he has erected practically all of the buildings now standing and has wrought various other improvements. He has good barns and outbuildings and a comfortable residence on his place, and it is well provided with all modern implements and appliances deemed essential to the successful pursuit of agriculture. Mr. Lapham devotes his fields to such cereals as are best adapted to the soil and is annually rewarded with abundant harvests, but as he makes a specialty of stock-raising he feeds the greater part of the grain he raises. He is a capable business man and competent agriculturist, who uses intel-



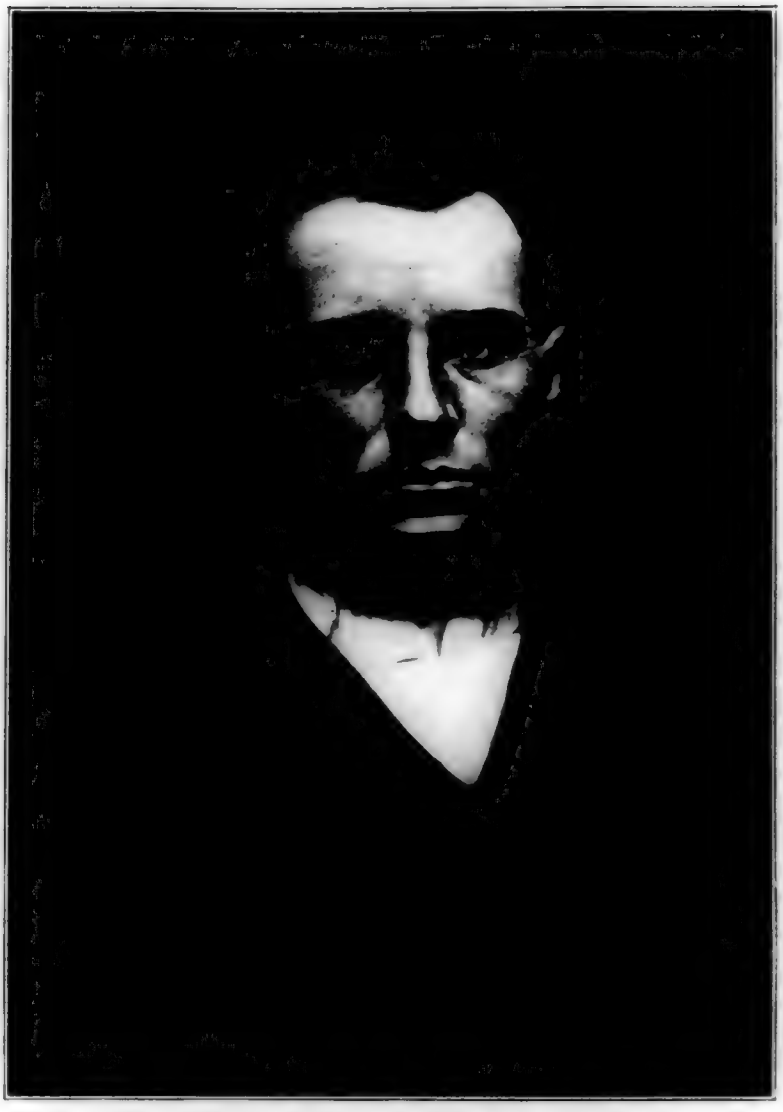
EDWARD W. LAPHAM

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EDWARD W. LAPHAM

ligence and sagacity in the direction of his undertakings and is meeting with more than an average degree of success.

Mr. Lapham has been greatly assisted in his endeavors by the capable management of the household affairs by his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Addie Ray. She is a daughter of Lorenzo and Mary (Sweeney) Ray, and was born and reared in Victoria township, where she has passed the greater part of her life. Her parents were natives of Ohio, whence they came to Knox county in a wagon with an ox team in the pioneer days. Her maternal grandfather, Miles Sweeney, here acquired forty acres of land that he diligently cultivated until his death from cholera. This property is now owned by his grandson, Mrs. Lapham's youngest brother, Clarence Ray. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Ray were married in Victoria township, and here were born their five children, in the following order: William, who lives in Victoria township; T. W., in Truro township; a daughter, who died at the age of four years; Addie, now Mrs. Lapham; and Clarence, who lives north of the Lapham farm in Victoria township. Mr. Ray was for many years engaged in the operation of eighty acres of land in Victoria township, and there he passed away at the age of fifty-six years. The mother had passed the seventy-second milestone on life's journey at the time of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Lapham have had five children, all of whom were born in this township. In order of birth they are as follows: Edward, who died at the age of twenty-six years and is buried in Victoria township; Cecil, who is still at home; Ella, the wife of Fred Naslund, of Victoria township; Leroy, who is also at home; and Verne, who died when only eighteen months of age and is buried in the family lot in Victoria cemetery.

Ever since he began voting Mr. Lapham has been loyal to the political principles of the republican party, the policy of which he deems most conducive to good government. He served for several years as a school director and as assessor for one term. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is one of the stockholders of the Mutual Telephone Company. Mr. Lapham is one of the estimable citizens of Victoria township, where he is widely known and highly regarded both by reason of his business qualifications and his high standards of life.

H. J. BENNETT.

H. J. Bennett, who for twenty years was identified with the commercial activities of Williamsfield, was born in Peoria county, this state, on the 15th of January, 1865, and is a son of William J. and Catherine (Slygh) Bennett. The father, who was a physician, was born in England, and came to Illinois from New York city, while the mother was a native of Virginia, whence she was brought in early childhood to this state. Dr. Bennett located at Elmore upon his arrival in Peoria county, and there he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of thirty-four years. He was married twice but his first wife only lived a short time. One son was born of this union, William J., who is a resident of Bonanza, Colorado, where he has extensive mining interests. To Dr. Bennett and his second wife there were born four children: Emma,

who is the deceased wife of J. P. McCauley, of Elmore; May, who married F. P. Bertschy, who is auditor of the Woodmen of the World, of Denver, Colorado; J. S., who is a resident of Marinette, Wisconsin, where he engages in the music and jewelry business; and H. J., our subject.

In the acquirement of his education H. J. Bennett attended the common schools of his native county until he had obtained sufficient knowledge to enable him to earn his own living, when he laid aside his text-books and turned his attention to farming. After following agricultural pursuits for a few years he went to Elmore, where he established a meat market in 1886 that he operated for three years. Disposing of this at the end of that time he came to Williamsfield and engaged in the same business until 1910. In the latter year Mr. Bennett withdrew from commercial activities and has ever since engaged in buying and feeding cattle and hogs.

Mr. Bennett married Miss Emma E. Freed of Peoria county, a daughter of August Freed, and they became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Paul, Elton, Maud, Harry, Gladys, and Juanita. Those deceased are as follows: Geneva, Genevieve and Claire. The oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Maud, was married October 23, 1909, to Earl T. Main, the son of Charles Main and a member of one of the most prominent families of Knox county. Mr. Main, who was the cashier of the First State Bank of Williamsfield, was killed in a railroad accident on the Rock Island road on March 21, 1910. One child was born to this union. Mrs. Main is a lady of refinement and very popular in social circles in Williamsfield, where she has a fine home.

Fraternally Mr. Bennett is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in his political views he is a democrat, and has several times been called to public office. He was president of the village for four years and he has also discharged the duties of town clerk. He met with success in the conduct of his business and has acquired some property interests, owning one hundred and sixty acres of land in the west. Mr. Bennett is one of the estimable citizens of Williamsfield, where he has resided for more than twenty years, and has many friends.

JAMES C. STEPHENSON.

James C. Stephenson carries on general farming in Copley township on what is now the old Stephenson homestead and here he was born on the 23d of January, 1870, his parents being James and Mary Ann (Leighton) Stephenson. His youthful experiences were those that fall to the lot of most farm lads who divide their time between the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the development of the fields. When not busy with his textbooks his time was given to the work of the farm and all through his life he has remained upon the place which is still his home and has carefully tilled his fields and developed and improved his property until it is today one of the valuable tracts of land in his district. The methods which he follows are at once practical and progressive and in the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to climatic conditions here he has won substantial success.

On the 1st of May, 1901, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stephenson and Miss Clara Bell Johnson, who was born in Concord, Morgan county, Illinois, February 9, 1871, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of that county, her great-grandparents being Reuben and Sarah Johnson, who were among the first settlers and were from Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. They located in Morgan county before there were any churches, and religious services were often held in Mr. Johnson's house by the Rev. Peter Cartwright and the Rev. Ben Newman, who were circuit riders of that day, and were brothers-in-law of Mrs. Stephenson's grandparents. Mrs. Stephenson is a daughter of Elbert H. Johnson, whose birth occurred August 6, 1847, on what is known as the old Johnson farm in Morgan county. There her father lived up to the time of his removal to a farm two miles east, which he continued to cultivate for five years. He afterward spent a similar period in Virginia, Illinois, and then engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jacksonville but eventually lived retired. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and his many excellent traits of character won for him the regard and good-will of those with whom he came in contact. In 1869 he married Deborah Ann Leeper, who was born December 18, 1842, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father, John Leeper, was a native of the north of Ireland and came with his family in childhood to America, arriving in Cincinnati in the early '30s. He afterward lived in Brown county, Illinois, where he carried on farming throughout the greater part of his life, his death occurring in 1889. He had married Margaret Harrington, who was a daughter of John Harrington, and passed away in 1901 at the age of eighty-seven years. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Johnson were Andrew and Isabelle Leeper, the former of Scotch-Irish lineage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Johnson were born three children, the brother of Mrs. Stephenson being Joseph Howard, now of Chicago, while her sister is Martha E., the wife of E. Hudson, of Beardstown, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have became the parents of two children: James Glen, born June 22, 1903; and Mary Eloise, born April 9, 1905.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are members of the Presbyterian church at Oneida and politically he is a republican but prefers to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs rather than to hold office. He has served, however, on the school board for two and a half terms and is a stalwart friend of the cause of education. In fact he is interested in all the projects and movements which work for public good and his influence is always on the side of advancement and improvement. He has led a busy, useful and active life, and is justly classed among the representative farmers and citizens of Copley township.

JOHN MACKEY.

John Mackey, who owns and operates a valuable farm of five hundred acres in Truro township, is one of the self-made men of Knox county. He started out in life without either capital or influence and with but limited education, and through the intelligent direction of his activites has become numbered among the affluent agriculturists of his community.

His birth occurred in Jackson county, Maryland, on the 24th of October, 1860, his parents being John and Jeannette (McFadyen) Mackey, both natives of Scotland. The father was born in Ayrshire in 1826, and when old enough to begin working entered the mines of his native country, being employed there until he was twenty-three. In 1849 he took passage for the United States, first locating in Maryland, continuing to follow mining there and at various other points as far west as Wisconsin. He subsequently came to Kewanee, Illinois, and soon thereafter settled on a farm three-fourths of a mile east of his son John's place, which was thereafter the family home. John Mackey met with a moderate degree of success in his agricultural pursuits and acquired one hundred and eighty acres of land. His death occurred in 1899 while he was visiting in Iowa, his place of residence still being in this county; the mother passed away on the homestead in 1903, at the age of seventy-six years. Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mackey, eight of whom lived to attain maturity, as follows: Matthew; Margaret, the wife of Albion Curtis; Jane, who married L. Iverson; Anna, who is the wife of William E. Willett; and John, William, David and Ezekiel.

The early education of John Mackey was limited to the advantages afforded by the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and while pursuing his studies he also assisted with the work of the fields and care of the stock. Recognizing the need of broader knowledge, he later supplemented his education by attending Lombard College for a brief period, being at that time twenty-four years of age. He then left the parental home and began farming for himself. Originally he owned but a small portion of his present place, but he applied himself so assiduously and intelligently to its cultivation that he was able to extend the boundaries of his farm until it embraced five hundred acres. Here he has resided ever since beginning his independent career, and has become deeply attached to the place because of its association with the greatest experiences of his life. A man of practical ideas and unlimited energy, Mr. Mackey attributes much of his success to the fact that he has always concentrated his energies and directed his activities toward a definite purpose. All of the improvements on his property have been made during the period of his ownership. He has constructed large, commodious barns, substantial outbuildings and a comfortable residence, and as his circumstances have permitted has added many modern conveniences and appliances, consistent with the progressive spirit that has characterized his undertakings. His is now one of the most attractive and valuable properties in the township, and he is contemplating making more extensive improvements within the near future. He has an excellent water system and a number of other conveniences not generally found on the farm homestead. Mr. Mackey oversees the operation of his fields and gives his personal supervision to everything on the farm, all of the work being done by him and his two sons. His land is devoted to diversified farming in connection with which he also raises stock.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Mackey chose Miss Eva McDowell, a native of Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, their marriage being celebrated September 27, 1887. There were five children born to Mrs. Mackey's parents, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now residents of Illinois. The mother passed away at the age of sixty-five years and the father, who was engaged in the mercantile business, reached the remarkable age of four score and ten. Three

children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mackey: Eldred W. and Earl Edwin, who are assisting their father with the operation of the farm; and Irma J., who is attending school.

Ever since granted the right of suffrage upon attaining his majority, Mr. Mackey has given his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party. He takes an active interest in all township affairs and has served on the school board for twenty years. He is held in high esteem by all who know him throughout the county, where his success is recognized as the just reward of intelligent and judiciously expended effort.

AUGUST SWARTZ.

A Knox county agriculturist of enterprising and progressive methods is August Swartz, who owns two hundred and ninety acres of excellent land in Truro township, located three miles northeast of Williamsfield, where he has resided for the past nine years. He is a native of this state, his birth having occurred in Woodford county in 1864, and a son of Henry and Caroline (Sandmyer) Swartz. His father was born in Germany on the 21st of March, 1824, and there he was reared and educated, continuing to make his home in his native land until he was twenty-two years of age. Having heard wonderful stories of the opportunities and advantages afforded ambitious young men in the United States, he in 1846 crossed the Atlantic to the new world. He landed in New York city, where he remained for five or six years thereafter. At the expiration of that time he came to Illinois, settling in Peoria, where he remained for six years, removing to Woodford county. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits with such excellent success that at the time of his death he owned six hundred and forty acres of land, well improved and under high cultivation. In Peoria, this state, on the 28th of October, 1848, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Swartz and Miss Sandmyer, and they became the parents of seven children: Henry, who was born on July 13, 1849, and died in 1850 or 1851; William, whose birth occurred on the 26th of January, 1854; George, who was born on May 24, 1856, and died in 1905; Mary, born on the 22d of July, 1857, the wife of John Kanive; John, who was born on the 18th of March, 1860, and died in August, 1907; Henry, whose birth occurred on the 20th of May, 1862; and August, born on the 7th of October, 1864. The parents both passed away in Woodford county, the father dying at the age of seventy-seven and the mother at seventy-three.

The education of August Swartz was obtained in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, the period of his boyhood and youth being very similar in every way to those of other lads reared in the country. He early began assisting with the work of the fields and the care of the stock and after laying aside his text-books, gave his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits. When qualified to begin farming on his own responsibility he operated the old home place, which he subsequently purchased, continuing its cultivation until 1902. In the latter year he disposed of it and came to Knox county, purchasing his present place in Truro township, containing two hundred and ninety acres. Dur-

ing the nine years of his residence here Mr. Swartz had made many improvements in this property. He has erected good barns and outbuildings and a comfortable house in addition to which he has also effected various minor changes that have greatly improved the general appearance of the place. The greater part of his land he rents, having practically retired from active work, but he and his wife still continue to live on their farm. He is a man of progressive ideas and as he takes great pride in his homestead his succeeded in making it one of the valuable properties of the county.

Mr. Swartz was married in 1894 to Miss Minnie Lutz, who was also a resident of Woodford county where she had been teaching for four years previously. She is a daughter of John P. Lutz, a blacksmith by trade, and a veteran of the Civil war. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Swartz there has been born one son, Cecil A., whose birth occurred September 19, 1897.

His political allegiance Mr. Swartz gives to the democratic party, and is now and has been for the past five years serving as a member of the board of county road commissioners, while he has been a school director ever since locating in the county with the exception of one year. Mr. and Mrs. Swartz are members of the Reformed church and the Methodist Episcopal, respectively and fraternally, he belongs to the Woodmen. Mr. Swartz is a man of upright conduct and sound principles and during the period of his residence in Knox county has won and retained the respect of all with whom he has had transactions because of his honorable methods in conducting his dealings.

CARL AUGUST EKSTADT.

Carl August Ekstadt, who owns and operates a farm in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, was born March 23, 1864. He is one of the worthy representatives that Sweden has sent to aid in the development of this rich agricultural district. His parents, Samuel and Johanna Ekstadt, are now living in Altona. The father was born in Smoland, Sweden, in 1834, and was the son of A. Peterson, who followed farming throughout his entire life and died in Sweden in 1844. He married Hannah Carlson and of their family of seven children only two are living, the brother of Samuel Ekstadt being Charles Peterson.

Samuel Ekstadt was only ten years of age when his father died, after which he was reared by his maternal grandfather until able to take care of himself. His name was changed when he took out naturalization papers. He married Johanna Carlson, who was born in 1825 and was a daughter of Carl and Martha Hickston. It was in the year 1868 that Samuel Ekstadt came to America, making his way to Berlin, Illinois, where he remained for several years and then removed to Woodhull, this state, where he carried on farming for ten years. He next established his home in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, where he purchased a farm, which he cultivated until 1896. He then removed to Altona, where he is now living retired at the age of seventy-eight years. During the early period of his residence in this state he was also employed as a laborer by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He has long been a faithful member of the Swedish Lutheran church, of which he has served for many years

as a deacon. Of the children born to him and his wife three survive: Edward, a salesman residing in Chicago; Matilda, the wife of T. K. Brown, of Henry county, Illinois; and Carl August.

There was no event of special importance to vary the routine of farm life for Carl August Ekstadt in his boyhood and youth. He attended the district schools and worked on the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors incident to farm life. After he was eleven years of age he was engaged as teamster on his father's farm for the following fifteen years and then engaged in general farming and stock-raising on an adjoining tract, where he has since resided.

On the 14th of February, 1889, Mr. Ekstadt was married to Miss Hulda Louisa Faline, who was born on the 23d of January, 1869, in Gosafall-Tuna-Soken-Kalmar Lane, Sweden, her parents being John M. and Bertha Louisa (Swanson) Faline. To Mr. and Mrs. Ekstadt five children have been born, all of whom are residing at home: Ida Elvira, whose birth occurred on the 2d of December, 1889, and who is now engaged in school teaching; Hazel Eleanora, who was born August 18, 1890; Harry Lawrence, born September 30, 1893; Carl Erwin H., born May 14, 1905; and Fern Linnea Irene, whose birth occurred October 27, 1911.

In politics Mr. Ekstadt is a republican and, although he is not an active politician he keeps abreast of the times regarding the paramount issues before the country and is always ready with his vote and influence to do what he can to secure the election of the candidates of his party. He belongs to the Lutheran church and Mrs. Ekstadt is also a member of the Ladies Missionary Society. He is well known throughout the township as a good and industrious man, enjoying the confidence and respect of his neighbors and spending his life in honest and successful labor.

G. L. DOUBET.

G. L. Doubet, who is now living retired on his farm two and a half miles southeast of Williamsfield, was for many years one of the representative agriculturists of Truro township. He was born in Peoria county in November, 1849, and is a son of Elenor and Harriet (Slane) Doubet, the father a native of France and the mother of the state of Ohio. When a lad of ten years, Elenor Doubet emigrated to the United States with his parents, who located in the western part of Peoria county, where he was reared to manhood. He completed the education already begun in his native land in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and subsequently gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. When old enough to adopt a vocation, naturally he chose the one he was best qualified for and engaged in farming. He was thrifty and industrious as well as practical and used very good judgment in the direction of his undertakings. His efforts were attended with success, and as his circumstances warranted he invested in farming lands in the vicinity, becoming one of the extensive property owners of the county. He passed away on his homestead at the age of seventy-nine years, one of the highly esteemed and substantial citizens

of the community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doubet there were born ten children, four of whom are deceased. Our subject is the eldest of the six living, the others being as follows: J. D., a farmer of Truro township; Eliza, the wife of a Mr. Shoemaker, of Iowa; Isabel, who married D. Secreton, and is living on the old home place in Peoria county; John F., who owns and operates a farm across the road from our subject in Peoria county; and Charles, who is on the home place. Those deceased are, one who died in infancy, Henry, Rebecca and Delia.

The early life of G. L. Doubet was passed very much in the manner of other country lads of that period. He attended the district schools in the acquirement of his education, and while mastering the common branches also assisted his father with the work of the farm. By the time he had attained his maturity he had a very thorough knowledge of the practical methods of agriculture and continued to follow this vocation during the remainder of his active life. When he was twenty-five he began farming for himself, locating on the place where he has ever since resided in Truro township. This contains two hundred and twenty-six and a half acres, all of which he brought under high cultivation During the long period of his ownership he has wrought extensive improvements in the place, including the erection of all the buildings now standing. He is a man of practical ideas and progressive, and as his circumstances warranted he installed on his farm such modern conveniences and improvements as he deemed essential for the best interests of his business. General farming and stock-raising were his chief activities and both proved to be very lucrative under his competent direction. Mr. Doubet has for some years past been living practically retired, although he still resides on his homestead, having turned over the cultivation of his fields to his sons.

Mr. Doubet married Miss Sarah J. Cole, and they became the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Charles, who married Miss Nellie Biederbeck; Jennie, the wife of P. A. Murdock; Albert, who married Della White; Earl; Blanche; and Una. Three are deceased; a daughter, Effie; and two infants.

Fraternally Mr. Doubet is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he gives his political support to the republican party. He has always assumed his share of the township governmental responsibilities and has served with efficiency as assessor and collector. Mr. Doubet has resided on his farm for thirty-seven years, and is therefore widely known in the community, among whose residents he is held in favorable regard, ever having conducted himself in all of the relations of life in such a manner as to win the esteem of those with whom he had dealings.

ALEX. CALLAHAN.

A well cultivated farm of ninety-four acres located four and a half miles southeast of Victoria, does justice to the agricultural skill of A. Callahan, who was born in Elba township, this county, on the 10th of May, 1858. His parents were John and Nancy (Walker) Callahan, pioneer settlers of Knox county, where for many years the father was engaged in farming. He was born in Ire-



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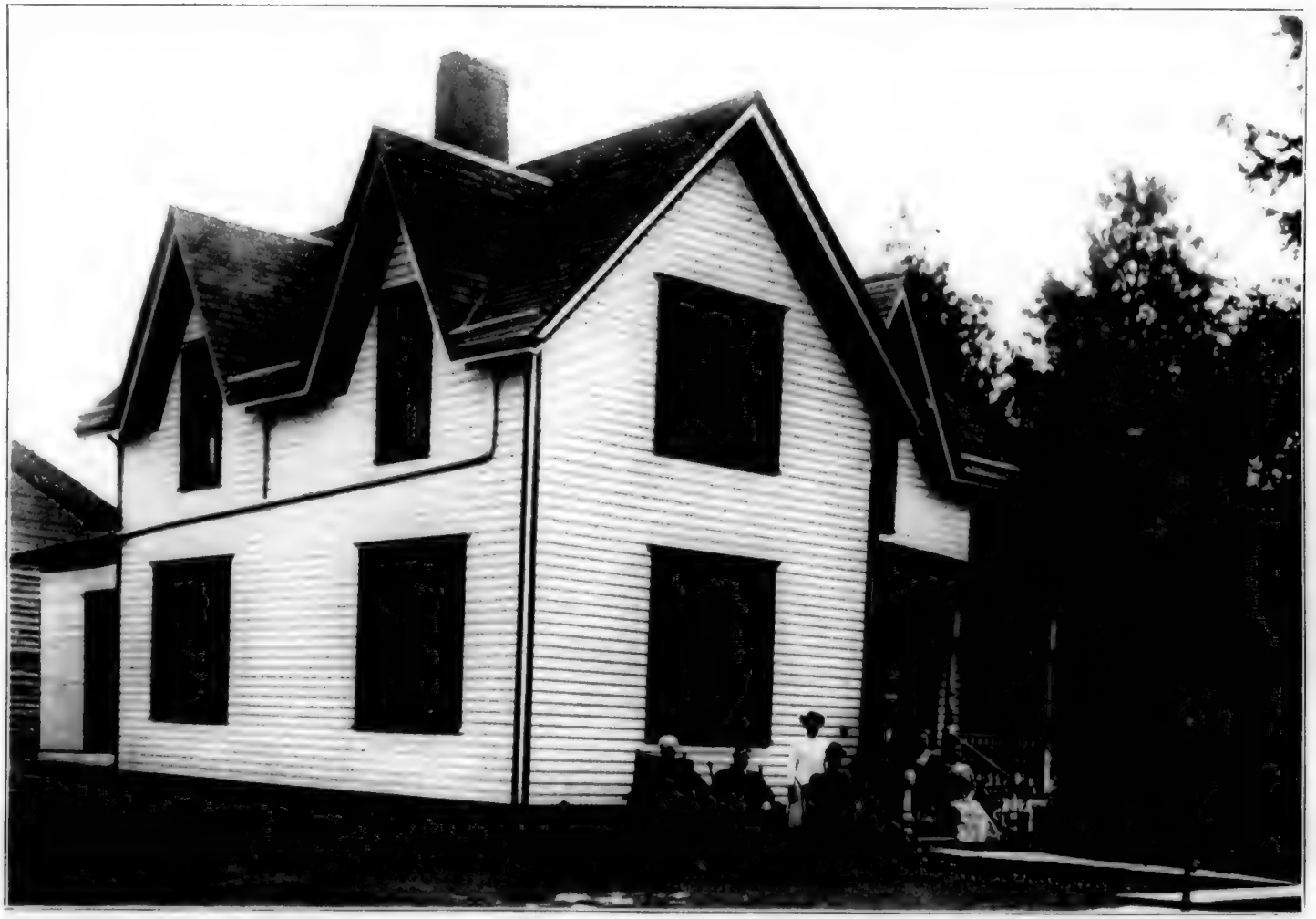
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land, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age when he emigrated to the United States, locating in Philadelphia. There he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1854 when he removed to Illinois, subsequently settling on a farm in Elba township. This property contained eighty acres of fertile land, to the further improvement and development of which he devoted his energies until his death at the age of seventy-five years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Callahan consisted of four sons and two daughters: Matthew; John; William J.; Alex., our subject; Jane, who became the wife of Thomas Galpin; and Anna P.

Alex. Callahan was reared on the home farm in Elba township, obtaining his education in the district schools. While mastering the common branches he assisted with the work of the farm, thus qualifying himself for an agricultural career. After leaving school he went out west where he remained for three years. At the expiration of that period he returned to Knox county and again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he has ever since followed. He cultivated leased land at first, thus acquiring sufficient capital to buy his present property, which he has now owned for fourteen years. During that time he has made extensive improvements on the place, including the erection of a very fine modern farm house that he completed in 1907. Since taking up his residence here Mr. Callahan has equipped his homestead with such modern conveniences from time to time as his circumstances permitted, and it is now one of the attractive as well as valuable farms of Victoria township.

Mr. Callahan's plans for a home of his own had their consummation in his marriage to Miss Christina Peterson, who was born in Sweden, whence she was brought to the United States at the age of two years. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Callahan, as follows: Ada and Blanche, who are stenographers in Galesburg; Myrtle, who married Andrew McClure; and Stella.

In matters of faith Mr. and Mrs. Callahan are members of the Congregational church and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. In his political views Mr. Callahan is independent, giving his support to the men and measures he deems best qualified to subserve the interests of the majority. He leads a very active life as is evidenced by the appearance of his fields, which he has brought under high cultivation, his crops annually bringing him a very satisfactory income.

JACOB HUBER.

Jacob Huber, who resides on a fine farm of two hundred and eighty-eight acres located two and a half miles northeast of Williamsfield, has been identified with the agricultural development of Knox county for forty-seven years. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1845, and is a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Burkhardt) Huber, also natives of Berks county. There the father, who was a blacksmith, followed his trade until the fall of 1849, when with his wife and family he came to Illinois, locating in Peoria county, where he passed away at the venerable age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Huber were the parents of nine children, five of whom are deceased. Our subject is the

eldest of those living, the others being as follows: Mary, the wife of Isaac Anderson; Elmira, who married John Hart; and Delila, now Mrs. Levi Felby.

Practically the entire life of Jacob Huber has been passed in Illinois, as he was only a child of four years when he accompanied his people on their removal from Pennsylvania to this state. He obtained a common-school education in Peoria county, but early laid aside his text-books to assist in the operation of the home farm. At the age of twenty years he left home and came to Knox county, very soon thereafter locating on the place he now owns. During the period of his residence here he has extended the boundaries of his farm and has made many improvements on it. All of the buildings now standing on the place have been built since he became the owner, and he has added many modern conveniences and improvements that have greatly increased the value of the property. He has expended much care and labor in the tilling of his fields that have been brought under high cultivation, and annually yield abundant harvests that fully compensate him for his painstaking efforts.

Mr. Huber has been married three times, his first union being with Miss Catherine Armstrong, and unto them were born six children, four sons and two daughters. He next married Carrie Pulver, and his present wife was Mrs. Edith Messmore. One son, Harold, who is operating his father's farm, has been born unto Mr. Huber and his third wife. Besides his own children he reared Iva Riggins and Julia Kimbal.

The political views of Mr. Huber are not coinciding with any of the parties, but he votes independently for the man whom he considers the most proficient to fill the office. Although he takes an active interest in all township affairs he has never sought political preferment, having given his undivided attention to the development of his personal interests. Mr. Huber came here as a young man practically penniless and has through his own energy and perseverance become one of the prosperous agriculturists of Truro township, among whose citizens he enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance.

J. A. TUCKER.

J. A. Tucker, who is conducting an implement business in Williamsfield in connection with which he is also operating a harness shop, is a native of Knox county, his birth having occurred on the old home farm in Truro township in 1850. His parents were Vachel L. and Jane Tucker, the father a native of Ashland, Ohio, whence he migrated in 1833 to Knox county. He acquired a tract of land in Truro township that he settled upon, devoting the remainder of his life to its operation, his death occurring on his farm at the age of sixty-seven years. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vachel L. Tucker there were born nine children.

The boyhood and youth of J. A. Tucker were in every way similar to those of other lads of the period who were reared in the country. He attended the schools of Truro township and later the high school of Elmwood, in the acquirement of an education. While pursuing his studies he had to assist in the work of the fields and the care of the stock on the home place, thus qualifying him-

self for a future agricultural career. After leaving school he devoted his entire time and attention to farming until 1893, when he came to Williamsfield and engaged in business. Mr. Tucker met with very good success in his agricultural pursuits and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Truro township. It is equipped with modern improvements and appliances, while the fields have been brought into a high state of productivity, being one of the most attractive and valuable properties in that vicinity. Mr. Tucker's store is well supplied with an extensive variety of farming implements in connection with which he also operates a harness shop, both affording him lucrative returns. He is a capable business man, while his practical knowledge of farming implements and the needs of the agriculturist well qualify for the vocation he is now following. His entire attention is given to his store, his farm now being operated by a tenant. His son, Seth, is in business with his father. During a heavy storm this summer, Mr. Tucker had the misfortune to have his barns struck by lightning, the buildings and their contents being entirely destroyed.

Mr. Tucker, who is very happy in his home life, chose for his wife Miss Lilly C. Love, of Knox county, and they have become the parents of five children, as follows: Seth, who is in business with his father; Leto Jane, the widow of Dr. Luther Stowell, who is now engaged in nursing; Myrtle Alberta, the wife of James L. Cation, a farmer south of Williamsfield; Lilly Mabel, who married John Aldrich, of Bloomington; and Dora May, who is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Tucker affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church, while he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. In his political views he is a stanch republican, and gives his unqualified support to the men and measures of that party, believing that its policy is best adapted to subserve the interests of the majority. A man of untiring industry, by the intelligent direction of his activities and the concentration of his forces Mr. Tucker has met with success in anything he has undertaken, and is recognized as one of the affluent citizens of Truro township.

A. H. RICE.

A highly prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of Knox county is A. H. Rice, who owns three hundred and thirty-five acres of most productive land in Truro township, located four miles northeast of Williamsfield. To the further improvement and cultivation of this property he has devoted his entire time and energy for the past nineteen years, with most gratifying results.

Mr. Rice was born in Victoria township, this county, on the 20th of September, 1861, and there he was reared in a manner, similar to other farmer lads, receiving his education in the district schools. While engaged with the mastery of the common branches, he was laying the foundation for a future agricultural career by assisting with the work of the fields and care of the stock. Naturally when he was old enough to decide upon a life vocation, he chose the one to which he felt he was best adapted, and has never had any occasion to regret his selection as he has prospered in his undertakings, and is now numbered among the substantial farmers of his community. He was an ambitious and

energetic as well as thrifty youth, and concentrated his entire efforts upon acquiring sufficient capital to purchase a place of his own. His endeavors proved successful, and immediately following his marriage in 1890 he settled on a place located in this county, that he operated for a year. In 1892, he disposed of this property and purchased his present homestead. Since becoming the owner, Mr. Rice has wrought many improvements that have added greatly to the appearance and value of the place. All of the buildings now standing have been erected since he came here, and he has also installed many modern conveniences and comforts, indicative of the spirit of progress that characterizes all of his undertakings. Everything about the place manifests close supervision and capable management, and the careful regard for details that invariably accompanies success in any enterprise. Mr. Rice is operating his farm in strict accordance to the modern methods of agriculture, and as a result his fields annually yield him abundant harvests that command the market's highest prices. His efforts are not entirely confined to diversified farming, much of his attention being given to the raising of stock, which has also proven to be very remunerative. He is not only a competent agriculturist but a business man of practical ideas and sound judgment, who owes his success to his tireless industry and the intelligent direction of his activities.

In 1890 Mr. Rice completed his arrangements for a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Priscilla Yelm, a daughter of Anderson and Priscilla (Abey) Yelm, the father a native of Sweden and the mother of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rice was also born in Knox county in 1868. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Rice number six, as follows, Vesper M., Lester A., William F., George E., Sadie A. and Arthur. Of the seven children born to them one died in infancy. The sons all assist their father in the operation of the farm, thus making it possible to almost entirely dispense with the need of hired help.

His political prerogatives Mr. Rice exercises in support of such men and measures as are advanced by the democratic party, to the principles of which he has been absolutely loyal ever since granted the right of franchise. He takes an active interest in all township affairs, but is not an aspirant to public honors or the emoluments of office, and, therefore, has never been associated with local governmental matters in any capacity save that of school director. Fraternally he is a Woodman. Mr. Rice has spent his entire life in the immediate vicinity of his present homestead, where he is well known and highly regarded, as he has always conducted himself in all of his relations of life, both public and private, in such a manner as to command the respect of his community.

GEORGE E. MORGAN.

George E. Morgan, who is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising three and a half miles northwest of Williamsfield, was born in Haw Creek township, Knox county, on December 24, 1863. His father, Peter Morgan, was a native of Ireland, his birth occurring in 1818. There he spent the first fifteen years of his life, when he ran away from home and went to sea, binding himself to five years' service. At the expiration of that period he came

to the United States and enlisted in the navy for seven years. He was in the service during the period of the Mexican war, at which time he was assigned to the revenue force, and was on the boat that carried the American minister back to Mexico after the close of hostilities. He left the navy at the expiration of his period of enlistment and about 1856 came to Illinois, locating in Peoria county. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and went to work for Joe Lyons, who owned a farm in Millbrook township, that county. Being industrious, he applied himself intelligently to whatever duty was assigned him, thus soon acquired a practical understanding of the methods of tilling the fields and caring for the crops. It was his ambition to own a farm, and this proved an incentive to the exercise of thrift and self-denial and little by little he accumulated sufficient capital to begin for himself. After his marriage in 1863 he rented some land in Haw Creek township that he cultivated with such excellent success that at the expiration of two years he was in a position to buy a farm in the same township. His entire time and attention was devoted to the further development of this place during the remainder of his active life, and there he passed away at the venerable age of eighty-one years. For his wife and helpmate Mr. Morgan chose Miss Mary Batson, who was born in Ohio and reared in Missouri. Being Union sympathizers, her people left Missouri during the war and came to Illinois, but after the close of hostilities returned to the south. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan numbered six, the eldest of whom is our subject, the others being as follows: Stephen and Rosie, both of whom are deceased; William and Robert, who are residents of this township; and Elizabeth, who is also deceased.

George E. Morgan was reared in his native county, acquiring his education in the common schools in the vicinity of his father's home. After he had mastered the common branches he laid aside his text-books and turned his entire attention toward the operation of the farm, with the work of which he had been assisting from early boyhood. Agricultural pursuits have always engaged his energies and he has met with success in his undertakings. He is enterprising and practical in his methods and now owns one of the valuable farms of Truro township. His homestead contains two hundred and ten acres of good land that he has brought under high cultivation, and here engages in diversified farming and stock-raising. His efforts in both branches of the business are meeting with substantial returns, and he is recognized as one of the successful agriculturists and capable business men of the township. Since locating here Mr. Morgan has wrought extensive improvements in his place, having erected all of the buildings now standing and he has also effected many minor changes, that add greatly to the appearance and financial value of the property.

Mr. Morgan's efforts have been ably assisted by his wife, whose maiden name was Alice R. Stubbs, a native of Millbrook township, Peoria county, and a daughter of John Stubbs, a well known farmer of that section. They are the parents of two children, Melvin and Leona. The former is now assisting his father with the operation of the farm, and is an earnest and enterprising young man, who gives every assurance of possessing the qualities that make for success in any vocation.

Fraternally Mr. Morgan is an Odd Fellow, and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He has always taken an active interest in local

affairs and in 1895 was elected supervisor, serving in this capacity until 1907, while for three years he was commissioner and he has also been a member of the school board. Mr. Morgan is a man who discharges his official duties with the same sense of obligation and responsibility that he manifests in the execution of any task or business enterprise, and is, therefore, justly entitled to the respect he is accorded in his community.

J. EDWIN MAIN.

J. Edwin Main, who engages in general farming and stockraising in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, and who is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of this vicinity, was born on the 7th of November, 1875, on the old Main homestead, his parents being Andrew and Ellen (Moore) Main. The father was born December 6, 1846, in Mothler, Ayrshire, Scotland, and the mother in Rio township, on the 13th of March, 1848. The grandparents were Peter and Jane (Ferguson) Main, of whom the former came to America with his three children after the death of his wife in Scotland. Arriving in Chicago, they proceeded to Knox county and subsequently went to Minnesota for a short residence before returning to this county, where the death of Peter Ferguson occurred May 1, 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years. Andrew Main, the father of our subject, was but seven years of age on his arrival in this country and during his sojourn in Chicago at the time of the cholera epidemic the death of his only sister occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Main were the parents of three children: J. Edwin, our subject; Kate, who married Walter D. McMasters, a farmer of Walnut Grove township; and Clark A., also an agriculturist of this township. Mrs. Andrew Main is a daughter of Lyman King and Mary S. (Woodman) Moore, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively. They came west early in life and settled in Rio township, engaging in farming pursuits until their death.

During his boyhood days J. Edwin Main worked on his father's farm and passed through the usual experiences which enter the life of a country boy, engaging in the general routine of the farm during the summer season and attending the district school during the winter. He assisted his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when, ambitious to enter upon an independent career, he removed to the farm upon which he is now residing. When he settled upon this land it was in a more or less uncultivated state, but he gradually succeeded in making improvements so that now it is provided with all the equipments and conveniences of a successful farm. He engages in a general agricultural business, producing the various grain crops, and also devotes attention to stock-raising, breeding excellent standard-bred hogs. Intelligent management and close application to these undertakings have brought him unusual success and he makes his home today in one of the most comfortable and modernly equipped farm residences in Walnut Grove township.

On February 14, 1900, Mr. Main wedded Miss Ida McMaster, who was born on the 26th of August, 1879, on the McMaster homestead. Her parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Hawk) McMaster, who are prominent farmers of Walnut Grove

township, were the parents of four children: George A., who married Clara Nash; William John, who wedded Agnes McGaan; Mrs. Main; and one deceased. The first three named are residing in Walnut Grove township. Mrs. Main received her education in St. Mary's school of Knoxville, Illinois, after which she remained at home until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Main are the parents of two children: Harold E., born May 17, 1901; and Everett, born April 15, 1905.

Mr. Main gives his political support to the republican party and, although he has never sought office, his interest in the educational development and welfare of his community is so great that he is at present a member of the school board. Both he and Mrs. Main hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Altona, he being one of its trustees and his wife being a prominent member of the Ladies Social Union. He is a man of integrity and ambition and is accounted one of Walnut Grove township's representative citizens.

W. B. HUBER.

W. B. Huber is the owner of ninety acres of land in Truro township, that he has been successfully operating for the past eleven years. It is well improved and the general appearance of both the fields and buildings on the place indicate the spirit of enterprise and industry that characterize Mr. Huber. He was born in this township in 1867, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Huber, who are mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work.

W. B. Huber passed his boyhood and youth similarly to other farmer lads, obtaining his education in the common schools. He early began assisting his father with the work of fields and the care of the stock, and after laying aside his school books he gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He remained on the home place until he was qualified to begin farming for himself, when he operated his mother-in-law's place for eleven years. As he is an energetic man of practical ideas he met with success in his undertakings and during that time acquired sufficient capital to purchase the place where he is now living. This has undergone extensive improvements during the period of his ownership and is now one of the attractive appearing farms of this section. He has erected large, substantial barns and outbuildings and a comfortable residence, and fenced all of the fields, which are under high cultivation. Ever since he removed here, in 1900, Mr. Huber has given his personal supervision to everything about the place, much of the work having been performed by him. His fields are devoted to the raising of such cereals as are best adapted to the soil, and annually yield abundant harvests. In connection with general farming Mr. Huber also raises stock, and this has likewise proven to be very lucrative.

For his wife Mr. Huber chose Miss Olive Cadwell, a daughter of James Cadwell, who is now deceased, and Elizabeth (Wolf) Cadwell. The father came to Knox county in his boyhood and was identified with the agricultural interests of Truro township during the entire period of his active life. The mother is still living and now makes her home in Williamsfield. Mr. and Mrs. Huber have

two children: Clyde, who is a youth of eighteen years; and Kathrine Elizabeth, who is ten.

The religious views of Mr. and Mrs. Huber coincide with the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they hold membership, and his political support he gives to the republican party. He has always taken an active interest in township affairs and has served as school trustee. Having spent his entire life in this immediate vicinity Mr. Huber is widely known in the community, among whose citizens he numbers many close friends, the majority of whom were comrades of his boyhood.

AMOS O. GIBBS.

Amos O. Gibbs for more than twenty years has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 22, Victoria township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land that he has brought under high cultivation. He was born in Lynn township, Knox county, on the 4th of August, 1850, and is a son of the late Martin and Mary Ann (Moak) Gibbs, Jr., the paternal grandfather likewise having borne the name of Martin Gibbs.

Reared on his father's farm, the youthful years of Amos O. Gibbs were not marked by either luxury or privation, but were very similar to those of other country lads of that period. His education was begun in his home district and completed in the public schools of Galva, which he attended for two years. At the expiration of that period he gave his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits, with the expectation of making farming his life vocation. By the time he had attained his maturity he was a skilled agriculturist and fully capable of taking charge of a place of his own, but he remained at home until he was married at the age of thirty-seven years. Immediately following this event he located on the place where he is now living, and here he and his wife have passed the entire period of their domestic life. This was then the property of his brother, P. H. Gibbs, but the greater part of the improvements had been made by the preceding owner, a Mr. Dalgrin, including the erection of the dwelling. During the period of his occupancy, however, Mr. Gibbs has wrought many changes that have greatly added to the appearance and value of the place. Here in connection with his general farming he has been raising stock, using the greater part of his grain for feed. He is an industrious man of persevering habits and gives his personal supervision to all of the work about his place. His fields are carefully and intelligently cultivated, all the fences and buildings are kept well repaired, and everything about his farm suggests thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Gibbs established a home for himself in 1887, when he married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in Sweden, a daughter of Lewis H. and Christina Johnson, both of whom are now deceased. She emigrated to America with her parents as a child of two years, and was reared in this county, receiving her education in the district schools of Victoria township. Her parents spent their latter years in Knox county and are buried in Galva cemetery, Lynn town-



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AMOS O. GIBBS AND FAMILY

ship. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Martin Harrison, Ada, Roy, Lewis, Carl and Irene.

The political views of Mr. Gibbs accord with the principles of the republican party, for whose candidates he casts his ballot. He has met with more than an average measure of success in his pursuits, and is one of the stockholders in the Farmers' Elevator and their creamery and likewise the Mutual Telephone Company; he is also interested in two imported breeding horses. Mr. Gibbs is a capable agriculturist and business man, whose undertakings are characterized by intelligent direction and competent management.

ALONZO F. PADEN.

Blessed with the heritage of a sturdy stock of ancestors Alonzo F. Paden derives from them not only his excellent constitution and the physical attributes giving promise of the longevity for which the family is noted, but also the intellectual and temperamental characteristics that insure success, the ability to get on in the world and the power of winning friends. His birth occurred in Galesburg township, Knox county, July 3, 1854. The Paden family was originally Scotch but have lived in this country for several generations, the grandfather, Isaac Paden, being a native of Pennsylvania. He married Celia Fish, a native of New York state, and in 1843 removed his family to Knox county, Illinois, and settled on a farm southwest of Galesburg. Illinois remained his home for the rest of his life, excepting a number of years during which he lived in Minnesota, returning from there to Henry county, where he tilled the soil for many years. He died in Knox county at the advanced age of ninety-five years, having been born in 1800. Alonzo F. Paden is a son of James and Martha (Edgar) (Fuqua) Paden, the father being a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, born June 17, 1827, the mother a native of Kentucky. They were married over fifty years during which time they were residents of Knox county. At the death of his wife July 26, 1904, Mr. Paden withdrew from active work on his land and came to live with his son Alonzo, dying a few years ago. He was well known throughout the county for his splendid public spirit and his keen interest in the welfare of his community, giving without reserve of his time and efforts in the aid of any cause for the general advancement and growth. He gave his political support to the republicans and was called upon to serve as supervisor of the township being a member of the board that secured the erection of the new courthouse. His high standard of integrity won him the confidence of his business associates among whom he was an important factor in his capacity as director of the First National Bank of Galesburg, while his pleasant manner and courteous bearing made him a general favorite among all classes in the town.

Alonzo F. Paden obtained his education in this county, where he has lived since his birth. He attended the public schools and supplemented this by two years at Knox College, in Galesburg. When entering upon his life's work he took up farming in which he continued until his retirement some years ago. Through industry and thrift and by pursuing practical methods, he made good profits which he invested in more land and now owns not only the farm of five

hundred and twenty acres which he operated with success for many years but also large holdings in other states. Financially he is interested in the People's Trust Bank of Galesburg in which he is a director.

On February 16, 1881, he was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Sarah E. Eckman, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (French) Eckman, both natives of Pennsylvania, who became residents of Knox county in the early '50s, Mr. Eckman being a farmer by occupation. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Paden of whom four are deceased. The others, all living at home are, Blanche, Glen Paul and Mildred May.

Mr. Paden has always been a consistent republican in the exercise of his right of franchise and was called to the office of supervisor of the township, serving five years in this capacity. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Lodge No. 894, B. P. O. E., and he also holds membership in the Galesburg Club. Mr. Paden is a man of singular strength of character, of that lofty sense of honor which admits of no compromise, and by his gracious manner has made many warm friends who hold him in high esteem.

HIRAM RILEY KING.

Among the agriculturists of Lynn township, Knox county, who have been numbered among the substantial farmers and representative citizens and who achieved success and surrounded themselves with prosperity by their own exertions and persevering efforts was Hiram Riley King, whose birth occurred near Akron, Ohio, on the 21st of January, 1832, and who died on the 19th of December, 1910. His industry and enterprise, together with good management, had been the means of enabling him to acquire a considerable acreage of excellent land, which for many years he kept under cultivation and from which he derived bountiful harvests.

His parents were Ambrose and Sarah (Root) King. The father, who was born in New York state, February 22, 1798, removed to Knox county in 1853 and located near the Union schoolhouse, where he resided for the greater part of his life. The mother's death occurred on the 2d of December, 1839, at Shalersville, Ohio. She had five children, one of whom survives, Homer A., of Colton, California. On the 1st of September, 1840, Mr. King was married to Miss Harriet Porter, of Bath, Ohio, and by their union three children were born: Mrs. Sarah E. Patty, of Riverside, California; Ambrose L., of Victoria, Illinois; and Corwin S., deceased. The father's death occurred on the 19th of January, 1876, when he was about seventy-eight years of age, and his second wife died on the 20th of December, 1885.

Hiram R. King acquired his education in his native state and in the meantime assisted his father in the duties of the farm. Upon completing his studies he remained under the parental roof and daily engaged in farm work until 1859. In that year he crossed the plains with ox teams to California, although en route he stopped at Pike's Peak. The trip required six months and he remained in the west one year, returning home by way of the isthmus of Panama.

In December, 1861, he arrived in Knox county, and on the 13th of February, 1862, was married to Miss Lydia Ann Collinson, who was born on the 12th of August, 1837, near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, but removed to Walnut Grove township, Knox county, when she was but one year old with her parents, Simeon L. and Mary Collinson. Of the children of her parents four survive: John C., who is residing in Altona; Mrs. Martha McLaughlin; Mrs. James McGoon, a resident of Altona; and Mrs. Mary E. Durham, who makes her home in Mendota, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. King six children were born: Stephen A., of Lynn township, who is married to Isabel Crose; Susan L., deceased, who was the wife of Frank Riner and had one son, now making his home with his uncle; Harriet M., at home; Simeon H., deceased; Roy N., in charge of home farm; and Eunice J., deceased.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. King settled on a farm near West Jersey, Illinois, where they lived one year. Later they removed to a farm in Knox county and after residing there for a year went to California, where they remained for twelve months, Mr. King being engaged in the dairy business. After their return to Illinois they settled on the place where they resided until their deaths. In addition to general farming Mr. King also engaged in stock-raising to some extent. His farm was brought under a high state of cultivation and provided with all the modern improvements.

In politics Mr. King was a democrat and he held membership in the Christian church, which held its meetings in the Union schoolhouse. By industry, perseverance and patience, together with an ambition to succeed, he made his way step by step until he rose to a position where he was numbered among Knox county's substantial farmers and most highly respected citizens.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

General farming and stock-raising engage the attention of James Armstrong, who is associated with his brother in the operation of a farm located six and a half miles north of Williamsfield. His birth occurred in Scotland in 1858, and he is a son of James and Mary (Montgomery) Armstrong, who resided in the land of hills and heather, where the father engaged in farming, until 1867. In the latter year with his wife and family James Armstrong emigrated to the United States, and upon his arrival in this country made his way directly to Knox county. He first located on a farm on section 36, Victoria township, but subsequently removed to Truro township, where he passed away at the age of eighty-three years. The mother is still living at the venerable age of eighty-three and makes her home with her sons James and Thomas. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong numbered nine, all of whom are deceased with the exception of four, as follows: Mary, who is the wife of Charles Angus, of Peoria county; James, our subject; Jeannette, the wife of W. B. Elliott, an agriculturist of Truro township; and Thomas, who is associated with our subject in agricultural pursuits.

James Armstrong was only a lad of eleven years when he emigrated to America with his parents and has spent the greater part of his life in the immediate vicinity

of his present farm. In common with other country lads while mastering the common branches of English learning in the district schools of the vicinity, he was laying the foundation of a future agricultural career by assisting with the plowing, sowing and harvesting of the crops and the care of the stock. By the time he had attained his maturity he was a skilled, practical farmer, well qualified to successfully operate a place of his own. When he reached the age of twenty years he left the paternal home and began working for himself. The west had attracted him from earliest boyhood so leaving the scenes with which he had long been familiar, he began his independent career amid an entirely different environment in one of the more recently settled sections of the country. He remained in the west for three years, returning to Knox county in 1881, and has ever since been residing in Victoria township with the exception of two years spent in Truro township. In 1894 he and his brother Thomas bought the place they are now operating. Here they engage in general farming and stock-raising, undertakings proving remunerative under their intelligent direction. Their undivided attention is given to the cultivation of their fields, which are devoted to the raising of such crops as are best adapted to the soil. They are practical agriculturists of progressive ideas and are meeting with more than average success, through the intelligent and capable direction of their activities. Both are industrious and enterprising in their methods, and in the cultivation of their fields follow the more progressive ideas of the modern agriculturists.

In his political views Mr. Armstrong is a republican. He is a public-spirited man and takes a vital interest in all local affairs, particularly those pertaining to the government of the community. Recognized as a man of ability he has at various times been called to discharge the duties of the township offices, and has served with efficiency both as a road commissioner and school director. He is well known in Victoria township, having been actively identified with the agricultural interests there for the past seventeen years, and is accorded the respect and esteem of all with whom he has had transactions, being a man of upright principles and sound integrity.

J. L. HUBER.

J. L. Huber, who is residing six miles north of Williamsfield, where he engages in general farming and stock-raising, was born in this county July 8, 1872, being a son of Jacob and Catherine (Armstrong) Huber. The father is a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, but when a child of four years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. His boyhood and youth were spent in Peoria county, this state, but upon attaining his maturity he came to Knox county, and here he has ever since resided. He is one of the well known and prosperous agriculturists of the county, owning two hundred and twenty-eight acres of land two and a half miles from Williamsfield, that he is still operating.

After he had mastered the common branches J. L. Huber terminated his student days, and thereafter gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He remained on his father's farm until he was qualified to begin working for himself, when he located on a place west of the homestead. From there he re-

moved to the vicinity in which he is now living, settling, in 1904, on the place he is operating at the present time. This farm contains one hundred and twenty acres of land which he leases. He is a practical man, enterprising and industrious in his methods and is meeting with substantial returns through the intelligent direction of his energies. His fields are cultivated in accordance with the modern methods followed by the most progressive and successful agriculturists, and the harvests they annually yield fully compensate him for his painstaking efforts and capable supervision.

For his wife Mr. Huber chose Miss Hattie Young, a daughter of Robert Young, and they have become the parents of six children, as follows: Floyd, Stella, Loren, Lavon, Marie and Earl. His political prerogatives Mr. Huber has exercised in support of the men and measures of the republican party, ever since age conferred upon him the right of suffrage. He has never aspired to public honors or the emoluments of office, however, and does not seek political renown, preferring to concentrate his entire attention upon the development of his personal interests.

AMBROSE KING.

Though more than a third of a century has passed since Ambrose King was called from this life, he is still remembered by many of the older residents of Knox county as an early settler and enterprising agriculturist whose labors were an important element in the work of upbuilding and development here. He was born in the state of New York, his natal day being February 22, 1798. The year 1853 witnessed his arrival in Knox county, Illinois, and during practically the remainder of his life he made his home in the vicinity of the Union schoolhouse in Victoria township. Throughout his active business career he devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits, winning a gratifying measure of success in his undertakings. His demise, which occurred on the 19th of January, 1876, when he was about seventy-eight years of age, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he had gained an extensive circle of warm friends during the long period of his residence here.

Ambrose King was twice married. By his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Root, he had five children. Nelson H. King, the eldest, was born near Akron, Ohio, on the 26th of January, 1828, and passed away near Sacramento, California, in 1873. In 1853 he wedded Miss Elizabeth Pool, by whom he had a son and daughter, the former being now a resident of Texas and the latter of Ouray, Colorado. Mahala, the second child of our subject, died at the age of two years. Hiram Riley King, whose natal day was January 21, 1832, was called to his final rest in 1910. Unto him and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Ann Collinson, were born six children, as follows: Stephen A., who is married to Isabel Crose and resides with his family near Galva, Illinois; Susan L., deceased, who was the wife of Frank Riner and had one son; Harriet M., at home; Simeon H., deceased; Roy N., who has charge of the home farm near Galva, Illinois; and Eunice J., who has also passed away. Homer A. King, the fourth child of Ambrose King, was born near

Akron, Ohio, on the 7th of December, 1833. He acquired his early education at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and later continued his studies in the academy at Galesburg, Illinois, and also in Knox College, while subsequently he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and prepared for the ministry under President Charles G. Phinney. It was in this state that he was ordained by the Illinois Advent Christian Conference. He then held from one to twenty series of Evangelistic meetings in every New England state and most of the northern states to the Mississippi river, forcefully illustrating his texts by the use of over one thousand square feet of historical, biblical and prophetical paintings. In association with Nelson and Albert J. King he published and sold twenty-six editions of The Beekeeper's Text Book. As each edition comprised two thousand copies, the total number of copies sold was fifty-two thousand. Two editions were printed in German. Rev. King was also connected with four monthly periodicals in New York city. In Boston, Massachusetts, he published his second book, The Bride of His Palace. At the same time he labored effectively and earnestly as a minister of the gospel, serving as pastor of the Advent Christian and Baptist churches in Springfield, Massachusetts, Mystic, Connecticut, Union Hill, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Colton, California. His home is now at the last named place. As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life he chose Miss Mary Lee, whom he wedded in 1882. Albert J. King, the fifth child of Ambrose King, was born on the 14th of March, 1836, and died at San Diego, California, in 1910. He married Miss Martha Southerland and became the father of two daughters and a son.

Ambrose King lost his first wife on the 2d of December, 1839, and on the 1st of September, 1840, was again married, his second union being with Miss Harriet Porter, of Bath, Ohio. Unto them were born three children, namely: Mrs. Sarah E. Patty, of Riverside, California; Ambrose L., who resides in Victoria township, Knox county, and has reared quite a family; and Corwin S., who recently passed away in this county, leaving a widow and children.

JAMES W. HUNTER.

James W. Hunter, one of the leading and best known citizens of Abingdon, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 23d of August, 1851, his parents being Charles N. and Mary C. (Bond) Hunter, who spent their entire lives in that county. The father, a farmer and stock dealer, was one of the well known stockmen of that section of the state. He was also prominently identified with merchandising in his later years, conducting establishments of that character in Blanchester, Martinsville and Cuba at different times. His demise occurred at Martinsville in 1876, when he had attained the age of forty-six years.

James W. Hunter was reared under the parental roof, acquiring his education in the Martinsville public school and the Lebanon normal school. When about twenty years of age he began teaching and followed that profession in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for a period of ten years. While teaching at Frankfort, Indiana, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he removed to Olney, Illinois, and continued reading law under the

direction of ex-State Treasurer Wilson. In the spring of 1874 he came to Knox county, securing a school near Hermon, where he taught for two years. On the 16th of November, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Smith, of Hermon, this county, her birth having occurred in the house in which the ceremony took place. Mr. Hunter now owns the residence and also the old homestead farm of three hundred and sixty acres, the boundaries of which he has extended by additional purchase until at the present time it embraces four hundred and forty acres. After his marriage he took charge of his father-in-law's farm and by making purchases from time to time, as his financial resources permitted, he eventually acquired possession of the entire property. Thereon he resided until 1894, with the exception of the years 1889 and 1890, which he spent as a merchant in Hermon.

In 1886 he was elected to the board of supervisors of Knox county and the following year was reelected. During this term of office he presided over the first meeting held in the courthouse—on the event of the dedication of the building. While serving as county supervisor he was elected to the state legislature and resigned the office to assume his duties as a member of the thirty-sixth general assembly. By reelection he also became a member of the thirty-seventh general assembly and during his second term was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the speakership. He was placed on all of the most important committees, including the World's Fair committee, the appropriations committee and the steering committee. While a member of the thirty-seventh general assembly he was one of the one hundred and one democrats who supported General Palmer in that noted deadlock. After having ably represented his district for two terms Mr. Hunter returned to his home farm and again took up general agricultural pursuits. In the summer of 1892 he was the democratic nominee for congress from the tenth district, making the race against General Philip Sidney Post. Though not expecting to be elected, he reduced General Post's majority by several thousand votes. Subsequently he made application to Grover Cleveland for the position of revenue collector of the fifth district of Illinois. The contestants, who were numerous, included many able men and the fight was a most heroic one; but Mr. Hunter received the appointment and served during a full term of four years—three years under Cleveland and one year under McKinley. During this period he made his home in Peoria.

In the spring of 1898, on the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Hunter came to Abingdon, which town has since remained his place of residence. He assisted in the organization of the First State & Savings Bank and has since acted as vice president and also as a director of the institution. He has assisted in the organization of a number of other enterprises, prominent among which are the American Sanitary Company, of which he is a member of the board of directors; the Abingdon Seat & Tank Company and the Ideal Fence Tool Company, of both of which he is president; and the Hermon Farmers Grain Company, of which concern he is also the chief executive officer.

Mr. Hunter lost his first wife in 1898 and the following year wedded Mrs. Rosa A. Williams of Rome City, Indiana, whose demise occurred in 1907. In 1908 he married Miss Georgia Burner, of Abingdon. Our subject has but one living child, Charles M., who was the offspring of his first marriage. This young man is now a senior in the State University at Champaign, Illinois.

Fraternally Mr. Hunter is identified with the following organizations: Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M.; Abingdon Lodge, No. 184, I. O. O. F.; and Achilles Lodge, K. P. Both he and his wife are devoted and consistent members of the Christian church. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Mr. Hunter to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions but there are as dominating elements in this individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained for him the respect and confidence of men.

HUGH KING.

Hugh King, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Victoria township, eighty of which, located on section 25, he owns, was born in Victoria township, Knox county, on the 20th of December, 1873. His parents were Corwin and Mary King, who removed from Victoria township to Kansas during the childhood of our subject, and there resided until 1886, when they returned to Knox county and engaged in farming.

The education of Hugh King was obtained in the common schools of Kansas where he resided with his parents from early childhood until he was a youth of thirteen years. After acquiring such knowledge as was deemed essential to enable him to pursue an agricultural career, he laid aside his studies and gave his entire attention to the work of the fields and care of the stock on the home place. Soon after his marriage he located on his present farm, which was known as the Andrew Anderson farm. Mr. King is industrious and practical in his ideas and gives his personal supervision to all the work about his place. He has brought his fields into a high state of productivity and in connection with his general farming he raises horses and hogs, and is meeting with lucrative returns from both.

Mr. King has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Mary Anderson, now deceased, a daughter of Andrew Anderson. The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Hugh King was formerly Miss Emily Sandquist. She was born and reared in Knox county, a daughter of Andrew and Augusta (Burg) Sandquist. The father was born in Sweden on the 20th of May, 1841, and there he was reared and educated. When he attained the age of twenty-five years he determined to come to the United States, believing that he would find better opportunities for advancement here than in his native land. Upon his arrival in this country he came directly to Illinois, locating in Henry county, where he was foreman in a coal mine for four years. There he was married in 1870 to Miss Burg, also a native of Sweden, whence she immigrated when a child of ten years to America with her parents, Andrew and Mary Charlotte Burg. They settled on a farm in Henry county and there they both passed away and were buried in Dayton cemetery. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sandquist settled on twenty acres of land south of their present place. The father industriously applied himself to the cultivation of this property, extending his holdings from time



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Hugh King, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Victoria township, eighty of which, located on section 25, he owns, was born in Victoria township, Knox county, on the 20th of December, 1873. His parents were Corwin and Mary King, who removed from Victoria township to Kansas during the childhood of our subject, and there resided until 1886, when they returned to Knox county and engaged in farming.

The education of Hugh King was obtained in the common schools of Kansas where he resided with his parents from early childhood until he was a youth of thirteen years. After acquiring such knowledge as was deemed essential to enable him to pursue an agricultural career, he laid aside his studies and gave his entire attention to the work of the fields and care of the stock on the home place. Soon after his marriage he located on his present farm, which was known as the Andrew Anderson farm. Mr. King is industrious and practical in his ideas and gives his personal supervision to all the work about his place. He has brought his fields into a high state of productivity and in connection with his general farming he raises horses and hogs, and is meeting with lucrative returns from both.

Mr. King has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Mary Anderson, now deceased, a daughter of Andrew Anderson. The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Hugh King was formerly Miss Emily Sandquist. She was born and reared in Knox county, a daughter of Andrew and Augusta (Burg) Sandquist. The father was born in Sweden on the 20th of May, 1841, and there he was reared and educated. When he attained the age of twenty-five years he determined to come to the United States, believing that he would find better opportunities for advancement here than in his native land. Upon his arrival in this country he came directly to Illinois, locating in Henry county, where he was foreman in a coal mine for four years. There he was married in 1870 to Miss Burg, also a native of Sweden, whence she immigrated when a child of ten years to America with her parents, Andrew and Mary Charlotte Burg. They settled on a farm in Henry county and there they both passed away and were buried in Dayton cemetery. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sandquist settled on twenty acres of land south of their present place. The father industriously applied himself to the cultivation of this property, extending his holdings from time



MR. AND MRS. HUGH KING

to time as he was able until he had eighty acres, that is now owned by Oscar Anderson. Later he bought eighty acres of land on section 21, Victoria township, where he is now living, but owing to his advanced age, he found the cultivation of this tract to be too arduous, so sold forty acres to Lewis Ostrum. He still owns the remainder and there he and his wife now make their home. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sandquist is as follows: William, who is a stockdealer in Victoria; Esther, the wife of Eldon Hammond of Victoria township; Emily, who married Hugh King of Victoria township; Hazel, who is keeping house for her brother at Victoria; Frances, who is clerk for a coal company at Galesburg; and Edna, who is still in school. In connection with general farming, Mr. Sandquist engages in stock-raising feeding all of the grain he raises. He is a republican in his political views and served for nine years as school director and road commissioner for three. Mr. and Mrs. King have two children: Francis Willard and Hiram Andrew.

Both Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active interest, Mr. King having been treasurer of the Sunday school for the past year. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and in politics he is a republican. He was a school director for three years and now he is a member of the board of trustees. In addition to his property interests, Mr. King is a stockholder in the Mutual Telephone Company, of which he has been president for two years, and is connected with other local enterprises. He is energetic and progressive and is constantly increasing the value of his homestead by the addition of various modern conveniences and improvements, and now has one of the best equipped farms in the community, where he has erected a very comfortable and attractive country residence.

FRED G. COLE.

Fred G. Cole, who is farming on an eighty-acre tract, located two and a half miles south of Williamsfield, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on the 8th of August, 1863, and is a son of William F. and Mary Ann (Cutter) Cole. His father was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of July, 1818, while his parents were emigrants to the United States from Yorkshire, England. He was reared on a farm in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in his early manhood came to Illinois, settling in Peoria county in 1844. There he was married on the 16th of April, 1846, to Miss Cutter, who was born near Ashland, Richland county, Ohio, on July 29, 1829. She accompanied her parents on their removal to Peoria county in 1833, and there she passed the remainder of her life. Mr. and Mrs. Cole began their domestic life in Brimfield township, Peoria county, but in 1854 they removed to Millbrook township, where he acquired one hundred and twenty acres of land that he cultivated until his death on the 23d of December, 1883. The mother passed away on the 15th of March, 1894. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Cole numbered thirteen: John, a veteran of the Civil war, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Williamsfield; one, who died in infancy; William H., who is farming in the vicinity

of Joplin, Missouri; Isaac Frank, who is a resident of this county; Charles, who lives near Iola, Allen county, Kansas; Sarah, who married G. L. Doubet; Lucy, the wife of George Nelson, of Elmwood; Minnie, who died at the age of thirteen years; Lemuel, who is farming in Canada; Marge, who passed away on the 11th of May, 1903, the wife of Samuel M. Parker; Fred G., our subject; Job, who is a resident of Williamsfield; and Newton J., a rural mail carrier, who is living a half mile south of Williamsfield.

Reared on the farm where he was born, Fred G. Cole obtained his education in the schools of French Grove, Peoria county, and while mastering the common branches he also assisted with the work of the farm. After leaving school he gave his undivided attention to farming, first on the old homestead and later elsewhere in Peoria county until 1885. In the latter year he went to Kansas, where he remained for five years, engaging in agricultural pursuits, but in 1890 he returned to Knox county and settled on his father-in-law's farm, which he operated for two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to his mother's place, the old homestead, where he had been reared, and cultivated it for a similar period. In 1895, he bought from Harry Nelson the property where he now resides, and has ever since made this his home. His energies are devoted to general farming and stock-raising in both of which he is meeting with good returns.

In 1885, Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Miss Etta M. Tucker, a daughter of L. V. Tucker, and they became the parents of one daughter, Mabel, who was born in 1890 and died on the 15th of November, 1904. In matters politic Mr. Cole is a republican, but he does not participate in local affairs in pursuit of public office. His time and energies are engaged to good advantage as is manifested by the attractive appearance of his farm and the well tilled fields that annually yield good harvests.

PHILIP H. GIBBS.

Among the native residents of Victoria township who still remain within its borders is Philip H. Gibbs, the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land on section 27. He was born in Victoria, April 3, 1852, the son of Martin and Mary Ann (Moak) Gibbs, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of the state of New York. The grandfather, Martin Gibbs, who was born in England and married there to a Miss Beck, came to the United States, settling in New Jersey, where he owned an entire section of land which he later sold at twenty-five cents per acre and came to Knox county, Illinois, locating in Lynn township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land for which he paid about a dollar or a dollar and a quarter per acre. It is the old homestead in Lynn township and is now occupied by Richard Gibbs. In the family of Martin Gibbs, Sr., were five children: Joseph, Martin and Jonathan, all of whom were born in New Jersey; and two daughters who were born in Lynn township, Knox county. The father, Martin Gibbs, received his education in an old log schoolhouse of Lynn township and after his school days remained at home, working on the farm until his marriage to Miss Mary

Ann Moak, who was a native of New York state. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs removed to Victoria township, where they settled on the farm now owned by Owen Conway and where they resided the rest of their lives except for two years that were spent in Kansas. He was a farmer and stock-raiser and a very successful business man. Mr. Gibbs was a republican in politics and held many of the township offices. He died at the age of fifty-seven years and his wife passed away at the age of fifty-six, and they are both buried in Victoria township. In their family were seven sons: Amos, who now resides in Victoria; Philip H., of this review; Jonathan and Joseph, both of Victoria township; Christopher, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; George, of Victoria township; and Nicholas, of Tolono, Illinois.

Philip H. Gibbs received his education in Victoria township and after his school days began farming there but later removed to Lynn township, where he resided for two years. Subsequently he returned to Victoria township and purchased of James Patty the farm on which he now resides. He engages in general farming and makes a specialty of raising a high grade of blooded cattle, hogs and horses. He is a very successful business man, is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator of Victoria and owns an interest in the Victoria Creamery.

Mr. Gibbs wedded Miss Ida Wade, a native of Lynn township and a daughter of William and Mary Wade, of Virginia, who later repaired to Knox county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have become the parents of seven children: Hattie, the deceased wife of Jesse McIlravey; Dollie, who is the wife of Roy Sopher, of Victoria; Lottie, who is now Mrs. August Anderson, of Farwell, Texas; Mary, who is the wife of John Scott, of Victoria township; Clifford, who married Mabel Norburg and resides in Victoria township; Lansing, who is at home; and Fern, the wife of Charles Sopher, of Victoria.

Mr. Gibbs is a republican in politics and is very much interested in local party issues, having served for eight years as constable of Victoria township. He has given much time to the cause of education and has been school director for twelve years. He is a man of high business principles and his devotion to the public welfare has made him a valued citizen and given him a creditable place in the regard of his fellowmen.

A. P. CARLSON.

A. P. Carlson, who is now living retired in Williamsfield, was for thirty-three years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Victoria township. He is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred June 20, 1829, and a son of Jonas Anderson, who passed his entire life in Sweden.

Agricultural pursuits have always engaged the attention of A. P. Carlson, who spent the first twenty-seven years of his life in the land of his birth. He received a common-school education and then turned his attention to farming, following this vocation in Sweden until he had attained the age of twenty-seven years. In 1856, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Knox county on the farm his son is now operating in Victoria township. He devoted his entire time and attention to the further improvement and cultivation of this

place for thirty-three years. His unceasing effort and the intelligent direction of his activities brought him the usual reward, and he ultimately became known as one of the capable and prosperous agriculturists of the community. He was a man of practical ideas, and the plowing, sowing and harvesting of his fields was conducted under his personal supervision. In 1889 he withdrew from active life and went to Galva, where he resided for twenty years, coming from there to Williamsfield in 1909, and here he has ever since made his home. He has disposed of all of his farming interests now, and is living retired, having attained the venerable age of eighty-two years.

For his wife Mr. Carlson chose Miss Malinda Larson, who was born in Norway, whence she emigrated to the United States at the age of ten years, coming directly to Knox county. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, as follows: W. C., who is living on the old homestead in Victoria township; Annie, who is deceased; Emma, who married George Brown of Washington, D. C.; and Gordon S., who is a resident of Ohio.

In matters of faith Mr. and Mrs. Carlson are Methodists, and his political views accord with those of the republican party, for whose candidates he has cast his ballot ever since granted the right of franchise through naturalization. Through the long period of his residence in this country, Mr. Carlson has met with the misfortunes and disappointments that fall to the lot of the average person, but on the whole his efforts have been well rewarded and he has never had occasion to regret the transference of his allegiance, as he has a competence that enables him to spend the latter years of his life in the ease and comfort that are the just heritage of age.

J. H. NELSON.

J. H. Nelson, who is now serving his third term as road commissioner of Victoria township, was born in northern Sweden, April 12, 1865, the son of Hanson and Christiana Nelson. The father died in his home country but the mother came with her family to America and settled in Illinois, southwest of Victoria, in Copley township, where she reared and educated her children. In her family were four children: J. H., of this review; C. F., who was born March 14, 1867; Matilda, who was born March 11, 1869, and is now Mrs. Wiley; and Sophia, who was born January 25, 1873, and is now Mrs. Flynn, of Grand Junction, Colorado.

J. H. Nelson received his early education in Sweden and came with his mother to America, where, being the eldest child, he helped to support the rest of the family. He resided in Copley township until 1884, when he went west, seeing the country and farming in different sections. He was convinced, however, that Illinois offered him better inducements as a home, so he returned, residing one year in Copley township and then, in 1898, settling on the farm where he now resides. It consists of two hundred and eighty-five acres and is owned by C. S. Clark. Mr. Nelson is engaged in general farming and makes a specialty of raising hogs, cattle and horses.

In 1903 Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Johnson, a native of Knox county, Illinois, and a daughter of Lewis Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have become the parents of two children, Roland J. and Earl W. Mr. Nelson has been a lifelong republican and his convictions are strong in the principles of this party. He served for two consecutive terms as road commissioner of Victoria township, during which time he was also treasurer of the board of road supervisors. For three years he was out of office and now is serving a third term. Mr. Nelson is not only industrious and enterprising but is also a man of high moral character and is highly esteemed both as a farmer and business man throughout the township.

FRANCIS HURLBUT.

Francis Hurlbut, who is living retired on his farm six miles northwest of Williamsfield, was born in New Hampshire on June 22, 1837, and is a son of Albia and Laura (Osgood) Hurlbut. The father, who was a physician, was also a native of New Hampshire, his birth there occurring in 1796. He continued to make that state his home until 1840 when with his wife and family he came to Illinois, locating on the farm where our subject now resides. Here he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring at the age of sixty-four years. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbut, of whom the four eldest, Hubbard, Edmund, Nathaniel and Laura, and the youngest, Charles, are all deceased. Those living are: Fred, who is the fifth in order of birth; Susan; and Francis.

Francis Hurlbut was only a child of three years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from New Hampshire to Illinois and was reared on the farm where he is now living, obtaining his education in the district schools of the vicinity. In common with the majority of pioneer farmer lads he early began to assist with the plowing, seeding and harvesting, as well as with the care of the stock, being thoroughly trained in the practical methods of agriculture under the capable supervision of his father. His duties were increased with the passing years in accordance with the development of his strength and sense of responsibility and by the time he had attained his maturity he was a skilled agriculturist. On August 1, 1862, he put beyond him all other considerations to follow his country's call for men in the great strife between the north and south and enlisted as private in Company K, Eighty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. The rendezvous was at Monmouth, Illinois, hence they were ordered south, landing first at Fort Henry, then at Fort Donelson, where he took part in the second battle at that place. May 6, 1863, he was discharged and ordered home on account of disability, his lungs being affected by the trying climate. He returned to the old homestead, where he has resided seventy-one years with the exception of the term of enlistment. It is the only home he has ever known and is endeared to him by the associations from his childhood to the present. The entire period of his active life was devoted to the further improvement of this place, in the cultivation of which his two sons are now engaged. The fields have been brought under high cultivation, the improve-

ments are all up-to-date and substantial and it is numbered among the attractive and valuable properties of the community.

For his wife and helpmate on the journey of life, Mr. Hurlbut chose Miss Martha Wallack, who passed away April 10, 1911, aged sixty-six, being born in Pennsylvania, September 13, 1844.

Seven children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbut, four of whom are deceased, namely: Frank, Nettie and Mary, who are the three eldest; and John, who is the fifth in order of birth. A daughter and two sons are living: Blanche S., who married Lester Sherman; Bert, unmarried; and Fred, who wedded Rilla Tucker. Both are engaged in the operation of their father's farm.

In politics Mr. Hurlbut has always been a stanch republican, and during his early years served as road commissioner in this township. He was also elected constable, but refused to qualify for the office. He is one of those who have lived through the great formative period of the state's development, witnessing the primitive conditions of pioneer life give way to those of a newer civilization, as the railroad has superseded the stage coach and the telephone and telegraph the mounted messenger.

JAMES M. McMASTER.

James M. McMaster, who since March, 1906, has resided on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on section 14 of Victoria township, was born in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, August 8, 1867, the son of David S. and Susan E. (Multer) McMaster. The father now resides on his farm in Copley township, where the family has lived for several years. The mother, who was a member of the Oneida Presbyterian church, died at the age of sixty-five years and is buried in Oneida cemetery. In their family were six sons and one daughter, of whom one son and the daughter are now deceased.

James M. McMaster received his early education in the common schools in Copley township and later attended the Oneida high school, after which he remained with his father, helping to operate the home place until he was twenty-seven years of age. At that time he began farming on his own account, spending one year in Copley township on a farm near Oneida, subsequent to which he moved to Victoria, where he resided until he came to his present home. He purchased what was known as the Vaughn farm, which contained all the present buildings, in September, 1905, and moved on it in March of the following year. He engages in general farming, selling yearly a great deal of grain, and also raises quite a large number of hogs and horses.

On the 2d of July, 1894, Mr. McMaster was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Reynolds, who was born in Victoria, November 1, 1868, and is the daughter of Captain G. W. Reynolds. She received her education in the public schools of Victoria and in Knox College at Galesburg. Mr. and Mrs. McMaster have become the parents of two children: Eselwyn, who was born October 15, 1896, and is attending high school in Galesburg, belonging to the class of 1913; and Susan, born April 15, 1901, who is a student in the common schools in Victoria township. In politics Mr. McMaster votes with the repub-

lican party, and fraternally he is identified with Oneida Lodge, No. 337, A. F. & A. M. He gives his support to all measures which tend to advance the welfare of the community and is especially interested in the cause of education, having rendered excellent service in the capacity of school director in Victoria township.

WILLIAM D. CRAIG.

William D. Craig, the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, Victoria township, is one of the representative stockmen of the state. A native of Knox county, his birth occurred on a farm in Copley township on the 28th of February, 1862, his parents being William and Isabelle (Martin) Craig. They were born, reared and married in Scotland, whence they emigrated during the early years of their domestic life to the United States. William Craig engaged in coal mining in his native land and during the first period of his residence in this country, but he subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he met with a gratifying degree of success. He farmed in Copley township for a time, but later came to Victoria, where he acquired extensive and valuable holdings. Thrifty and energetic, he applied himself tirelessly to whatever he undertook, directing his activities with clear judgment and intelligence. At the time of his death he owned the farm now belonging to G. L. Hedstrom and three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 15, where he was living. One-half of the latter is now the property of his son William D. Mr. Craig passed away on his homestead at the age of sixty-three years, but the mother was seventy-three at the time of her death, which occurred at the home of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Webster, of Stark county, Illinois. Both parents are buried in the cemetery at Victoria. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the father was affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Altona. He was a stanch republican in his political views and was several times called to public office, having served as supervisor and school director in his township. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Craig, nine of whom lived to attain maturity, as follows: Agnes; Belle; Margaret; Mary, who is deceased; James; William D., our subject; Mattie; Joseph, who is deceased; and Jennie.

William D. Craig was reared on the farm where he now resides in Victoria township, obtaining his education in the common schools. In common with the majority of country lads he early began to assist with the work of the fields and care of the stock, and after laying aside his text-books his entire attention was given to agricultural pursuits. After the death of his father he purchased the interest of the other heirs in one-half of the old homestead, and here he has ever since resided. During the period of his ownership he has wrought many improvements in the place, including the erection of all of the buildings now standing. He has always taken great pride in his property and has constructed large, commodious barns, substantial outbuildings and a comfortable farm house. As his circumstances have warranted, from time to time he has installed various modern comforts and appliances and now owns one of the

best equipped and most highly improved farms in the community. His fields are devoted to such cereals as are best adapted to the soil, and annually yield him abundant harvests, the greater portion of which he sells. Of recent years, however, Mr. Craig has practically given up the cultivation of his land, the greater portion of which he is renting for one-half of the crops, and gives his entire attention to the breeding and raising of stock. He raises horses and cattle to some extent but makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred Chester White hogs. They are a very pure breed and he has twice been awarded the first prize on his exhibit at the state fair at Springfield, and has won both the first and second prizes at the local county fair. This year, 1911, he raised ninety of these hogs, all of which will command a high price for breeding purposes. Mr. Craig has been very successful in both farming and stock-raising and in addition to his fine country property is the owner of a nice residence in Victoria, that commands the highest rental of any dwelling house in the town.

In January, 1892, Mr. Craig was united in marriage to Miss Emma Larson, who was born and reared in Victoria township, a daughter of Peter S. and Katherine Larson. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living and continues to make her home in Victoria township. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Craig, as follows: Jennie, Dewey and Eva.

Mr. Craig attends the Methodist Episcopal church, toward the support of which he liberally contributes, and Mrs. Craig is a member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church of Victoria. His fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics he is a republican. He takes an active interest in all local affairs and at the present time is discharging the duties of school director and trustee. Mr. Craig is one of the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of Victoria township, where he is held in high esteem both by reason of his excellent business qualities and his many fine personal attributes.

JACOB E. MORGAN.

Jacob E. Morgan is a well known farmer of Lynn township, having spent his entire life in this locality, his birth having occurred on the old Morgan homestead August 2, 1867. He traces his ancestry back to Edward Morgan, who married Margaret Rittenhouse, and their son Morgan Morgan married Ann Roberts, a daughter of John Roberts, who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Benjamin Morgan, a son of the latter couple and the grandfather of our subject, married Tacy Stroud in 1800. Among their children was John Rittenhouse Morgan, the father of our subject, who was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1809. He passed through the experiences of pioneer life in Ohio and later in Indiana, from which state he came to Illinois. He first married Rachel Bicknell and after her death wedded her sister Susan Bicknell, who was born at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, in 1826. Her father, George Bicknell, who was a mechanic by trade, settled in Indiana at an early day and in 1851 brought his family to Knox county, Illinois, entering land in Lynn township. After his wife's death he took up his abode in



MR. AND MRS. JOHN R. MORGAN

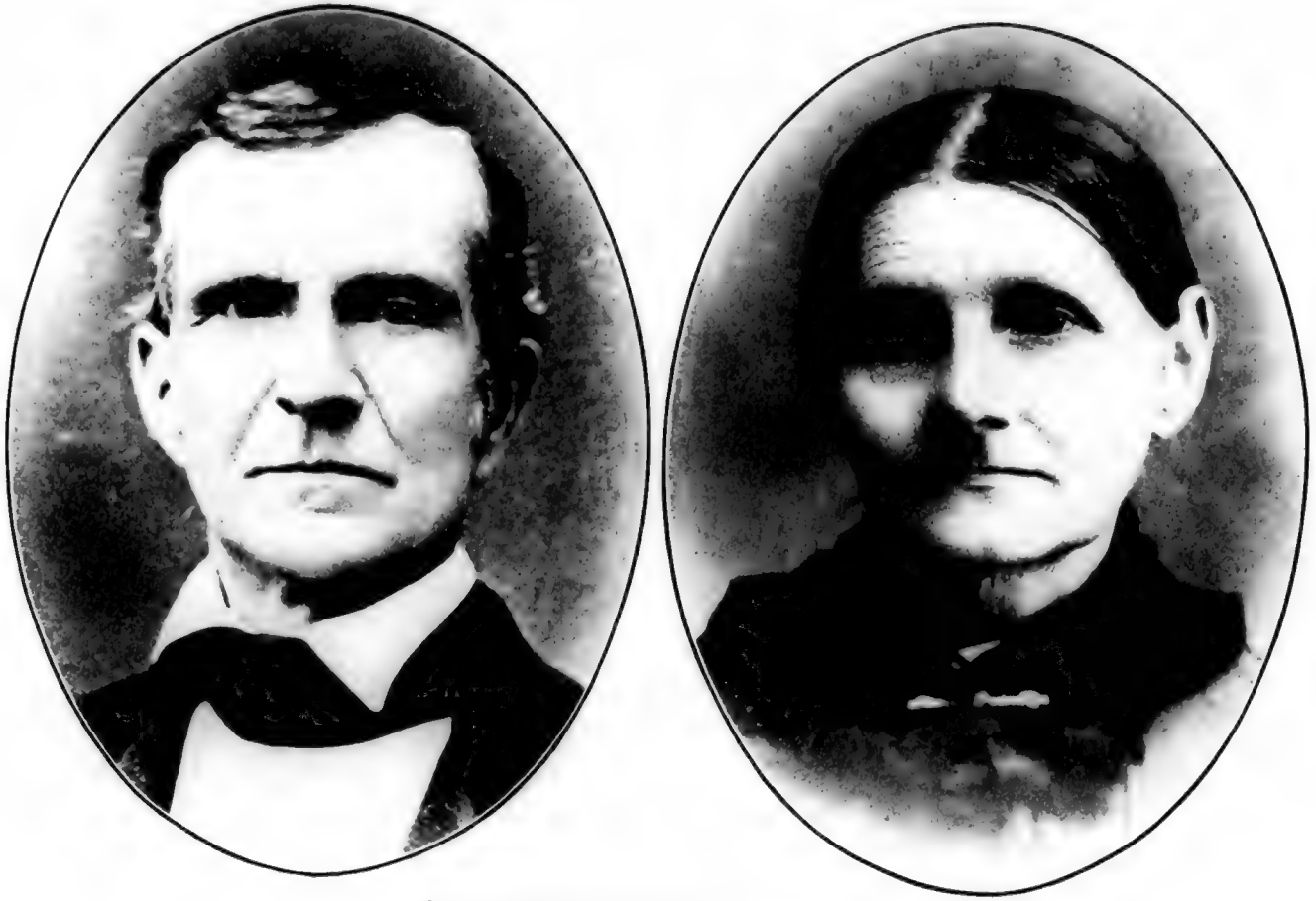
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MR. AND MRS. JOHN R. MORGAN

La Fayette, this state, where he passed away in 1866, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Moore, died in 1851, at the age of fifty-seven years. In their family were six children: Rachel and Sarah, both deceased; Mary, who is living with a daughter at the age of eighty-eight years; George and Jacob, both deceased; and Robert P., a resident of Alliance, Nebraska. After losing his first wife Mr. Bicknell married Catherine Hagar, who was the widow of Peter Hagar. The Bicknell family, of which Mrs. John R. Morgan was a representative, was an old one of Pennsylvania, representatives of the name coming from England and settling in Philadelphia prior to the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather, Charles Bicknell, ran a stage from Philadelphia to Baltimore and on his way home contracted yellow fever, which caused his death when he was thirty-two years of age. His son, the father of Mrs. Morgan, became a soldier of the war of 1812 at the age of seventeen years. He was reared by his foster father, who had been drafted and he took his place in the army, serving until honorably discharged. For his services he received a land patent, which he located in Walnut Grove township, Knox county. His daughter Mrs. John R. Morgan had but little opportunity to secure an education. She was twelve years of age when her parents removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana and in 1847 she became the wife of John R. Morgan. They became pioneer residents of Brunertown, Indiana, where the grandfather took up land and built a cabin, living there two years before he made the journey by team and wagon to Illinois, traveling by way of Peoria to Centerville. Subsequently they lived in Knox county, settling on what has since been known as the Morgan homestead. They first lived in a deserted cabin until the present residence was built in 1852. There they made their home until the father was called to his final rest. The mother is now living with her daughter and is one of the honored pioneer women of this part of the state. When she became a resident of Knox county her neighbors were the Swedish colony at Bishop Hill and there was also a family by the name of Fraker at Fraker's Grove. Joseph Simeon and Jonathan Gibbs and the Collinson family likewise lived in the northern part of the county. Peoria was the nearest market. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John R. Morgan were born eight children, of whom six are now living. George B., a resident of Fort Scott, Kansas, married Alice Robinson and has eight children. Lydia Jane is the wife of George Spidle, of Schuyler, Nebraska, and they have three children. Mary Ellen is the wife of Thomas C. Heaton, living on the old homestead, and they have four children. Charles E., of Columbus, Nebraska, married Lida Munsie and has six children. Morris J., living at Ainsworth, Nebraska, wedded Mary Wagner and has ten children. Jacob E. is the youngest of the family.

The last named pursued his education in the public schools to the age of fourteen years and during the remaining seven years of his minority worked with his father on the old home farm. He afterward engaged in cultivating the home place on his own account for four years and on the expiration of that period came to his present farm in Lynn township, where he has since carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He has a well developed property, the fields responding readily to the care and labor which he bestows upon them, and in his barns and pastures are found good grades of stock. He is likewise in-

terested in the Farmers Elevator of Galva and in the Cooperative Bank of that place, and is an enterprising, progressive business man whose judgment is sound and whose labors are resultant.

Jacob E. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Collinson, who was born in Walnut Grove township, January 16, 1872, and is a daughter of Thomas W. and Sarah F. (Brooks) Collinson. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan became parents of two children: Eugene, born September 1, 1890; and Ethel, born April 13, 1892.

The family are well known and have an extensive circle of friends in this part of the county. The parents are members of the Baptist church of Galva and Mr. Morgan belongs also to the Modern Woodmen Camp of that place. In politics he is a republican, active in support of the party. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of Lynn township and served for three terms, and his connection with the school board covers altogether nine years. He stands for progress and advancement at all times, whether in business or in public affairs, and he has a wide and favorable acquaintance in this county where his entire life has been passed.

CHARLES SPENCER, Sr.

On October 21, 1911, it was seventy-one years since Charles Spencer, Sr., the oldest settler in Truro township, in point of years of continuous residence, first located here. During the greater part of that period he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but he is now living retired in Williamsfield, enjoying the ease and comfort that is the just heritage of his long years of industry and thrift. He was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of May, 1836, and is a son of J. N. and Maria (Steaver) Spencer. The father was a native of Maine, his birth having there occurred on the 22d of December, 1810, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania on December 16, 1810. They were married in Pennsylvania and there they spent the early years of their domestic life, but in 1840 they came to Illinois. On the 21st of October of that year they located in Truro township and in 1843 settled on one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 10, that township, that the father secured from the government, his deeds bearing the signature of James K. Polk. The first house erected for the family was a log house and was one of the oldest residences in the township and probably in the county. This farm, which has been in possession of the Spencer family for over seventy years, is now being operated by our subject's son-in-law, Edward F. Mosher. It was here on the 28th of June, 1856, that the father passed away, but the mother survived until March 8, 1888.

Charles Spencer was a child of four years when he accompanied his people on their removal to Knox county, and here he has ever since made his home. When old enough to begin his education he was sent to the little log schoolhouse in the vicinity of his home, and there he pursued the common branches. The country was very sparsely settled at that period and the primitive conditions that exist in all frontier settlements prevailed here. The methods of instruction were as crude as the building, and the pupils acquired little more than a

practical understanding of the "three R's." While attending school he assisted his father with the farm work, thus qualifying himself to become self-dependent at a very early age. When he was twenty his father passed away, and the management of the farm very largely devolved upon him from that time. He diligently applied himself to the operation of the fields and the raising of stock, and ultimately purchased the property, which he still owns. He continuously devoted himself to the further improvement and cultivation of his farm until 1907, when he withdrew from active work and retired to Williamsfield, where he continues to reside. His land is well improved and under high cultivation and is numbered among the valuable properties of the township. The appearance of his fields and the abundant harvests annually gathered therefrom manifested the practical ideas followed in the direction of their cultivation, as well as his careful supervision.

On the 28th of October, 1858, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spencer and Miss Rosina Doty, who was born in Ohio, where she continued to make her home until 1853, when she accompanied her people on their removal to Illinois. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer there have been born seven children. Mary, who is the eldest of the family, married Oliver Cadwell, who died on December 27, 1910, and by him she had five sons, four of whom are living; and three daughters. Nathaniel, who is engaged in farming on section 10, Truro township, married Carrie Edley. Frank Edward died aged seven years. Deborah married Lincoln Huber, a farmer of this township, and they have eleven children. Emma J. married Edward F. Mosher, who is operating the old Spencer homestead, and they have had seven children, two of whom are deceased. Rose married Otto Gross, who is a resident of Stark county, and they have three children. Charles, who is living in Peoria county, married Iva King and they have seven children.

His political support Mr. Spencer has always given to the democratic party, and while residing on the farm he served as school director and road commissioner. Through the long period of his residence in the county, Mr. Spencer has witnessed many most interesting changes with the development of the natural resources and the introduction of modern commercial and industrial methods. The prairies of half a century ago have been converted into highly improved and most productive farms, while the villages and settlements have grown into bustling cities and thriving towns.

OLIVER O. CADWELL.

With the passing away of Oliver O. Cadwell on the 10th of December, 1910, Truro township lost one of her native sons and highly estimable citizens. He had been successfully identified with the commercial activities of the county for over thirty years, and was known as one of the capable business men of the township. His birth occurred in Truro township in 1847, and he was a son of George Cadwell, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The father came from the Keystone state to Illinois in 1842, locating in Knox county, where for many years he was engaged in farming.

In the acquirement of his education Oliver O. Cadwell attended the district schools and later those of Kewanee. When old enough to begin his business career he laid aside his text-books and took a position in a store. He continued to clerk until he had attained the age of thirty-one years, when he engaged in business for himself in Truro township. Possessing an unusual aptitude for successful management and keen foresight he made a success of this undertaking, and from then until his death was identified with the commercial life of the county. He carried a good assortment of general merchandise, that he offered at reasonable prices, and this together with his gracious and accommodating manner enabled him to build up a large patronage. As the years passed he enlarged his business and acquired property interests, owning a fine farm of forty acres in Truro township, with good improvements.

Mr. Cadwell married Miss Mary M. Spencer and they became the parents of eight children. Thomas, who is operating a blacksmith shop on the Cadwell farm, married Bessie Loman and they have one child, Harley. Amos, who was the second in order of birth, died. Sally married Clarence Robinson of Williamsfield and they have three children, Bernice, Walter and Irene. Delbert is living at home with his mother and operating the store. Climena married Oscar Smith of Williamsfield and they have one child, Glenn. Charles, Ruth and Clyde, the three youngest members of the family, are all living at home.

In the public life of the township Mr. Cadwell always exerted considerable influence, owing to his comprehensive grasp of local conditions and keen insight into all political matters. His political support was given to the republican party and for many years he was treasurer of the township and he also served as school director. There was general regret and deep mourning when he passed away, not only in his immediate family and friends, but among all who had known him in either a social or business way, as he was a man of many fine qualities and rare traits of character that won him the regard of all with whom he came in contact.

C. J. CARLSON.

C. J. Carlson, a prosperous stockman and agriculturist of Victoria township, owns four hundred acres of land located on section 15. He was born in Småland, Sweden, on the 5th of December, 1853. The parents always resided in the land of their birth, and there the mother passed away in 1894 and the father in 1897. They were both members of the Lutheran church.

Agricultural pursuits have always engaged the attention of C. J. Carlson, who was reared and educated in his native land, where he passed the first twenty-two years of his life. Having decided that it was impossible for him to realize his ambitions in his own country in 1875 he took passage for the United States, coming directly to Knox county. Upon his arrival here he first located in the vicinity of Galesburg, where he worked out by the month as a farm hand for two years. At the expiration of that period he came to Victoria township, continuing in the same occupation for three years. He was subse-

quently married and located on the place where he now lives. During the long period of his ownership, Mr. Carlson has wrought many changes in the farm that have added greatly to its appearance as well as value. He has erected a number of new buildings and remodeled the old and has also installed various modern appliances and conveniences, making his one of the best equipped farms in the community. His fields have been brought to a high state of productivity and now annually yield abundant harvests that amply reward him for the labor expended in their tilling. In connection with general farming he raises stock of a good grade, and is now and has been for the past two years sole owner of a thoroughbred Norman stallion, Vanity Fair. As he has always been a hard working, enterprising man, who has used good judgment and intelligence in the direction of his undertakings, Mr. Carlson has prospered and is known as one of the substantial and highly capable farmers of the county.

Mr. Carlson completed his arrangements for a home upon his marriage to Miss Anna Louisa Tunberg, who is also a native of Sweden and a daughter of Andrew Anderson. Eight children have been born to them as follows: Esther Cordelia, the wife of Victor Crantz, of Victoria, by whom she has had two children, Carl and Paul; Clarence A., who is unmarried and living in Chicago; Anna Marie, at home; Carl August, now living on his father's farm, who married Grace Sornberger and has two children, Doris and Charles; and Roy, Beda, Charles and Forrest, all of whom are at home.

The family attend the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church at Victoria, in which the parents hold membership, and Mr. Carlson and four of his sons belong to the Modern Woodmen of America. When first granted the right of franchise he gave his support to the men and measures of the greenback party, but later became a democrat. He has always assumed his share of the township governmental duties and has been assessor of his township. Although he has met with the various disappointments and hardships that usually fall to the lot of everyone in a strange country, Mr. Carlson has never had reason to regret the transference of his allegiance to the United States. He has applied himself closely and for many years worked unceasingly and practiced the most rigid economy, but he has prospered and now owns one of the valuable properties of Victoria township.

S. W. MOSHER.

S. W. Mosher, a well known agriculturist of Victoria township, was born on the place where he is now residing on the 15th of March, 1853. His father, Allen Mosher, was a native of the state of New York, whence he removed in his early manhood to Ohio. From there he came to Illinois with the family of Eli Johnson, whose daughter Mary Ann he married after the family settled in Knox county. They were among the early pioneers of this section and the old house they occupied when they first came is still standing. Agricultural pursuits always engaged the attention of Allen Mosher, who devoted the remainder of his life to the further improvement of his farm, and there passed away at the age of forty-seven years. Nine children were born unto Mr. and Mrs.

Mosher, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of our subject and one other son, Charles.

The educational advantages of S. W. Mosher were confined to the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and while there engaged in mastering the common branches he assisted in the work of the farm. When he laid aside his text-books he had a good understanding of the practical methods of agriculture, and thereafter gave his undivided attention to the work of the fields. His entire life has been spent on his present farm, which is endeared to him by the associations of childhood and youth, as well as those of his manhood. He has one hundred and thirty-four acres of land, all under high cultivation. His fields are annually planted in the cereals to which the soil is best adapted, and under his capable care and supervision yield abundant harvests, the quality of which is fully equal to the quantity. In connection with general farming Mr. Mosher breeds and raises cattle of a good grade, and thus also realizes good returns. He has effected extensive improvements in the place during the period of his ownership, having erected all of the buildings now standing, in addition to which he has from time to time added various other conveniences, consistent with the progressive spirit that characterizes his undertakings. The place is well kept up and cared for, everything about it manifesting the capable management and the thrift that invariably accompany prosperity.

In 1889 Mr. Mosher was united in marriage to Miss Anna Peterson, a daughter of Daniel Peterson, and a native of Sweden, whence she was brought to the United States as a child of seven years.

His political allegiance Mr. Mosher accords to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to subserve the highest interests of the community, irrespective of party affiliation. As he has always lived on his farm, which is located six and a half miles northwest of Williamsfield, he is well known to the citizens of that entire community, who accord him the esteem and respect merited by his many substantial qualities, that have well withstood the crucial test of the passing years.

G. W. ELLIOTT.

One of Knox county's patriotic sons, who gave his services in defense of the Union on the battlefields of the south, was G. W. Elliott, for many years successfully identified with the farming interests of the county, but now living retired in Williamsfield. His birth occurred on his father's farm on the 18th of October, 1842, his parents being Thomas and Hannah (Reese) Elliott, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. They were married in Ohio, but soon thereafter crossed the prairies to Illinois, being among the early pioneers of Knox county. In 1836 they located on a farm in Persifer township, that he operated for twenty years, when disposing of it he removed to Victoria township. There he acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land and industriously applied himself to its further cultivation until 1868. Selling his homestead he removed with his wife and family to Missouri, where he bought eighty acres of land, that he continued to operate until his death. The family of Mr.

and Mrs. Elliott numbered fourteen, six of whom are living: George W., our subject; and Samantha, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah and Thomas.

The boyhood and youth of G. W. Elliott were spent on the farm where he was born and in Persifer township, his education being pursued in the district schools. Pioneer conditions prevailed throughout the country at that period, and there were but limited opportunities for social enjoyment outside of the family, as the settlers were all busily engaged in striving to establish homes, and place their land under cultivation. In the work of the farm he early began to assist his father, assuming many of the tasks that were really a man's work when little more than a boy. When he attained his majority he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and went to the battlefields of the south. Upon receiving his discharge he returned to Knox county and purchased forty acres of land in Victoria township. He was an energetic, enterprising young man and his well directed efforts met with a gratifying degree of prosperity, so that as time passed he was able to increase his possessions until he owned two hundred and twenty acres of fine land. As his circumstances warranted with the passing years he improved his farm by the addition of many modern conveniences and appliances; indicative of the progressive methods he pursued in all of his undertakings. Good barns and outbuildings as well as a comfortable residence were erected on his farm, where he has spent the greater part of his life.

For his wife Mr. Elliott chose Miss Albina Mosher, who passed away on July 24, 1906. Mrs. Elliott was a daughter of Seneca and Nancy (Buck) Mosher, well known among the early residents of Knox county. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott there were born six children, five of whom are living, as follows: James F., Emma, Susan A., Hannah and John. George, the fifth in order of birth, is deceased.

A stalwart republican, Mr. Elliott has ever given his political support to the men and measures of that party, considering that their policy is best adapted to protect the interests of the majority. In his early years he took an active interest in all township affairs and served as constable, school director and pathmaster. In both his public and private life, Mr. Elliott has ever manifested the steadfast purpose, upright conduct and incorruptible integrity, consistent with the high principles he advocates in all transactions between man and man.

OLE ANDERSON.

Ole Anderson, an old settler of Sparta township, passed away December 1, 1900. He was a native of Christiansand, Norway, born February 18, 1820. In 1849 he emigrated to America and came to the Swedish settlement at Bishop Hill, Henry county, Illinois. He was a poor man and for three years worked by the month as a farm hand. In 1852 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land in Sparta township and that remained his home until his death. His widow still resides on the place. She was Miss Betsey Anderson, a native of Sweden, born May 6, 1839. By her marriage to Ole Anderson, which was celebrated on the 7th of July, 1856, she had eleven children, as fol-

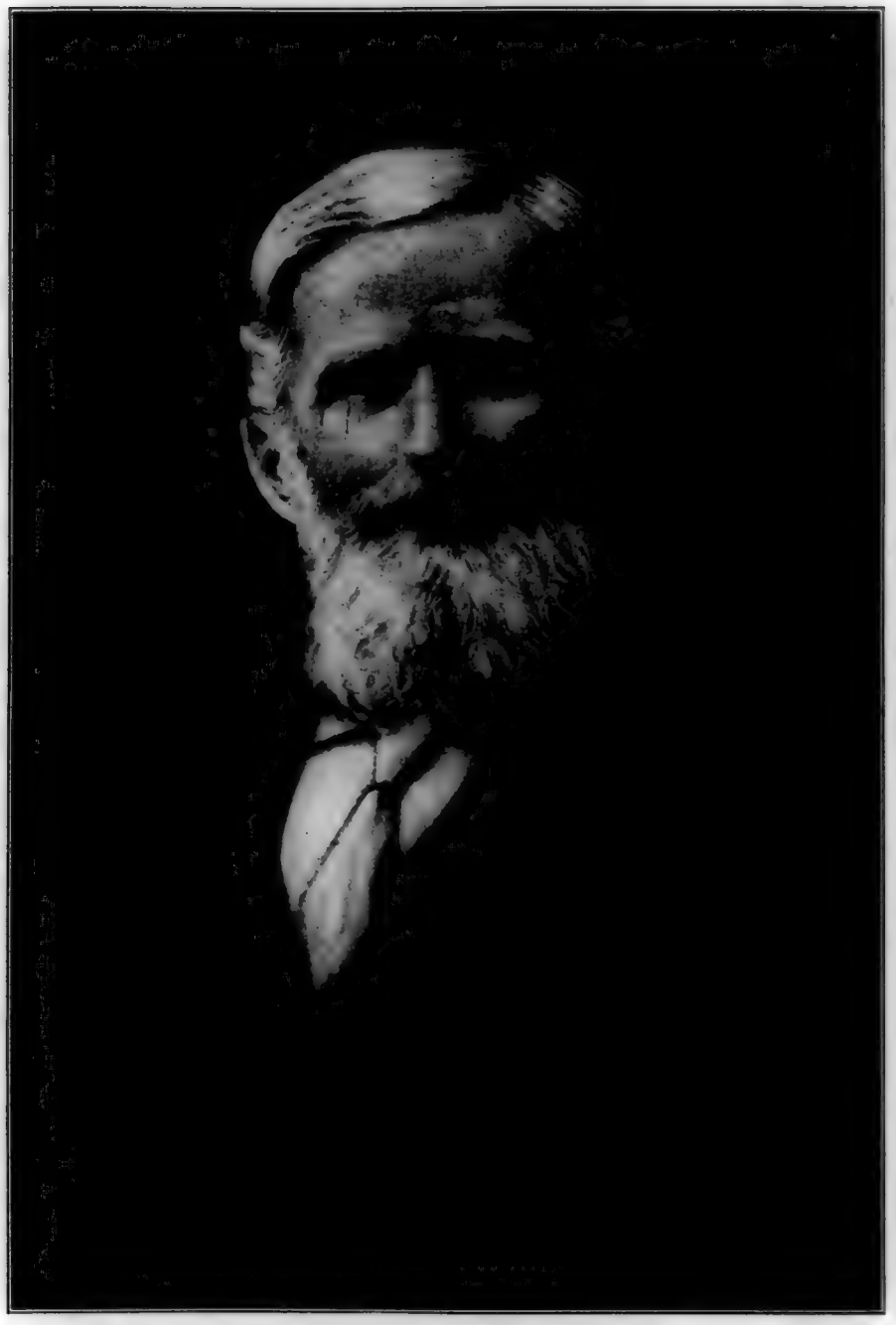
lows: Harriett, the wife of E. A. Werteen, of Galesburg, Illinois; A. O., an agriculturist of Sparta township; Albert, who is a resident of Oklahoma; Annie, now Mrs. Volk, of Sparta township; Jennie, the wife of Scott McKibbin, of Copley township; Christ, living in Sparta township; Sophia, the wife of Leonard Webber, of Wataga, Illinois; William, who makes his home in Sparta township; Henry, of Appleton, Illinois; and Emma and Arthur, both at home with their mother.

Mr. Anderson was a very successful man and at the time of his death owned twelve hundred acres of land in Knox county and sixteen sections of land in Texas. He was a member of the Methodist church and gave his political allegiance to the republican party.

JOSIAH HAMILTON.

Josiah Hamilton, who died in Galesburg, November 23, 1911, resided within the borders of Knox county for more than half a century and for years was actively successfully identified with its agricultural and mercantile interests. He was long numbered among the prominent citizens of the community. His birth occurred in Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the 23rd of January, 1829, his parents being Richard and Sarah (Reynolds) Hamilton, the former a native of the Keystone state and the latter of Birmingham, England. They were married in Pennsylvania and there spent the remainder of their lives, passing away in the faith of the Presbyterian church. Richard Hamilton, whose demise occurred in 1844, was a democrat in politics and ably served in the capacity of justice of the peace. Their children were thirteen in number, namely, James, William, Hugh, Edward, John, Josiah, Celina, Louisa, Mary, Lavina, Lida, Cynthia and Emeline, all now deceased.

Josiah Hamilton acquired his education in the schools of his native state. At the age of seventeen he sought to impart his knowledge to others by teaching in the country schools, which he continued to do for a number of years, during the winter months, following agriculture in the summer time. In the spring of 1854, he with a cousin, Walker Hamilton, made an extensive trip through Illinois and Iowa, spending the season in these two states, his cousin returning in the fall, while he remained in Knox county and taught the winter school in a log school house which stood about six miles east of Galesburg, on what has since been known as the William Reynolds farm, returning to his native state in the spring to cultivate a small farm of his own near Cherry Tree, Pennsylvania, which he had been able to purchase through industry and economy. In 1857, he returned to Knox county, Illinois, making his home with Jacob Sipherd, east of Galesburg, farming rented land during the summer and teaching school in the winter. On March 25, 1858, he was wedded at Peoria, Illinois, by Rev. Robert Johnson, to Miss Isabella N. Davidson, daughter of George and Mary Davidson, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. A son, William Davidson, was born unto them and is still living in Galesburg.



JOSIAH HAMILTON

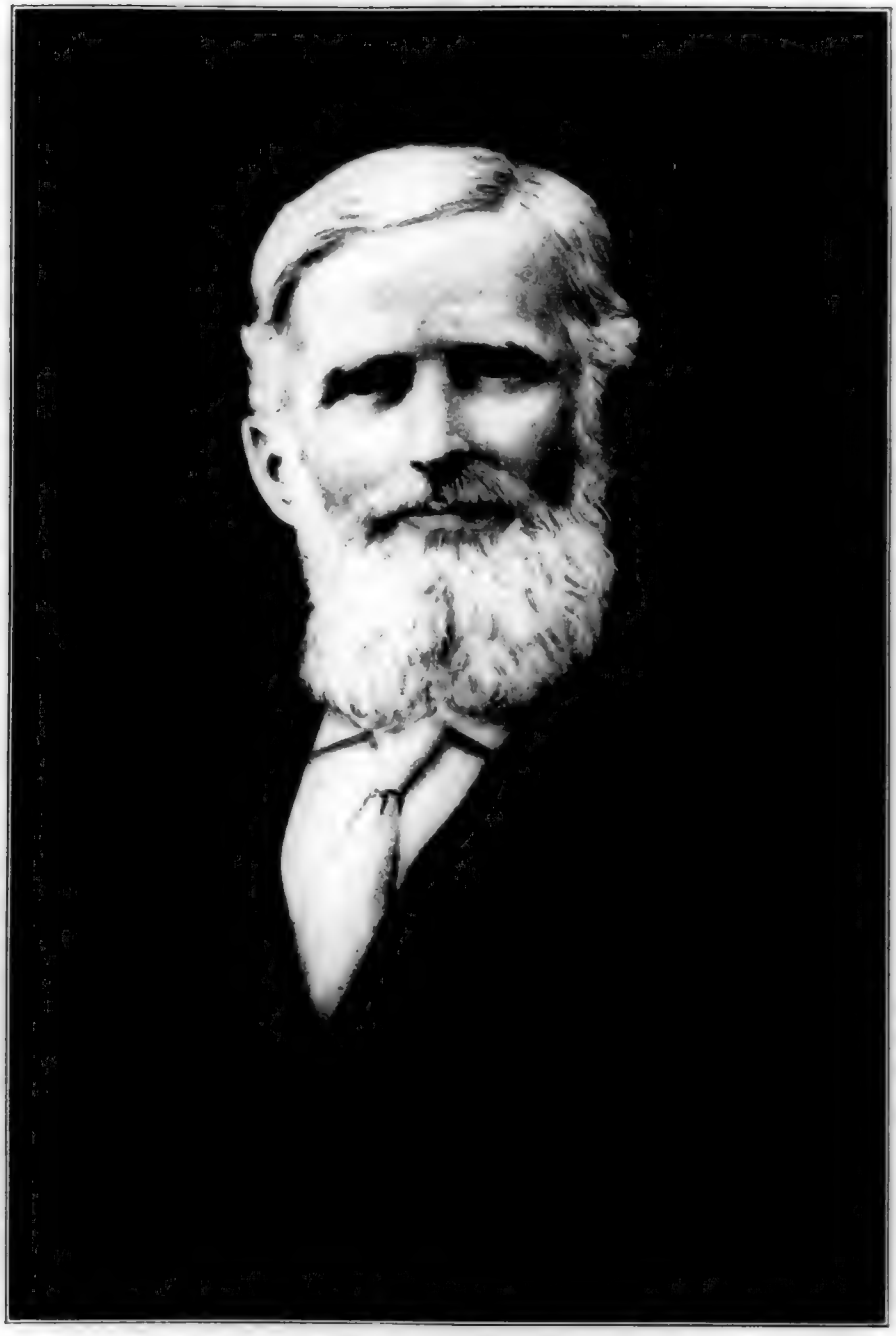
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JOSIAH HAMILTON

The first year of his married life was spent on a farm south of Knoxville and in the city of Knoxville. The spring of 1859 he moved on the Ralph Spooner farm northeast of Galesburg. During the same year he sold his farm in Pennsylvania and purchased a farm in Knox county, three and one-half miles northeast of Knoxville, where he continued to reside until the spring of 1883, when he disposed of the farm and took up his abode in Galesburg. In January, 1875, he was instrumental in the organization of The Galesburg Knox County Farmers Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, being one of the incorporators and holding the office of secretary thirty-one years. In January, 1897, he assisted in organizing The Galesburg District Mutual Wind Storm Insurance Company, comprising nine counties, and served as secretary for thirteen years.

In March, 1883, he purchased the Taylor residence on East Main street, in Galesburg, which was his home the remainder of his life. He embarked in the mercantile business in the spring of 1883, buying out the firm of Dore & Ryan on East Main street, near the corner of Cherry, where for six years he conducted a grocery store. After disposing of the store in 1889, he gave all his time and energy as secretary of the farmers insurance companies until his mature years compelled him to retire from active life.

The wife and mother passed away February 28, 1893, and on the 26th of September, 1899, Mr. Hamilton was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary E. Nation, the widow of Vickery Nation, and a daughter of Fleming F. and Rebecca (Bridgeman) Denton, of Wataga, Illinois.

In politics Mr. Hamilton was a republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. He served as a deacon in the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is also a devoted and consistent member. He had passed the eighty-second milestone on this earthly pilgrimage when called away and his well ordered life brought him not only a substantial competence but also the regard and esteem of an extensive circle of friends.

JONATHAN GIBBS.

General farming and stock-raising have always engaged the energies of Jonathan Gibbs, who owns two hundred and seventy-six acres of highly cultivated and well improved land on section 16, Victoria township. He was born in the township where he is now living on the 4th of October, 1854, his parents being Martin and Mary Ann (Moak) Gibbs. The father was born and reared in New Jersey, whence he removed to Illinois in his early manhood, locating on land on Walnut Creek in Lynn township, that he cultivated until his marriage. Subsequent to this event he removed to Victoria township, where he acquired one hundred and twenty acres of land that was also located on the creek. He energetically applied himself to the further improvements and cultivation of this place until his death at the age of fifty-nine years. The mother was fifty-eight when she passed away and was laid to rest in the Victoria cemetery as was also the father. The old homestead is now the property of Owen Couley. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs became the parents of seven sons and one daughter, and five of the sons are still living. The father was one of the public-

spirited, enterprising men of the community at that period and gave his political support to the republican party.

Jonathan Gibbs was reared in Victoria township and pursued his education in its district schools. After he had mastered the common branches he laid aside his text-books and gave his entire time and attention to assisting with the work of the home farm. He was an ambitious young man of practical ideas and diligent habits, who applied himself intelligently to anything he undertook. After his marriage he located on a farm a mile and a half southeast of his present place, residing there until he purchased the farm where he now lives, at that time the property of Jonathan Huble. It was well improved when Mr. Gibbs took possession but during the period of his ownership he has made innumerable changes, all of which have tended to improve and add to the value of the property. He has large commodious barns, good outbuildings and a comfortable residence, which are kept well in repair and present an appearance of thrift and prosperity. Here Mr. Gibbs is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, evidencing in both pursuits the enterprise and sagacity that have characterized him from boyhood. He is now recognized as one of the substantial and competent agriculturists of the county, whose success is due to his persistent and intelligently directed efforts.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. Gibbs chose Miss Elizabeth Craver, who was born and reared in Lynn township and is a daughter of David and Elizabeth Craver, both of whom passed their latter years on their farm in Lynn township. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs. Stella, the eldest, became the wife of L. Stewart, of Copley township, by whom she has had one child, Lucille. Martin, who is operating a farm in Victoria township, a mile north of his father's place, married Mary Milroy, a daughter of Nat Milroy, and they have two sons, Dale and Dean. Clarence, who is the next in order of birth, is living at home. Glenn, who is also living on the home farm, married Edna Milroy.

Fraternally Mr. Gibbs is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and his political allegiance he gives to the republican party, but he has never been an office seeker. He is one of the highly regarded citizens of the community, where he is widely known, having passed the entire period of his life in the vicinity of his present home. Mr. Gibbs possesses many most estimable qualities that have been thoroughly tested during the long period of his residence in Victoria township, and never found wanting. He has high standards of citizenship, is loyal to his friends and true to every trust reposed in him, while his integrity is known to be incorruptible.

JOHN M. YOUNG.

John M. Young, for the past three years assessor of Victoria township, resides on section 26, where he rents one hundred and twenty acres of land that he has been cultivating for the past seven years. He was born in Victoria township on the 2d of May, 1869, and is a son of Robert and Martha (Dennis) Young, both natives of Ohio. The father left the Buckeye state at the age of four years, coming to Illinois, where he was reared and educated. Upon attaining his manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits, acquiring one hundred and sixty

acres of land in Victoria township, that is now in a high state of productivity. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Young, six of whom are residents of Knox county, and all are living with the exception of one.

The entire life of John M. Young has been spent in Knox county with the exception of six years when he lived in Kansas. He attended school in district No. 71 of this township, and after completing the common branches he engaged in farming, and has ever since been identified with this vocation. For the past seven years he has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising on the place where he now lives and has met with a good degree of success.

For his wife Mr. Young chose Miss May Suydam, a native of Victoria township and a daughter of Abraham and Lucinda Suydam, and they have become the parents of five children: Edna, Lynn, Edward, Clyde and Ila.

Ever since granted the right of franchise upon attaining his majority, Mr. Young has given his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party, considering their policy best adapted to subserve the interests of the majority. He takes an active and helpful interest in township affairs and has efficiently discharged the duties of assessor for three years, while for six he has been a director of the school he attended during his boyhood. Mr. Young is one of the well known residents of Victoria township, where his family have resided for more than a half century, during which time they have contributed their quota toward promoting its agricultural development.

WILLIAM McGAAN.

No history of Galesburg and Knox county would be complete without reference to William McGaan, now the oldest resident of this county, having passed the ninety-fifth milestone on life's journey. He was born in Croftfoot parish, in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1817, and for some years has lived retired. His father, James McGaan, was a farmer by occupation and died at the age of eighty-two years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane Hunter, passed away at the age of sixty-six years. She was a daughter of James Hunter. The great-grandfather of William McGaan in the paternal line was a miller—the oldest miller in the family.

William McGaan when a boy of eleven years, being the oldest of the family, became the main support of his father during the harvest seasons. In Scotland farm lands were divided into mounts of fourteen feet in order to form a drain. Harvesting was done by cutting the grain with a scythe and William McGaan acted as forecutter, going ahead of the others and doing what was called shearing the grain. At that day two pounds were paid for harvest work to the men, while the women received a pound and a half, or the equivalent of about seven and a half dollars. When fifteen years of age William McGaan entered the service of a large farmer, contracting to remain nine years, his wages being six pounds or about thirty dollars per year and board. He received but one pair of shoes, which were supposed to last him an entire year. When his term of service had expired he entered the employ of a cousin as a trader, buying and selling

grain for six years He was married at the age of twenty-eight and afterward engaged in buying and shipping potatoes, which were sent to Glasgow.

Mr. McGaan was united in marriage to Agnes Andrews, a daughter of James and Grace (Drennan) Andrews. She was a widow at the time of her marriage to Mr. McGaan and had one child, a son, who afterward served as steward on a merchant vessel during the Civil war and was lost at sea. Mrs. McGaan inherited a small mercantile establishment from her first husband but she sold this a year later. William McGaan was forty years of age when he came with his family to the new world, the voyage across the Atlantic consuming sixteen days. He left his family in Scotland and made his way to Altona, Illinois, and soon afterward the family arrived, but through a mistake were sent to Alton, instead of Altona. For a year Mr. McGaan worked with relatives in Copley township, thus supporting his family, which then consisted of wife and two sons, James and William. He also has a daughter, Mrs. Grace Austin. The father is now the only survivor of a family of six children, of whom one died in infancy. His two sisters have also passed away and one of his brothers left for Australia at the time when he came to America and died in that country.

At the age of twenty years William McGaan had managed to save from his meager earnings the sum of fifteen pounds. He arrived in America with only twenty sovereigns, but he was industrious and energetic and improved every opportunity of providing a comfortable living for his family. He also made for himself a creditable name in Knox county by reason of his honorable business dealing and straightforward methods. He is now living with his son Hugh McGaan at the advanced age of ninety-five years and is the oldest resident of Knox county. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian church and through his entire life has been faithful to its teachings.

HUGH McGAAN.

Hugh McGaan, who is a resident farmer of Walnut Grove township, was born in Copley township, this county, January 13, 1858. After attending the public schools he engaged in farming on the old homestead until his marriage and he now lives on the old McGaan farm, devoting his attention to the cultivation of the fields and to stock-raising, both branches of his business proving profitable.

On the 12th of November, 1885, Mr. McGaan was united in marriage to Miss Lettie Arnold, who was born July 2, 1859, and is a daughter of E. H. Arnold, now a retired carpenter of Galesburg who has reached the age of eighty-four years. He was born in the state of New York and in 1864 came to Knox county, settling in Galesburg, where he always followed carpentering. He married Sarah Davis, who died in 1870. She was a daughter of Hull and Emeline (Merriam) Davis, the former a native of Delaware county, New York, and the latter of Harpersfield, that state. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were four children, but only two are now living: Mrs. McGaan and her sister Emma, who is the widow of Dudley Overstreet, of Lincoln, Nebraska. After graduating from the high school of this city Mrs. McGaan engaged in teaching in Galesburg for six years. By her marriage she has become the mother of seven children: Agnes, who is now

the wife of William McMaster, of Walnut Grove township, and has two children, Thomas and Evelyn; Sarah, a graduate of the Altona high school; Grace, the wife of Ellsworth Heck, of Bardolph, Illinois; William, at home; Susan who is attending the Altona high school; and Roy and Emory, both at home.

The parents are faithful and active members of the Presbyterian church of Altona and Mr. McGaan is a republican in politics. He has been particularly active in support of educational interests, serving for twenty-six years, or since 1886, as a member of the school board. He believes in progress and improvement along all lines which are of vital significance to the community and his influence has been a potent element for good.

CLAUDE E. FRANKENBURGER.

Claude E. Frankenburger, who is the conscientious and efficient cashier of the Bank of Rio, was born near Alpha, Henry county, September 4, 1885. He is the son of Ira K. and Mary E. (Calkins) Frankenburger, the father a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and the mother of Illinois. In 1878 the father came to Henry county, where he bought one hundred and seventy-three acres of land, and he and his wife now reside on the same. In their family were four children, of whom Claude E., of this review, was the third in order of birth.

Claude E. Frankenburger was reared and attended the common schools in Henry county and later completed a high-school course at Alpha. He was then employed for four months by John M. Taze, in the Alpha Exchange Bank. In February, 1903, the Bank of Rio was established by John M. Taze and his son, William I. Taze, and in March of the same year Claude E. Frankenburger was appointed assistant cashier of the bank. In 1905 he was promoted to the position of cashier. In August, 1909, he and his brother Benjamin E. and Milton Deatherage purchased the bank stock and now are efficiently controlling the same

Mr. Frankenburger is fraternally identified with Rio Lodge, No. 685, A. F. & A. M.; with Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; and Commandery No. 42, K. T. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star at Rio. He is energetic, progressive and capable and although a young man still, is rapidly gaining for himself a leading position in the business world in his community.

BENJAMIN E. FRANKENBURGER.

Benjamin E. Frankenburger, assistant cashier of the Bank of Rio and also engaged in the insurance business, was born in Orion, Illinois, December 13, 1880, and was reared in Henry county. He attended the common schools and was graduated from the Alpha high school. Subsequently he was employed as a railroad billing clerk at Aurora, Illinois, and later was for one year in Chicago as inspector of local freight accounts for the Chicago Car Service Company. Subsequently he was rate clerk at Joliet for the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Belt Line for two years and was then chief rate clerk for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at

that place for about a year. In 1907 he returned to Alpha and became manager of the Tri-County Light & Power Company, which position he held for one year, and afterward became connected with the Bank of Rio. He is now acting as assistant cashier of that institution and is extensively engaged in the insurance business, selling all kinds of insurance. Like his brother Claude E., he is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Rio Lodge, No. 685, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 42, K. T. He, too, is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star at Rio and is regarded as one of the leading young business men of the place.

REUBEN COX.

Reuben Cox, an agriculturist of Walnut Grove township, Knox county, was born January 20, 1844, in Somersetshire, England, his parents being James and Emma (Pittard) Cox. He is a grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Davis) Cox, who came to America with their son James and settled in Knox county, Illinois, where Joseph Cox died in 1878 at the age of one hundred years and his wife in 1857 at the age of seventy-two. James Cox, whose birth occurred January 8, 1816, arrived in America in 1846, and located in Sparta township, this county. He later purchased forty acres of land in Ontario township, on which place he resided for six years. Subsequently he acquired eighty acres of valuable farming land near Oneida, which he cultivated for some time before purchasing a quarter of a section in Sparta township, which is the old Cox homestead. Later he removed to Oneida, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1897 when he was about eighty-two years of age. His wife was born October 7, 1817, in Somersetshire, England, and was the daughter of James and Martha Pittard, also natives of England. Her death occurred September 24, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. James Cox were the parents of seven children, two of whom survive: Mary M., a teacher residing in San Francisco, California; and Reuben, the subject of this sketch.

Until he was nine years of age Reuben Cox attended the district school, but at that early age made his start in farming which he has followed throughout his active career. At first he plowed corn on the home farm and later assisted in all the general work upon his father's farm. He has never regretted his choice of work because he has met with unusual success, and since his marriage has been residing upon his present place, which is one of the most highly cultivated tracts in the township. In addition to general farming he also carries on stock-raising to a large extent.

In 1865 Mr. Cox married Emma Pitney, a native of Somersetshire, England, and a daughter of William and Anna Pitney. Her parents who were born August 29, 1810, and April 29, 1810, respectively, came to America in 1845 and went directly to Albany, New York, where Mr. Pitney accepted employment as a mason, a trade he had learned in his native land. Subsequently they removed to Chicago, where the family remained for seven years and then went to Rockford, Illinois, where the father died December 18, 1880, and the mother ten years later. Mrs. Cox's paternal grandfather, John Pitney, was prominently known as a most

successful gardener. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have become the parents of two children: Wallace W., whose birth occurred in 1867, and who is a carpenter living in Galesburg; and Asel A., who was born in 1874 and is residing at home.

Mr. Cox gives his political support to the prohibition party and is an ardent advocate of the temperance cause. He has never sought office but has done all in his power to interest others in the cause to which he devotes so much time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox hold membership in the Methodist church of Altona, and she is an active worker in the Ladies Aid Society. Being one of the pioneers of his township Mr. Cox has been a witness to the greater part of its development and has done his share in improving the soil which is the county's greatest resource. During his long residence there he has always interested himself in all measures pertaining to the welfare of the community and has won for himself a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

GEORGE WHITED.

Prominent among the successful farmers and substantial citizens of Knox county is George Whited, who is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of valuable and productive land at Rapatee and one hundred and seven and a half acres located on the west township line, his home being on section 34, Maquon township. He was born on section 28 of this same locality, on October 30, 1862, his parents being John Striker and Charlotte (Adams) Whited. The birth of John S. Whited occurred in Somerset county, New Jersey, March 16, 1832, and the Whited family came in 1853 from New Jersey to Fulton county, Illinois, when John Whited was a young man of twenty-one. Here he located on the present farm, which was owned by Uncle Stephen Ramsay. He tilled the soil and improved his land and buildings during the remaining years of his life, passing away in Hancock, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, May 1, 1906, at the age of seventy-four years. Mrs. John Whited was a daughter of Andrew Adams, an old settler emigrating in his youth from County Down, Ireland, settling in the east, whence the family removed in 1853, coming from Rome, New York, to Knox county. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Whited were the parents of one son, George Whited, and one daughter, Lotta, who is living in Fulton county, Illinois, and is the wife of J. C. Nooval, a son of Oliver Nooval. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nooval are the parents of four children, Harry, Vera, Wanda and Lois.

Reared on the home farm George Whited was educated in the common schools of Rapatee and early became familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Thus well trained he was ready to become self-supporting at an early age, farming first on the homestead and later for himself, buying land near by. It was his earnest wish not to settle far from his old home and the childhood scenes amid which he was brought up, and in this desire he was gratified since he has never in his life lived over one and one-half miles from his present farm on section 34. By his close application throughout the period in which he carried on general agricultural pursuits he was enabled to accumulate a substantial competency out of his profits and now divides the management of the place with his son. He lives in the old residence which is the only one

of the buildings not erected by his own efforts, having been built by his grandfather. The farm is well equipped and improved and is supplied with two sets of buildings.

The marriage of Mr. Whited and Miss Iambia Foster was celebrated on September 29, 1887. She was a daughter of James M. Foster, one of the survivors of the Black Hawk war, having the distinction of being the first settler in the county and the first supervisor elected in the township. Mr. Foster, who owned a large tract of land in this vicinity married Miss Louisa Ward of this county, both being natives of Ohio, settling in Illinois in the days of its early growth. They were the parents of seven children. To Mr. and Mrs. George Whited eight children were born: Blanche, who died at the age of two years; Tracy, who operates the homestead; Chloe, Harold, Wayne, Audrey, Halo and Kenneth.

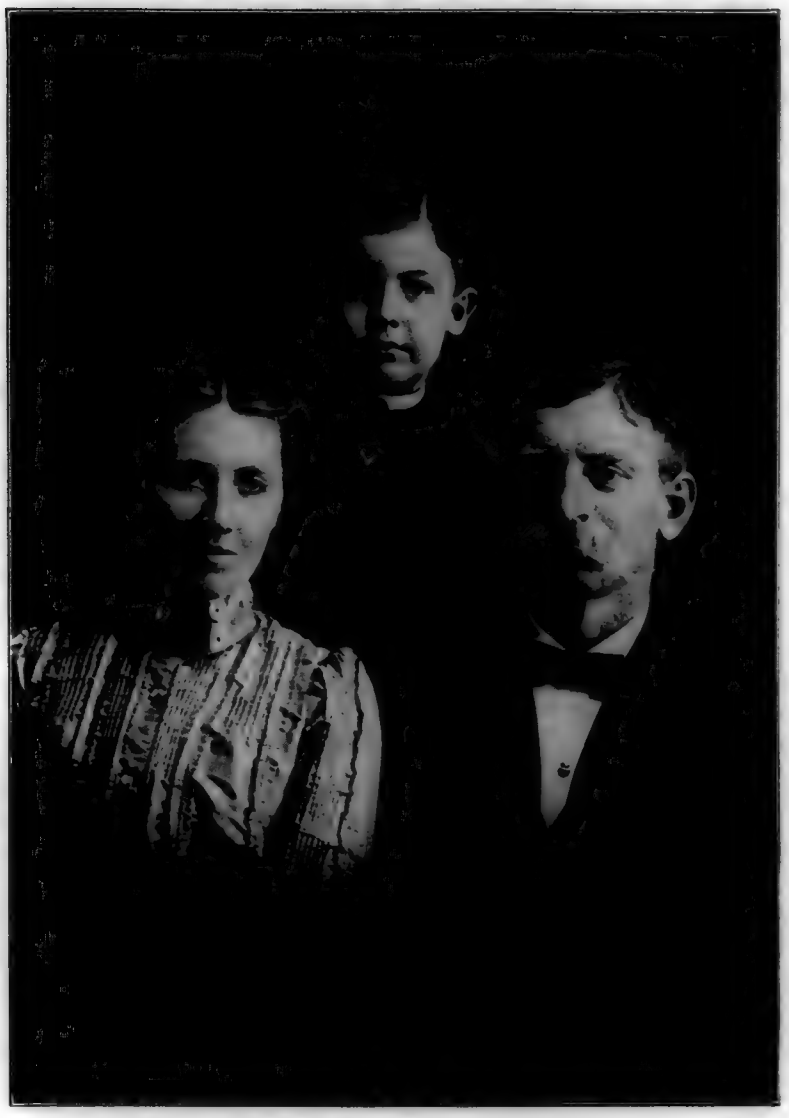
Since attaining his majority Mr. Whited has been affiliated with the democratic party and has been called upon to serve as justice of the peace. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows of Rapatee. Mr. and Mrs. Whited are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which their loyal and helpful support has won them many warm friends.

S. L. VANCE.

S. L. Vance, one of the well known residents of Knox county, lives two miles northeast of Yates City. He was born in Ohio in 1861, his parents being Andrew and Harriet (Kibbler) Vance. His father was engaged in agriculture and when S. L. Vance was a lad of seven years, came to Illinois, settling in Knox county, on a farm of two hundred and forty acres which still is the property of S. L. Vance. Here he cultivated the soil for many years, retiring from active participation in the labors of his farm nineteen years ago. He now resides in Elmwood and at the age of eighty-five years is still in good health and cheerful spirits. Mrs. Vance died some years ago. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are living: John; Mrs. V. Rogers; S. L.; Henry, deceased; Mrs. Ola Mace, deceased; and Neal.

Brought up in the vicinity of Yates City, S. L. Vance acquired his education in the schools of this locality and when old enough to handle a plow engaged in farming on the home place. After he had thoroughly mastered the great variety of knowledge with which an agriculturist must be conversant he engaged in tilling the fields on his own account. For this purpose he bought a farm from his father. The house and barn had been erected before the place came into his possession but all the other improvements were made by him. He is exceptionally successful in all the departments of general farming and pays much attention to the raising of high-grade stock for shipment to the Chicago market.

On March 9, 1892, Mr. Vance was united in marriage to Miss Lettie E. Riner, a daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Wingader) Riner, residents of this county. Mrs. Riner is a daughter of John Wingader and a native of Ger-



MR. AND MRS. S. L. VANCE AND SON

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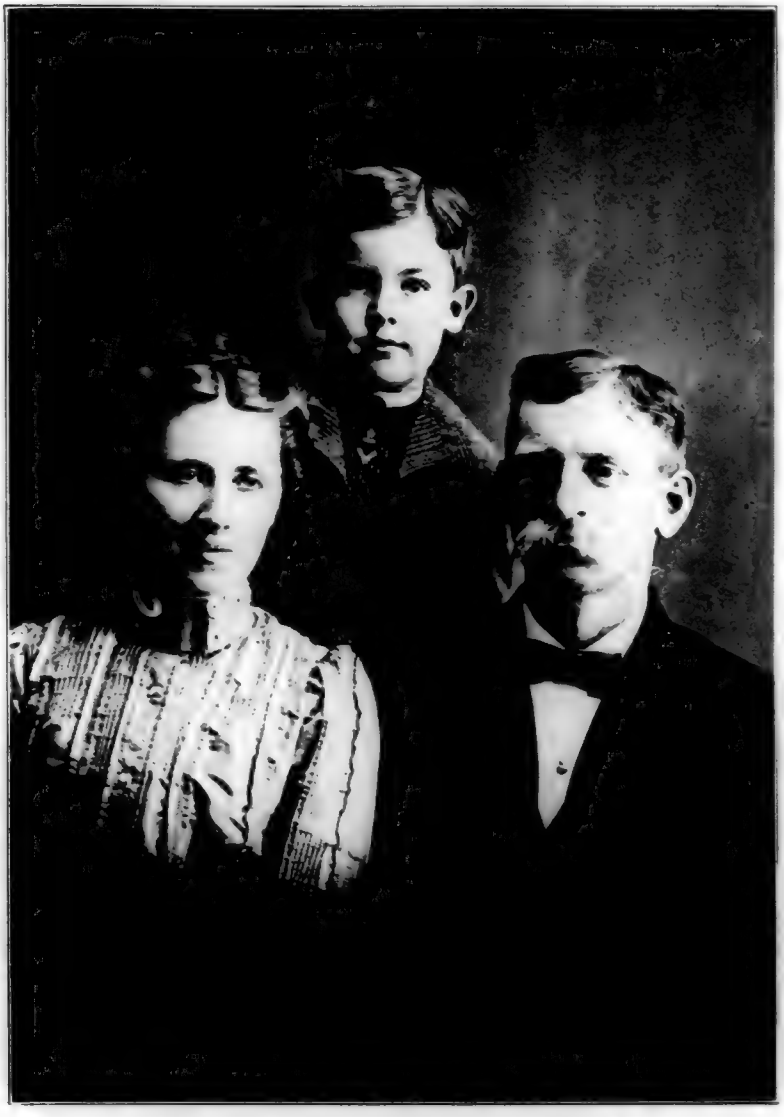
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many. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Vance two children have been born: Carmon, who is attending school in Yates City; and Andrew, who is deceased.

In his political affiliations Mr. Vance is in sympathy with the principles of the democratic party. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Happy in disposition and kind towards all, Mr. Vance has many friends in the community in which he lives, having always been devoted to the interests promoting the general welfare.

A. S. RICE.

A worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Victoria township is to be found in the person of A. S. Rice, who owns two hundred acres of well improved land, six miles north of Williamsfield. His birth occurred in Knox county on the 9th of December, 1858, his parents being S. F. and Harriett M. (Aldridge) Rice, who are mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work.

A. S. Rice passed the early years of his life similarly to other farmer lads of the same period and circumstances. In the acquirement of an education he attended the schools in his district, and such times as he was not thus occupied, assisted with the lighter tasks about the home farm. His duties increased with the development of his strength, and by the time he had attained his maturity he was a capable agriculturist. Soon thereafter he located on the old farm of D. Anderson, who broke the first prairie in Victoria township, coming to his present place in 1892. This contains eighty acres of rich, fertile land, that has been brought under high cultivation, while he also owns one hundred and twenty acres two miles south. During the nineteen years of his residence, Mr. Rice has made such improvements in the property from time to time as his circumstances warranted. He has erected large barns, that provide ample shelter for his stock; substantial outbuildings within which can be found all the usual modern implements that are required in the cultivation of the fields; and a comfortable farm house. His fields are carefully cultivated and devoted to such cereals as are best adapted to the soil, the greater portion of his products being used for the feeding of stock, of which he has made a specialty for the last twenty-five years. Practical in his ideas and progressive in his methods, Mr. Rice is meeting with success in his undertakings and is now numbered among the prosperous farmers of the township. His success must be very largely attributed to his close application and the intelligent direction of his activities, as he began his business career without capital, other than his tireless energy and determination of purpose. His development has not been at all phenomenal but the permanent, steady progress of the man who wins his own way.

Mr. Rice's plans for a home of his own had their culmination in his marriage to Miss Effie Brown, of Elmwood, a daughter of Hiram Brown, a well known pioneer of Elmwood. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Rice numbers five, as follows: Harriett M., who married Frank Peterson, of Victoria township; Mary, the wife of Edward Lapham; Laura, who married Will Spangler of Oakland, California;

Hiram, who married Anna Welsh, and lives on his father's farm; and Annie, at home.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Rice are confined to his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a republican in politics and assumes his responsibilities as a citizen by assisting with the government of the township. He has several times been called to public office, having discharged the duties of school director, while two years ago he was collector and he has been road commissioner. In the administration of his public duties he has manifested the same executive ability and powers of organization, as well as method and system that characterize him as a business man. Mr. Rice is held in high esteem and respect in the community where he has resided for so many years, ever having evinced during that period the substantial qualities that distinguish the best type of citizens.

SAMUEL HARRY JOHNSON.

Samuel Harry Johnson is one of the enterprising young men of Altona whose success is due to his enterprise, diligence and determination. He is associated with his brother, John A. Johnson, as clerk in the conduct of a grocery store and has become widely and favorably known in this part of the county. He was born in Altona, June 6, 1885, a son of Peter E. Johnson. His grandparents were John and Christina (Magnes) Johnson, farming people of Sweden, and in their family were nine children, of whom seven are yet living. Peter E. Johnson, the father of our subject, is now living in Altona. He was born in Sweden, October 7, 1844, and came to America in 1881, at which time he settled in Bureau county, Illinois, where he followed the occupation of farming. He also soon entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, with which he has since been associated. He resided for a time at Malden, Illinois, and afterward came to Altona, where he did section work for the railroad until 1909, when he was given the position of tower watchman near Altona. He was also at one time employed in the coal mines. He married Mathilda Swanson, who was born March 30, 1845, in the same part of Sweden in which her husband's birth occurred. She was a daughter of Swan Swanson and was only nine years of age at the time of her mother's death. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson crossed the Atlantic on the same vessel and were married several months after their arrival.

Samuel Harry Johnson spent his youthful days in the place of his nativity and the public schools afforded him his educational opportunities, after which he entered the grocery business at Altona and is now assisting his brother as clerk in the conduct of an establishment of this character. He looks after the well appointed store, in which they carry a large and carefully selected line of staple and fancy groceries, and their trade is constantly increasing as the result of honorable dealing and earnest effort to please their customers.

Mr. Johnson attends the Methodist church and is prominent in the Maccabees lodge at Altona, serving at the present time as its record keeper. He also belongs to Woodmen Camp, No. 3737, at Altona, in which he has likewise filled a number of offices. His name is also on the membership roll of the Odd Fel-

lows lodge and he is vice president of the Altona Volunteer Fire Company. His interest in all that pertains to public progress and improvement is deep and sincere and is evidenced in the hearty cooperation which he gives to many movements for the general good.

CARL OSCAR JOHNSON.

The name of Johnson is closely associated with mercantile interests in Altona, where Carl Oscar Johnson is now engaged in clerking. He was born in Malden, Illinois, May 10, 1882, and is a son of P. E. Johnson and a brother of John August and Samuel Harry Johnson, both of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. In his school days he engaged in clerking for his brother, with whom he remained altogether for eleven years, after which he became connected with H. L. Peterson, an Altona merchant, with whom he has since been associated.

In community life Mr. Johnson figures quite prominently, being now well known as second lieutenant of the Altona Fire Company, No. 1. He is also connected with Altona Tent, No. 116, K. O. T. M., and is at present sergeant, chaplain and finance keeper, in which offices he has served for two years. His religious faith is that of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which he was reared. The family have long been known in Altona and its representatives have taken an active and helpful part in all the projects for public progress and are equally well known in the social life of the town.

DAVID THOMPSON.

General farming engaged the attention of David Thompson, who was a substantial farmer and representative citizen of Walnut Grove township, this county. He was born in Elkhart, Indiana, on the 6th of December, 1835, a son of John and Catherine (Livingston) Thompson, who were natives of Ohio. They removed to Indiana, where they resided for a short time before coming to Knox county, near Altona, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits.

David Thompson devoted practically his entire life to farming. During his early days, while attending the district schools, he assisted his father and afterward gave his whole time and attention to the cultivation of the home property before starting out independently. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, from Altona and was in the service for three years, the greater part of which was devoted to duty on the forage wagon because his health would not permit him to engage in actual fighting. Of his four brothers who enlisted one was killed and one was wounded.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1868 to Catherine Richmond, who was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, September 22, 1845, and is a daughter of Joseph and Susan Richmond, the former also a native of West Virginia. She remained at home after finishing her schooling until the time of her marriage. The father

devoted the early part of his active career to farming and also to buying stock, but later studied for the ministry and became a minister in the Methodist church. The remainder of his life was devoted to preaching in his home district, where he served as circuit rider over a district covering a radius of twenty-five miles. He was married to Susan Chess, who was a daughter of Daniel Chess and whose death occurred at the age of fifty-four years, near Columbus, Ohio. To this union eight children were born, four of whom are now living: Mary, who is the wife of Samuel McHard, of Aledo, Illinois; Mrs. Catherine Thompson, of Altona; Clarinda, who was married to James Piatt, of Fort Collins, Colorado; and George, who is a resident of Oregon. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born the following children: Joseph E., now a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Harry J., of Valparaiso, Indiana; Roy D., whose home is in Greeley, Colorado; William, a farmer living at Altona; Susan, the deceased wife of Charles Sawyer; John, deceased; and May Bell, the wife of David N. McMaster, of Walnut Grove township.

Mr. Thompson took an active interest in the Democratic party to which he gave his allegiance and did all he could to promote its measures and policies. His interest in the development of the educational and industrial projects instituted in his district and his executive ability in furthering these movements were recognized and given opportunity for expression while he was a member of the school board and while he served as president of the Grange, his term of office following immediately after its organization. He was a substantial citizen who merited the respect and confidence of the entire community and his later prosperity and the comfortable life which Mrs. Thompson is now living were both due to his own exertions, his indefatigable labor and his careful management. He was not only industrious and enterprising but was also a man of high moral character and was highly esteemed both as a farmer and a citizen throughout his township. His death occurred September 11, 1894.

RICHARD C. STUCKEY.

Richard C. Stuckey, now deceased, was a resident of Altona after his retirement from his farm in Walnut Grove township. He was born March 12, 1833, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Charles Stuckey, who was a native of Germany and came to America in his youth. The latter married Rebecca Silver and remained on his farm in Pennsylvania until his death in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years. He was one of eight children, of whom six survive, three sons and three daughters, namely: Mrs. Annie S. Guthrie, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Emma M. Scott, of Iowa; Mrs. Amanda Toles, of Denver, Colorado; Simon H. Stuckey, of California; William A. Stuckey, of Fairmont, Nebraska; and Charles Scott Stuckey, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

After completing his education in the district schools, Richard Stuckey assisted his father for a few years and in May, 1853, at the age of twenty-one years, came to Knox county with a colony of settlers. He located on the farm upon which he remained until his retirement in 1897. During these years he was actively engaged in cultivating and developing the land which brought him suf-

ficient remuneration to give him the opportunity of enjoying leisure and comfort in his later years. When he left the farm he moved to Altona, where his death occurred on the 8th of October, 1910.

In February, 1859, Richard Stuckey was married to Mary Timmons, whose birth occurred on the 29th of February, 1836, in Madison county, Ohio, and who is the daughter of Thomas Timmons of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1800 and his death occurred in 1863. He was the son of Peter and Margaret (Beth) Timmons, the former a soldier in the war of 1812. Thomas Timmons spent his active life in agricultural pursuits, his early days being spent in farming and teaming in his native state. In 1833 he removed to Ohio, where he devoted his entire time to the cultivation of the farm upon which he located. He was especially interested in providing for the comforts and pleasures of his family. He married Hanna Peoples who died in 1854 at the age of forty-eight years. She was also a native of Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Richard and Ann (Longstretcht) Peoples, the former being an agriculturist. To them ten children were born, three of whom survive: Rebecca, who is the wife of H. Alder, of West Jefferson, Ohio; Laura, who married F. A. Kelly and is also a resident of West Jefferson; and Mrs. Mary Stuckey.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey the following children were born: Laura, the eldest, is the wife of O. Preston of Monmouth, Illinois, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Edith, the wife of A. Miller, of Monmouth, and the mother of two children; and Earl Preston, who is residing at home. Eugene H. Stuckey, who is residing in Madison county, Ohio, and is married to Ruth Timmons. Richard C. Jr., who married Elsa Monfort, has two children and is residing in Columbus, Ohio. Ned S. is cultivating the old homestead upon which he resides. He married Nellie Chapman and to them two children have been born, Nellie I. and Jessie M., Frank Charles, William A., Silvia and May are deceased.

Mr. Stuckey gave his politcal support to the republican party and was most active in promoting its policies and in working for the support of its men and measures. Mrs. Stuckey is a member of the Presbyterian church of Altona, and for twenty years has been an active worker in the Ladies Social Union of that church, having been one of its original members. Mr. Stuckey's life exemplified what can be done when unremitting energy, persistency of purpose and conscientious labor are displayed in the development of a new territory. His integrity and fairness in all business operations as well as his active interest in any movements pertaining to the moral and social development of his community won for him the respect and regard of his fellow citizens.

C. H. PULVER.

C. H. Pulver has devoted his energies during the greater part of the twenty-four years he has resided in Williamsfield to contracting and building, although for a time he conducted a general mercantile establishment. He was born in Minnesota in 1862, his parents being S. W. and Jeannette (Doty) Pulver. The father was born in the state of New York in 1825, and there he was reared and

educated and also learned the carpenter's trade. In his early manhood he came to the middle west, following his trade at various points in Minnesota and Illinois, finally settling at Williamsfield. Here he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring at the residence of his son, C. H. Pulver, in 1904.

C. H. Pulver was only a babe of three days when his people removed from Minnesota. He attended the common schools until it was deemed he had sufficient education to fit himself for a vocation, when he laid aside his books and learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. When he was twenty-seven, he came to Williamsfield, erecting the first building in the town. Carpentering and contracting thereafter engaged his attention for many years, yielding him satisfactory returns. He at one time withdrew from this vocation, however, and went into the general merchandise business, but subsequently returned to the contracting business. Mr. Pulver is a good mechanic and a capable business man with thoroughly practical ideas that he intelligently carries out in the construction of his buildings. He has succeeded in his undertakings here largely because he has always been found reliable and trustworthy in all of his transactions. It has been one of his principles during his entire business career not to make a promise he could not fulfill, at the same time he will not compromise on the quality of his work in order to do this.

On June 26, 1890, Mr. Pulver married Miss Kate Cole, and they are the parents of two children: Mary J., born June 19, 1891; and Doris, born October, 1897. Three children, a son and two daughters, have passed away.

Fraternally Mr. Pulver is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he votes the republican ticket. He has always taken active interest in local political affairs and is now discharging the duties of supervisor. He was elected to this office in April, 1909, and was the only successful republican candidate, the remainder of the ticket all having gone democratic, this fact attesting his popularity in the community generally, and the efficiency with which he has filled other offices. During the greater part of his residence in Williamsfield, Mr. Pulver has been connected with the government of the town, having filled among others the offices of town clerk and tax collector. He is held in high respect in the community, having shown himself to be conscientious and honorable in the discharge of public duties, and reliable and trustworthy in business transactions.

T. W. RAY.

T. W. Ray, the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of fertile land in Truro township that he devotes to general farming, was born on a farm in Victoria township, Knox county, in 1853. His father, L. D. Ray, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed in his early manhood to Illinois, locating in this county. Here he met and subsequently married Mary A. Sweeney, the mother of our subject, and a native of Vermont. L. D. Ray was an agriculturist and for many years resided on a farm in Victoria township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his entire time and attention until his demise at the age of fifty-four years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ray numbered five,

our subject being the second in order of birth. The others are as follows: William H., who is a farmer in Victoria township; one who died in infancy; Addie, the wife of Frank Lapham, and Clarence, who is operating the old home place in Victoria township.

The schooling of T. W. Ray was obtained in his home district, and when he had mastered the common branches the duties of the schoolroom gave way to those of the field. He thereafter gave his undivided attention to the plowing, planting and harvesting of the fields and care of the stock, his responsibilities increasing as his strength and ability developed with the passing of time. At the age of nine he plowed his first field of corn, and has performed a like task each recurring season since then. He remained on the old homestead, with the operation of which he assisted his father, until he was twenty-five. Feeling at the end of that time that his own best interests demanded that he begin working for himself, he removed to this township, his entire life having been passed here and in Victoria townships with the exception of two years, when he engaged in farming in Nebraska. In 1902, Mr. Ray bought his present place, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, located three miles northwest of Williamsfield. Since becoming the owner of this property he has fenced the land and made all of the improvements, including the erection of good, substantial barns and outbuildings. He is an industrious man of practical ideas and progressive methods and has assiduously applied himself to bringing the soil under high cultivation. His fields are devoted to diversified farming in connection with which he raises cattle. He is meeting with success in both lines of his business and annually harvests abundant crops that net him a good dividend on his labor.

Mr. Ray completed his arrangements for a home of his own when he married Miss Ellen Lapham, who was born and reared in Knox county, being a native of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have but one child living, Meta, who married Carl Rice, a son of John Rice.

Fraternally Mr. Ray is a Mason, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He takes an active interest in all local affairs and has held various township offices. His entire life has been spent in the community, where he now lives and among whose citizens he numbers many stanch friends, whom he has known since boyhood.

ANDREW HAWKINSON.

Andrew Hawkinson, devoting his time and attention to general farming on section 35, Henderson township, where he is also making a specialty of the raising of Poland China hogs, was born in Skone, in the southern part of Sweden, July 20, 1864. His parents, Hawkin and Anna (Anderson) Johnson, were also natives of Sweden, where the father engaged in farming throughout his entire life. He never came to America, remaining always a resident of Sweden to the time of his death, which occurred in 1890. His religious faith was evidenced in his membership in the Swedish Lutheran church.

Andrew Hawkinson, who was the seventh in order of birth in a family of eight children, acquired a common-school education in his native land and when

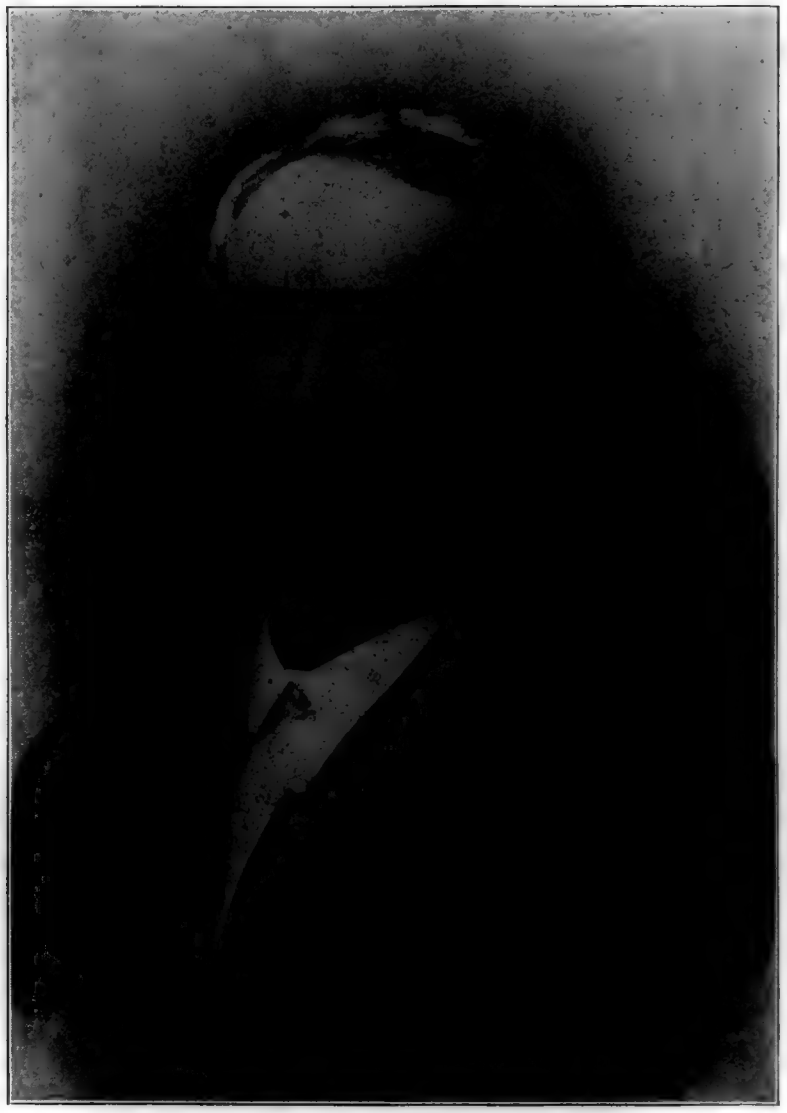
still a young lad began working on the farm for his father, but from time to time he heard interesting reports concerning America and its advantages, and in March, 1884, when in his twentieth year, he sailed for the new world. After spending three years in Bureau county, where he worked as a farm hand, he came to Galesburg and has since lived in Knox county. Since 1887 he has made his home upon the farm which is now his place of residence. It was then the property of Henry Sisson, for whom he worked until 1895, when he began farming on his own account. He has always carried on general agricultural pursuits, cultivating the crops best adapted to the soil and climate, and in addition to his property on section 35, Henderson township, where he is cultivating three hundred and twenty acres of land, he owns a farm in the same township of one hundred and five acres which he rents. Stock-raising has always been made a feature of his place, special attention being given to the raising of thoroughbred Poland China hogs. To this he has given particular attention since the retirement of Mr. Sisson and has made it a profitable branch of his business.

On the 4th of April, 1895, Mr. Hawkinson was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Nelson, a daughter of Nels and Nellie (Bengtson) Nelson and a granddaughter of Peter Nelson, who was a native of Sweden and in that country spent his entire life, devoting his time and energies to the occupation of farming The parents of Mrs. Hawkinson were also life-long residents of Sweden but she came from her native land to America in 1887, living with relatives up to the time of her marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hawkinson have been born three children: Anna Matilda, now deceased; Harold, who is attending high school in Galesburg; and Helen Elizabeth.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hawkinson hold membership in the Lutheran church and his study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give his support to the republican party. He has served as school director and is interested in the cause of education, recognizing the fact that thorough school training constitutes the bulwark of the nation. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for he here found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has worked his way steadily upward, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path until he is now ranked with the substantial farmers of Henderson township.

J. W. MILES.

J. W. Miles, who resides on an attractive farm of eighty acres located on section 34, Persifer township, was born on the place where he now resides on March 6, 1864, his parents being R. W. and Mary Jane (Bruce) Miles. His father was born in Athens, Ohio, and when old enough to begin his education entered the schools of Newark, that state, which he attended until he was fourteen. He then accompanied his parents, S. S. and Eliza Ann (Gilmore) Miles, on their removal to Knox county. They first located a mile west of Gilson, where they remained for two years, when in 1838 they went to Haw Creek township. At the expiration of a year they removed to the farm where our subject now resides, the family home being a log cabin. This property has ever since been in the possession of



RUFUS MILES

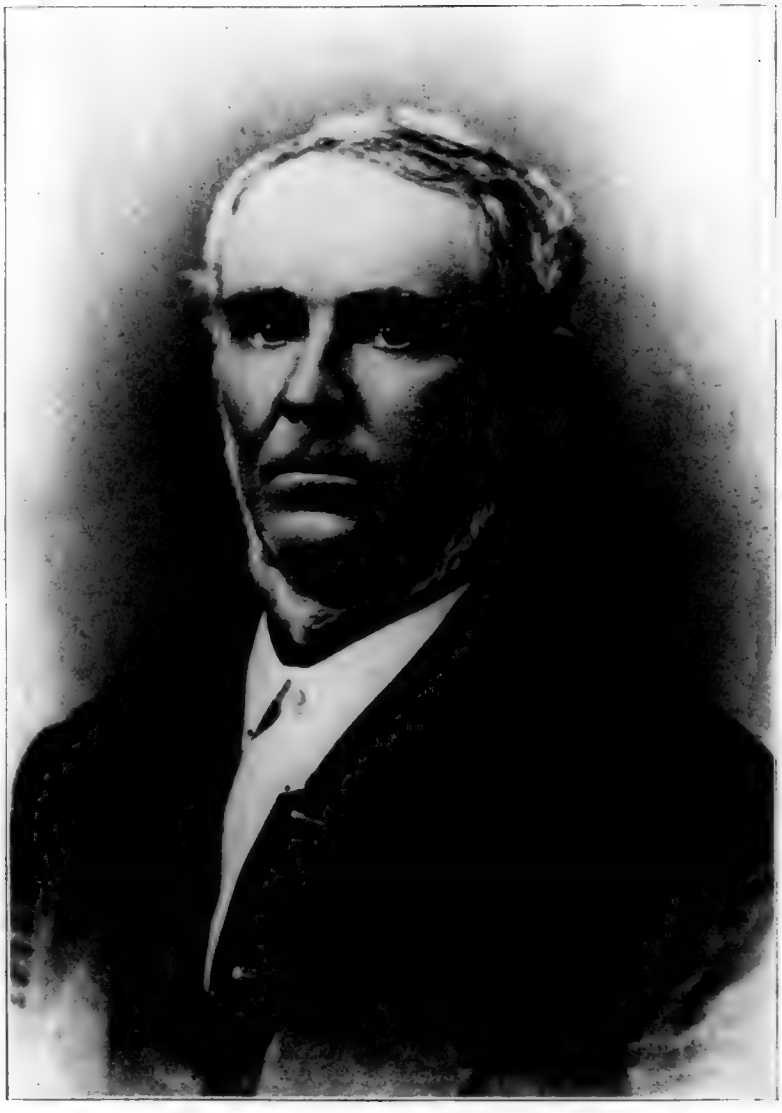
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RUFUS MILES

the family and there the grandfather passed away in 1876 at the age of eighty-two years. The grandmother survived for four years thereafter, her death occurring when she was eighty. They were both laid to rest in the Russell cemetery, Haw Creek township. R. W. Miles completed his education at Knox College, subsequently returning to the old farm, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits during the entire period of his active life, with the exception of a little over a year spent in the gold mines of California. He was captain of a company of twenty-four from near his home who started April 11, 1850, on the western trip by the overland route and returned in June, 1851, by way of Panama.. He was very successful in his agricultural undertakings and made extensive improvements on the place, making it one of the valuable properties of the township. Progressive and public-spirited, he took an active and helpful interest in all community matters, particularly those of a political nature. He twice represented his district in the state legislature, serving one term in 1858 and another in 1878, while for twenty years he was a supervisor in Persifer township. Educational matters particularly were given much of his attention, and for many years he was a member of the board of education, and during the early days he was township teachers' examiner. He also served as clerk of the township and justice of the peace and for two years he served as appointee on the board of equalization, and twice was elected for a term of four years each to this board. The mother was a native of Vermont and a daughter of Silas and Hannah Dunham (Scott) Bruce, who about 1844 located on a farm on section 35, Knox township. In matters of faith the parents were Presbyterians, Grandfather Miles having been a minister of that denomination before coming to Illinois, while politically Mr. Miles was a stanch republican. He passed away at the age of seventy-two and the mother at sixty-four, both being laid to rest in Russell cemetery, Haw Creek township. Of their marriage there were born seven children, our subject being the sixth in order of birth. The others are as follows: Lucy, who married Charles L. Mastin, of York county, Nebraska; Hannah Eliza, the wife of R. R. Buckley, of Knoxville; Emma M., who is also a resident of Knoxville; James H., who was drowned at the old Whitton mill site at the Fort Wallace ford before he was twenty-one; Rufus, who lived on the old farm until his marriage, when he went to York county, Nebraska, where two years later, in 1904, he passed away and is buried at York, Nebraska; and M. Jennie, the youngest member of the family, who is living at Knoxville. All were born on the old homestead in Persifer township and were given the advantages of a good education.

The youthful years of J. W. Miles were not particularly different from those of other lads of the same period and circumstances. At the usual age he entered the common schools, where he procured his preliminary education and subsequently graduated from Knox College in 1889. Having decided on an agricultural career in preference to either professional or commercial pursuits he returned to his father's farm. He attentively applied himself to assisting with the work of the fields and the care of the stock, thus obtaining a thorough knowledge of the practical methods of agriculture and stock-raising, until his marriage. Subsequent to this event he located on section 33, Persifer township, where he resided for five years, at the expiration of which period he returned to the old farm. Here he has ever since resided, devoting his entire attention to its further improvement. He is one of the extensive farmers of the township, owning four hundred

and sixty acres of land. His fields are operated in strict accordance to the more progressive methods of modern agriculture, every detail connected with the tilling of the soil or the gathering of the crops being given his personal supervision.

For his wife Mr. Miles chose Miss Mary Elizabeth Derham, who was born in Bristol, England, on the 2d of November, 1863, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pitt) Derham, who are residing in Bristol. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miles there have been born two children, James Rufus and Phyllis M.

The family attend the Presbyterian church in Knoxville, in which the parents hold membership, and Mr. Miles is superintendent of the home Sunday school. His political support he gives to the republican party and he is now serving in the capacity of both township clerk and treasurer. Mr. Miles is numbered among the substantial citizens of his community, where he is held in high regard and has a large circle of friends.

DAVID NELSON McMASTER.

David Nelson McMaster, who is residing on his farm in Walnut Grove Township, was born in Knox county on January 18, 1865, and is the son of John McMaster, a prominent farmer who is living in Altona, and of whose life a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

In his youth David McMaster attended the schools in his district and assisted his father on the home farm which was one of the best developed and most highly productive properties in the township. In the discharge of these duties he showed a ready and willing spirit and a keen appreciation of the principles of agriculture which were at that time proving so successful. After he farmed independently he put much of his past experience into practice and at the same time advanced with the age, becoming one of the progressive farmers of the township.

On the 9th of December, 1896, Mr. McMaster was married to May Bell Thompson. She was born on the 22nd of April, 1869, on the old Thompson homestead in Walnut Grove township, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Thompson. The father was born December 6, 1835, and died September 11, 1894, at the age of fifty-eight years and nine months. Her uncle, John Thompson, was the first white child born in Knox county. He came to Knox county with his wife, Catherine Livingston, and located at Altona, Illinois, where they were among the first settlers. David Thompson removed to Altona, Knox county, from Ohio, when a mere boy. His whole life has been spent in farming in this region. He was married to Catherine Richmond, whose birth occurred in West Virginia, on the 22nd of September, 1845. She is the daughter of Joseph and Susan Richmond, the former having been in the service in the Civil war for three years after his enlistment in 1862 in Company G of the Eighty-ninth Regiment under Captain Whiting. Although he contracted a serious illness during the war he still remained with his regiment, serving as teamster until his time expired. After he was mustered out of service he returned to his farm and entered actively into the work of its cultivation and development. He gave his political allegiance to the democratic party, but never held office.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the following children: Joseph E., who is living in Des Moines, Iowa; Harry J., a resident of Valparaiso, Indiana; Roy D., whose home is in Greeley, Colorado; William, a farmer living at Altona; Susan, the deceased wife of Charles Sawyer; John, deceased; and May Bell, who is now the wife of Mr. McMaster and remained at home until the time of her marriage. She is an active and helpful member of the Presbyterian church at Altona and belongs to its Ladies Aid Society.

Mr. McMaster also holds membership in the church and is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Altona Lodge, No. 330, F. & A. M. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never been a seeker after public office. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and he is now serving as president of the township school board. In many ways, however, he has displayed his loyalty to the best interests of the community, and that he is a citizen of enterprise is indicated in the fact that he has not confined his attention alone to the work of the farm but has extended his efforts to other lines in which the public has been a direct beneficiary. Realizing how valuable telephone service would be to the farming community he joined with others in organizing the Farmers' Telephone Company of which he is the president, and he is also the president of the Farmers' Grain Association. His ability as a business man is thus attested, and at the same time his labors have proven an element of public convenience and prosperity as well as a source of individual success.

JAMES REBSTOCK.

Among Illinois' fast diminishing ranks of Civil war veterans James Rebstock, a retired farmer of Knox county, is well known as a man whose unwavering courage and loyal service when a private won for him not only the admiration of his fellow soldiers, but the recognition of President Lincoln, who bestowed upon him the rank of first lieutenant of the Eighth United States Artillery. James Rebstock was only twenty-one years old when the war broke out, his birth having occurred March 14, 1839, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

Left an orphan at the age of seven James Rebstock experienced some lonely years in which he was buffeted about by fate, living with various people at different times and in various kinds of homes. He did succeed, however, in obtaining something of an education, desultory though it was, attending school in Ohio, in Indiana and lastly in Illinois, in which places he made his home successively. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and five days as a private, being then commissioned by President Lincoln first lieutenant in the Eighth United States Artillery. He was mustered out March 13, 1866, when he was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, and then returned to Gilson, Illinois, where he followed farming. In 1867 he acquired the farm on which he is now living retired and now owns altogether three hundred and fifty acres on section 8, in Haw Creek township, Knox county. This he cultivated with much care and by the use of progressive methods of tilling the soil and of practicing scientific economy he was enabled to make a

comfortable living and also to save enough to permit him to retire and enjoy the fruits of his long-continued and faithful labors. He has his farming done by a tenant and devotes himself to the many interests which claim his attention in military and educational circles and as stockholder of the First National Bank of Maquon, Illinois.

In July, 1866, one year before he became the owner of his present farm, Mr. Rebstock was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mrs. Salinda (Lotts) Pickrel. She was a daughter of Isaac Lotts of Haw Creek township, and the widow of Solomon Pickrel and was born June 24, 1830. By her union with Mr. Pickrel there were five children, all of whom are living. They are Minerva, Amarillis, Marshall, Stephen S., and Solomon Pickrel. There were no children born of her union with Mr. Rebstock. Mrs. Rebstock belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church in which she was an earnest worker. After a life well spent in service to others and in the administration of her home she passed away January 20, 1911, at the age of eighty years, six months and twenty-six days, and was laid to rest in the Gilson cemetery.

In his political views James Rebstock is a republican and has been chosen by his party to the office of supervisor which he held for twenty-four years, being for five years of this time the chairman of the board of supervisors of Haw Creek township. He was also elected to other offices which he filled with honor, and is the president of the Haw Creek township high school board. In his religious faith he is a loyal worshiper in the Methodist Episcopal church to which he belongs. He is well known in military organizations of the state and is a member of the George N. Trafton Post, G. A. R., of Knoxville, Illinois.

An interesting document that throws light on James Rebstock's military career and also settles a long disputed point of controversy is an affidavit drawn up by J. N. Hogue in which he answers the question: "Who fired the first siege gun at Fort Donelson on the 13th of February, 1862." "I, J. N. Hogue of Burchard, Nebraska, late member of Company B, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, do hereby certify that James Rebstock, of Company G, of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, filled the position of No. 3 on siege gun No. 32, on February 13, 1862, at the battle of Fort Donelson in Tennessee and fired that day and he also fired it when two rebels were killed at the muzzle of the gun on said day. I, J. N. Hogue, was gunner at the time and know all the circumstances of the above statement.

J. N. HOGUE."

Subscribed and sworn before me this 3d day of January, 1899.

HENRY N. FALLERS, *Notary Public.*

GEORGE M. SORNBORGER.

To win recognition as a valiant soldier, as a prosperous farmer and as a capable merchant shows not only versatility, but also indicates the adaptability and concentrated effort which compel success. For this reason George M. Sornborger who has distinguished himself in such a varied record commands our unqualified admiration. A native of Victoria township, Knox county, he

has remained a resident of this county all his life, and for the last fifteen years has lived in Victoria, Copley township, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He was born April 1, 1841, a son of Anson Sornborger, who moved from his native place, Dutchess county, New York, in the year 1838, coming with his parents to Victoria township, Knox county, Illinois. Like his father he followed farming as a pursuit, buying sixty acres of land in 1842. He sold this after a time and in 1849 bought another farm near Copley, where he lived till the end. He married Miss Catherine Wilber, also a native of Dutchess county, New York, and who accompanied Martin Van Buren's family to Illinois, where they settled in Victoria township when she was a young girl. She was a daughter of John Wilber and Dorothy (Freimeyer) Wilber. Of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Sornborger, George M., the subject of this biography, and two brothers survive: F. W. Sornborger, who lives in Geddes, South Dakota; and Charles, residing in Victoria township. The grandfather, George Sornborger, was born in Holland and came to this country with his parents during colonial times. His wife was Miss Catherine Wolcott, of English lineage. By occupation he was a farmer and mechanic and during the Revolution took up arms in the cause of freedom. He is buried in Victoria cemetery, Knox county, the only Revolutionary war hero in any cemetery in this part of the county. His death occurred in 1840.

George M. Sornborger had a common-school education. At twenty-one he enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry from Knox county, under the command of Colonel Harding of Monmouth, Illinois, a company which remained with General Grant for three years. Mr. Sornborger remained until their famous engagement at Fort Donelson, afterward becoming ill with pneumonia and on that account he had to be discharged after serving eleven months and seventeen days. He returned home and when sufficiently recovered to work, he took up farming and followed this for more than thirty years. He owned his farm and made a comfortable income in general farming and cattle raising. During this time he saw the wild prairies of Illinois transformed into beautiful tracts of cultivated land and the old difficult methods of transportation replaced by the railroads built through almost every county of the state. His father used to tell of the early hardships and difficulties with which the farmers had to contend, how, for example, he took his grain clear in to the Chicago markets by team and there sold it for fifty cents a bushel. In 1896 George M. Sornborger sold of his land, one hundred and sixty of his two hundred acres. His sons Claude and Floyd are now operating the old farm. Upon his withdrawal from agricultural labors he removed to Victoria and opened a general merchandise store which he has conducted since 1896.

The marriage of Mr. George M. Sornborger and Miss Frances E. Suydam occurred October 12, 1865. Born in New York state, she was a daughter of John G. and Henrietta (Cholette) Suydam, who removed from New York to Victoria township, this county, in 1849. Mr. Suydam enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the same company to which Mr. Sornborger belonged, and died for the Union June 6, 1863. Miss Frances E. Suydam's paternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Abraham (Smith) Suydam, natives of New York, while those on the mother's side were D. C. and Sarah (Mire) Cholette.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George M. Sornborger, all of whom are living. They are: Clarence T., aged forty-four, who is married to Anna Doak and operates a farm in Copley township; George A., who is married to Nellie Hanson and lives in Copley township; Lolette Kate, residing at Nekoma, Illinois, the wife of W. Woodcock, and mother of two children, Ross and Bertha; Mary, the wife of Alfred Sanquist, who resides in Victoria township; Claude and Floyd, who live on their father's old place, the latter being married to Edith Johnson, of which union there is one child; Grace, the wife of C. A. Carlson, a farmer of Victoria township, and the mother of two children, Doris M. and Charles William; Fern, who is the wife of Emery Anderson, a farmer, of Dakota and has three children, Vera C., Clarence G. and Maurice G.

George M. Sornborger is well known in military organizations of the state, being a member of P. G. Tate Post No. 678, G. A. R., of Victoria, Illinois, and is now serving as commander of that post for his second term. From the time of casting his first vote, which was for Abraham Lincoln, he has been a consistent republican in his political faith and has been elected to office several times, once as assessor and for two terms as collector. Mr. Sornborger is a man of genial temperament and in his public and private relations has never failed to adhere to the principles of honor and truth which have constituted his guiding rule of life.

WILLIAM HENRY GIBBS.

William Henry Gibbs, a well known citizen of Galva, Illinois, is a native of Knox county, his birth occurring in Lynn township, January 27, 1843. He comes of a family of Quaker origin, which was founded in America at the time William Penn and his colony settled in Pennsylvania. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Martin Gibbs, was a native of Camden county, New Jersey, in which state he engaged in the sawmill business prior to coming to Illinois with the father of our subject in September, 1838. They located upon what became known as the old Gibbs homestead in Lynn township, Knox county. Here the grandfather erected a sawmill in 1849 and engaged in its operation. He and his son occupied a double log house during those pioneer days. He married Hannah Beck and they were prominently identified with the early development of this section of the state.

Jonathan Gibbs, the father of our subject, was born in Camden county, New Jersey, December 22, 1808, and remained with his parents until he had attained his majority, when he commenced learning the glass-blower's trade, following that occupation for nine years. As previously stated, he came to Knox county in September, 1838, and upon the home farm in Lynn township spent the remainder of his life. In connection with farming he assisted in the operation of the sawmill, which was the first erected in his part of the county. On coming to this state he was accompanied by his wife and one child, for he had previously married Tamar Norcross on the 14th of August, 1832. She was born May 11, 1812, and was a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Duball) Norcross, being one of their seven children. Her death occurred July 15, 1900.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Gibbs were born nine children, of whom four are still living, namely: Phoebe, the wife of A. O. Bradley, of La Fayette, Illinois; Clayton A., who is connected with the Hayes Works at Galva; Richard F., of Lynn township; and William Henry, of this review. Jonathan Gibbs died September 16, 1889.

William H. Gibbs was reared and educated in much the usual manner of farmer boys and remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, assisting in the work of the farm. He then went to La Fayette, where he engaged in business as a contractor in mason work until 1888. He was next employed as fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and later was promoted to engineer, in which capacity he served until 1901. For one year he had charge of the City Water Works of Galva and in 1909 entered the employ of the Hayes Manufacturing Company of that place, with which he is still connected.

On the 12th of May, 1864, Mr. Gibbs was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Grant, who was born in Stark county, Illinois, August 30, 1844. Her father, Nelson Grant, who was a farmer by occupation and a native of New York state, was born on the 16th of February, 1810, and died February 27, 1892, in Stark county, Illinois. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Chatfield, was born November 10, 1814, and died May 12, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have become the parents of three children: Cora May, who is the wife of Herman R. Pelz, a traveling salesman living in Peoria; Clara Alice, the wife of Thomas E. Chilton, who is a native of England and a salesman for the Challenge Company of Batavia, living in Galva, Illinois; and Claude Irvin, a molder by trade, who married Alice Peterson, a daughter of John S. Peterson, of Galva, in which city they make their home. Mr. Gibbs has one grandchild, Dorothy May Chilton, who was born April 4, 1903, and is now attending school. By his ballot Mr. Gibbs supports the men and measures of the republican party and he has taken an active interest in local affairs. He served on the school board in Lynn township and his support is never withheld from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit.

P. A. SUNWALL.

P. A. Sunwall, a successful agriculturist who makes a specialty of buying, selling and raising stock, is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and thirty acres, located two miles north of Williamsfield. He is a native of Knox county, his birth having occurred in Truro township, in 1871, and a son of Jonas and Anna (Peterson) Sunwall, natives of Sweden. The father was born in Helsingland in 1826, and there he passed the first forty-three years of his life. Having heard many favorable reports regarding the opportunities and advantages afforded to enterprising men in the United States, in 1869, together with his wife and family, Jonas Sunwall took passage for the new world. Upon his arrival in this country he came directly to Knox county, settling on a farm in Truro township to the further development of which he devoted his energies until age compelled his retirement from active life. He passed away in 1907

at the venerable age of eighty-two years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Sunwall numbered four: Nelson J., a resident of Texas; P. A., the subject of this sketch; Jennie M., of Colorado; and a son who died in infancy.

The period of his boyhood and youth, P. A. Sunwall spent on his father's farm, obtaining his education in the district schools. Like other farmer lads he was early assigned chores about the barn and fields, his duties increasing as his strength developed with the passing years. By the time he had attained his maturity he was a good practical agriculturist, having long been accustomed to plowing, sowing and harvesting the fields under the competent direction of his father. When qualified to begin farming for himself he undertook the operation of the home place, where he is now living and has met with increasing prosperity in its cultivation. His fields are rich and fertile and annually yield abundant harvests that well repay him for the labor expended in their cultivation. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Sunwall also raises and buys stock, that he ships to the Chicago and St. Louis markets. He has met with more than an average degree of success. In taking care of the soil and in the conservation of its fertility he follows the plans of the State University and is a faithful adherent of Professor Hopkins, whom he considers the foremost exponent of scientific soil renovation in the world. In his experiments with various crops Mr. Sunwall was the first in this section of the country to obtain satisfactory results in planting his land to alfalfa. He considers this legume the most valuable the farmer can raise and is proud to be set down as the pioneer alfalfa grower in these parts. During the period of his ownership of his present place he has put thereon many improvements indicative of the spirit of enterprise and progress that has characterized his undertakings.

Ever since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has given his political support to the men and measures of the republican party. He has been called upon to discharge the duties of a number of township offices and for many years has been a school trustee. Keenly regretting the limited opportunities offered him in acquiring his own education he has become the earnest advocate of betterment in our school system and especially interests himself in bringing about the consolidation and grading of the country schools. Mr. Sunwall is unmarried. He is a man of enterprise and industry, whose success is attributable to intelligently directed effort.

W. B. ELLIOTT.

W. B. Elliott lives on the old homestead of two hundred and fifty acres four and one-half mile north of Williamsfield, in Victoria township. He was born within a mile and one-half of where he now resides, May 10, 1866. His parents were Burgess and Achsah Ann (Rue) Elliott, the father a native of this county and the mother of Indiana. The father was born in 1837 and the mother in 1846. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, two of whom died in infancy. Our subject is the elder of the two surviving, the other being C. W., who resides at 89 Arnold street, Galesburg. Burgess Elliott spent his entire life in this county, where for many years he was actively engaged in farming. His efforts



W. B. ELLIOTT AND FAMILY

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W. H. ELLIOTT AND FAMILY.

were crowned with success and he subsequently retired to Williamsfield, where he was living when he passed away at the age of seventy-one years.

Reared on his father's farm, W. B. Elliott obtained his preliminary education at his mother's knee, between the corn rows and in the district school. He attended Lombard College about a year and one-half and then spent three years at the State Normal University, completing the course in 1893. He spent seven years as teacher in the public schools of this state, being principal of schools at Saybrook, McLean county, Wyoming, Stark county, and Altona, Knox county. In 1895, while principal of the Altona school, Mr. Elliott turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, locating upon his father's farm, where he now lives. Here he engages in general farming and stock-raising and is meeting with very good returns from both. Having been reared on a farm, he possessed the practical knowledge that well qualified him for his present undertaking. A man of good business judgment, he has applied himself intelligently to the direction of his activities along the more progressive lines of modern agriculture. He has erected several new buildings on the place and remodeled many of those that were there, installing various modern conveniences and improvements that have added greatly to the comfort and attractiveness as well as the value of the property. In every respect it is a thoroughly up-to-date and model farm, manifesting in all its details the careful supervision and capable direction that indicate system in its operation. Mr. Elliott owns one hundred and twenty acres about a mile from where he resides, having purchased this tract several years ago.

For his wife Mr. Elliott chose Miss Jeannette Armstrong. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Montgomery) Armstrong, natives of Scotland, and was born at Darhead, Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 10, 1863. Her father was born in 1802 and died in 1885, while the mother was born in 1828 and still resides in this county. They were married in 1852 and emigrated to America in 1867, locating in Victoria township, where the mother now lives. Mrs. Elliott was one of a family of nine children, of whom but three others survive, namely: Mrs. Agnes Wycoff, of Peoria county; and James and Thomas, who live with their mother. W. B. Elliott and wife have become the parents of six children: Jennie Achsah, William Burgess, Edward Rue, Robert Montgomery, Charles Roland (deceased), and John Kenneth.

Mr. Elliott's fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors, his wife also being a member of the latter. He is a member of the Galesburg Club and maintains relations with his fellow agriculturists of Knox county through the medium of his membership in the Farmers' Institute, of which organization he has been president for the past two years. His political allegiance he gives to the republican party and now represents Victoria township on the county central committee. All local political affairs engage his attention, and for two years he served as supervisor of Victoria township and he is now discharging the duties of justice of the peace, while for fifteen years he has been a member of the board of school directors. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions of his party. Mr. Elliott is a representative modern agriculturist of progressive ideas, who believes that it requires as high a standard of intelligence, clear judgment and business sagacity to successfully direct the operation of a farm as any industrial enterprise. Agriculture is becoming recognized as one of the most lucrative as well as independ-

ent vocations and is annually attracting a more intelligent and capable class of men, who realize that it is a business in which success is as dependent upon foresight, sagacity and specific information as any in the whole field of commercial or industrial activities.

STEPHEN WYMAN.

A well known agriculturist of Knox county, who is now living retired on his beautiful homestead located on section 20, Persifer township, is Stephen Wyman, whose holdings in this county aggregate four hundred and sixty-five acres. He was born in Vinton county, Ohio, on the 21st of June, 1834, and is a son of Arthur and Annie (Soltz) Wyman. The father was born in the state of New York, but when a lad of eight years he came to Ohio with his people, who passed the remainder of their lives in the Buckeye state. Arthur Wyman was reared and educated in Vinton county, and there he met and subsequently married Miss Soltz, who was a native of Ohio. They began their domestic life on a farm in that state, where Mr. Wyman continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1852. In the latter year with his wife and family he came to Illinois, settling in Knox county. He subsequently acquired the title of two hundred and forty acres of land in Persifer township, northeast of the farm of their son Stephen, and now the property of Harvey England. A man of much energy and determination of purpose, he industriously applied himself to the further improvement and cultivation of his property, erecting thereon a comfortable dwelling and good substantial barns and outbuildings. His farming was conducted along general lines, the greater part of his time and attention being devoted to stock-raising, which proved to be very lucrative. He passed away on his homestead at the age of sixty-seven and was buried at Westfall cemetery, as was also the mother, who was seventy-five at the time of her death. They were members of the United Brethren church, and in his political views the father was a republican. He was always interested in all township affairs and served with efficiency in some of the minor offices. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Wyman numbered eleven, all of whom were born in Ohio. John, who passed away at the age of seventy years and was buried in Westfall cemetery in Persifer township, became one of the prosperous farmers of this county, owning at the time of his death eight hundred acres of land in Persifer township. He married twice, his first union being with Hannah Taylor, a daughter of Daniel Taylor, while for his second wife he chose Miss Katherine Mundwilder, who now resides in Knoxville. Minerva, the eldest daughter, married Noah Dawson, of Persifer township, and they are now both deceased. Edward J., who died at the age of sixty-nine years and was buried in Westfall cemetery, married Elizabeth Bradford. The next in order of birth died in infancy, and the fifth is Stephen, our subject. Levi died in Missouri, while in the Union army. Mary married Charley Taylor of Persifer township and they are now both deceased, as also are Eliza and Andrew, who were twins. Arthur, who was a volunteer in the Union service, died from yellow fever just after the battle of Vicksburg, and

George, the youngest member of the family, when last heard from was living in Idaho.

The first eighteen years of his life, Stephen Wyman passed in his native state in whose common schools he obtained his education. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county in 1852, and remained at home until he had attained his majority, assisting with the operation of the farm. When he was twenty-one he began working for himself, so capably and intelligently directing his activities that he met with excellent success in his agricultural pursuits. He kept adding to his holdings as he was able until he now owns ninety-two acres of land in Knox township, and three hundred and twenty on section 20 of Persifer, where he has resided for many years and fifty-three in section 18, making in all four hundred and sixty-five acres. The dominant factors in the success of Mr. Wyman have unquestionably been his perseverance and energy, which have been utilized to most excellent advantage. He is most ambitious and applies himself conscientiously and painstakingly to whatever he undertakes, striving to excel in everything. No effort has been spared in the development of his farm, all of which is now under high cultivation and well improved. He has erected good substantial buildings on his place, to the value of which he has added at various times by installing many modern conveniences and improvements. Both his residence and grounds afford a most attractive and pleasing appearance from the public highway and he has built a fine private road on his grounds with cement bridges across the culverts. In connection with general farming Mr. Wyman raised stock, making a specialty of hogs annually, making large shipments to the near-by markets.

Mr. Wyman has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Katherine Miner, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Thomas Miner, who resided in Knox county only one year, and they became the parents of seven children. In order of birth they are as follows: Richard, a resident of Knoxville, who married Annie Swanson; Marion, who was drowned in the state of Washington; Electra, the wife of Cornelius Ward; Thomas, who married Bessie Brandt and is residing in Abingdon, this state; George, who lives in the state of Washington; Sanford, who died in Oregon and is buried in Westfall cemetery; and Viola, who died at the age of nine months. The mother died on the farm where she had passed the period of her married life and was laid to rest in the family lot at Westfall. She was a fine Christian character and held membership in the United Brethren church. Mr. Wyman subsequently married Miss Erma F. Rambo, who was born in Peoria, and is a daughter of George Rambo. They have five children: Jasper Newton, who is living in the northwestern part of Colorado; Walter Stephen, who is operating the home farm; Iva, the wife of Norman Arbogast, of Galesburg; Hattie, who married Martin O'Connor and is living in Galesburg, Illinois; and Lewis, who married Mary Arthur and is living in Douglas, Illinois.

Ever since granted the right of franchise upon attaining his majority, Mr. Wyman has given his political support to the men and measures of the republican party. He has never prominently figured in township affairs but he has given efficient service as a school director. Progressive and enterprising in matters of citizenship he takes a deep interest in all movements that he feels will benefit

the community and assists in promoting their adoption. He is now rated as one of the prosperous agriculturists of his township, but the struggle to attain this position was fraught with much self-denial and years of unceasing labor. Upon him developed the hardships and discouragements that fall to the lot of the majority of people, and the money to provide some of the necessary improvements on his place was borrowed at an exorbitant rate of interest. However, he possessed those qualities that refuse to recognize defeat and kept persistently ahead until he had attained the goal. Now in addition to his valuable property he has a comfortable competence and is a stockholder in the Appleton & Victoria Telephone Company. Mr. Wyman is a man of many fine sterling qualities, the worth of which have been thoroughly tested during the long period of his residence in Knox county and never found wanting.

JENNIE H. REYNOLDS.

Jennie H. Reynolds, wife of the late Peter G. Reynolds, who during his lifetime was associated with agricultural interests in Knox county, resides on the farm which her husband operated for many years, a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in Sparta township. She was born in Knoxville, Illinois, January 29, 1864. Her father, Robert Higgins, who lives at Knoxville and is in his seventy-third year, is a native of Belfast, Ireland, arriving in America at the age of fourteen years. His parents located at Knoxville, Illinois, and there he was brought up to follow farming and also learned the butcher's trade, following this dual occupation until his retirement a number of years ago. He married Elizabeth Wallace, also a native of Ireland, and they had ten children, five boys and five girls, of whom two are deceased. The living are: Jennie, the subject of this review; Robert, residing in Minnesota; Samuel, living at home; Mayme, the wife of J. B. Grounds of Denver, Colorado; Martha, the wife of Ray Van Tassel, of Flint, Michigan; James and Charles, living in La Junta, Colorado; and Belle, the wife of A. Humphrey of Minnesota.

After the usual education in the public schools of her native locality Jennie H. Higgins remained at home for a time and in April, 1893, was united in marriage to Peter G. Reynolds. He was born on the old homestead in Sparta township in 1860 and was a son of E. B. Reynolds, at present a resident of Galesburg. Reared in the locality in which he passed his entire life he obtained his education here attending first the district schools of Sparta township and later Lombard College at Galesburg. He engaged in agriculture operating his father's farm for a number of years. He then farmed on his own account and after his marriage purchased the farm where Mrs. Reynolds is now living. Here he followed the pursuits of general farming and feeding cattle for market, meeting with substantial rewards for his untiring toil. In politics he was an ardent democrat and served for many terms as a director on the school board and as road commissioner. On August 3, 1898, Mr. Reynolds passed away after a lingering illness of two years, and although he had suffered long his untimely death came as a great shock to his family, for he had been a good husband and a devoted

father. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds: Ralph J., born August 13, 1894; and John E., born February 24, 1897.

Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Christian church of Knoxville, the faith to which her husband also belonged. He maintained fraternal relations with the Masonic order having been a member of the Knoxville lodge. Occupied with the responsibilities of motherhood, educating her children, seeing that they may be provided with the opportunities which will enable them to make their way in the world, the years of widowhood have passed rapidly for Mrs. Reynolds and have softened her grief and the loneliness that follows the bereavement of dear ones.

OWEN BETTERTON WEST.

Born in Yates City, Illinois, Owen Betterton West has been a resident of Knox county his entire life, the date of his birth being August 1, 1869. His father, Isaac N. West, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1835, and came to Yates City with his parents, John and Elizabeth (George) West, who settled two miles north of Yates City on a farm which he owned, comprising one thousand acres of land, and grew to manhood in Elba township. John West was also a native of Clinton county, Ohio, being born May 3, 1809. His first American ancestor was Owen West, a brother to the father of Benjamin West, the celebrated artist, and was born in London, England, in 1729 and came to America in 1761, settling in Georgia. He was widely known for the strong views he held in opposition to slavery. Isaac N. West was twice married, his first wife being Charlotte Hull; he was married the second time to Eliza Ann Mason, a daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza (Sayler) Mason, who lived in Knox county, where Mrs. West was reared, although she claimed Ohio as her native state. There were nine children in the West family, of whom the following are still living: Charles, married to Susan Nixon, resides in Miami, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in the real-estate business; Owen B.; Nora, the wife of Frederick Soldwell, who resides in Yates City; and William Edwin, who operates a grain elevator in Yates City. The deceased are: Marion, Edith, Josephine and two who died in infancy. By his former union to Miss Charlotte Hull, Mr. West had a daughter, Charlotte, the wife of Frank Chamberlain, a merchant in Yates City. I. N. West resided north of Yates City where he owned a very fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Salem township, operating this until his death at the age of forty-eight years. He was not a politician but was loyal in his support of the republican policies. Mrs. West passed away at the age of seventy years and three months.

Owen B. West obtained his education in the common schools of Salem township and attended Lombard College, after which he took a course at Brown's Business College, at Peoria, Illinois. His first work was in the fields but he remained at this only a short time when he engaged in the grain business in Yates City meeting with much success in the enterprise. His desire to return to agricultural labors, however, and a good offer made him by M. W. Thompson induced him to sell his grain interests—which Mr. Thompson later sold to

William Edwin West, Owen West's brother—and again resume the carefree and independent life on a farm. Being progressive and modern in his methods of cultivating the soil and breeding cattle he found much profit in this work and continued it until the spring of 1911 when he located in Yates City where he now lives. He is interested in several local business enterprises and is the president of the Farmer's Telephone Company.

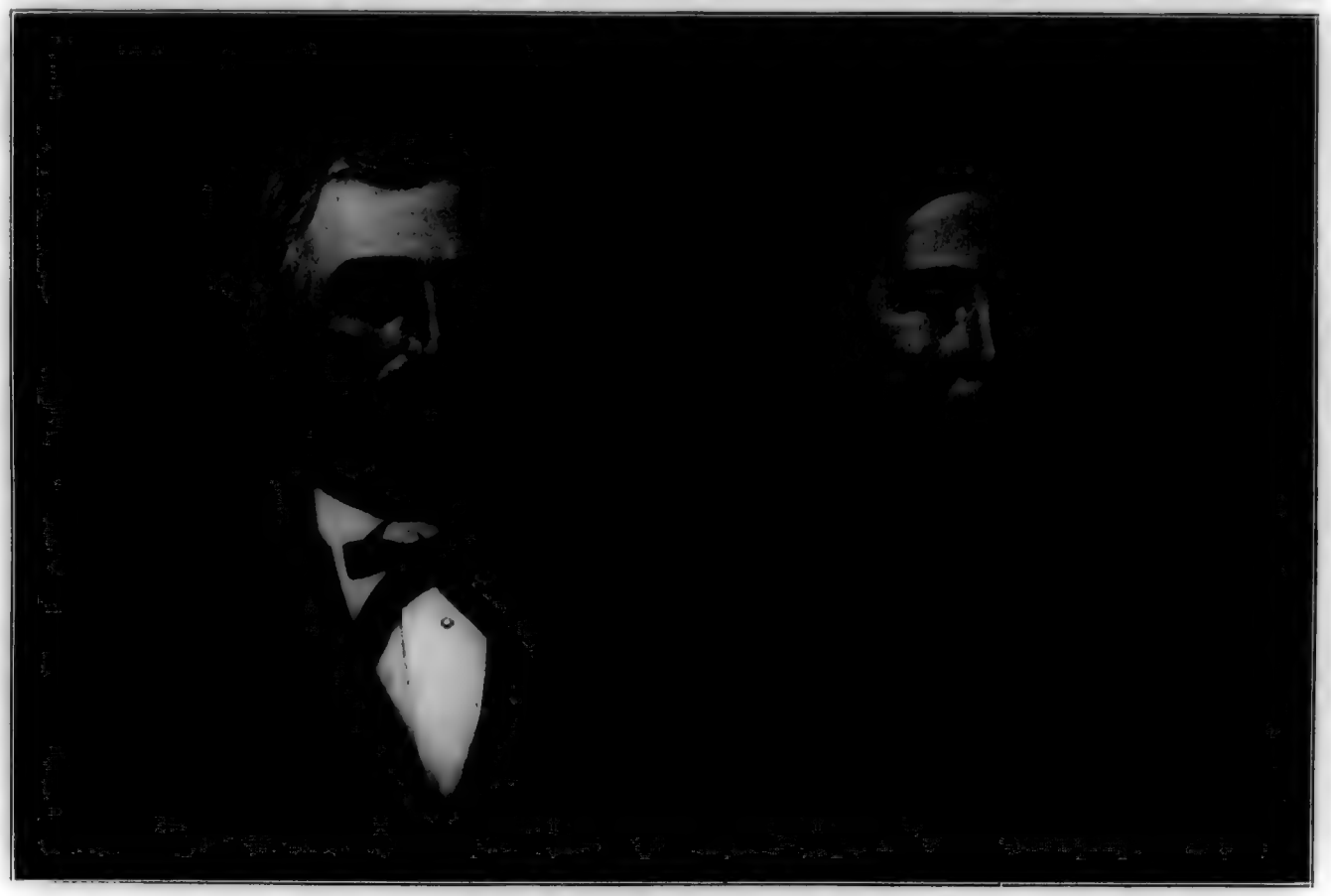
The marriage of Mr. West and Miss Alpha Van Tassell occurred on March 14, 1895. She was a native of Peoria, Illinois, her parents being William W. Van Tassell, born in New York city, and Jane (Boardman) Van Tassell, born in England. Mr. Van Tassell brought his wife as a bride to Stark county, Illinois, and later removed to Peoria, where he lived for forty years, being employed on the railroad during much of that time and for a number of years was employed as government store keeper for the internal revenue department of the United States. He was an old soldier, having enlisted for the first time from New York and for the second time from Stark county, Illinois. At the time of his discharge he was a sergeant. He was a republican in politics and with his family belonged to the Methodist church. His death occurred at the age of seventy-two and his wife's at the age of sixty-five years. They had eight children of whom six are still living, Mrs. West being the only one of the number residing in Knox county. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of two children: Lloyd Alvin, born March 14, 1896; and Harriet Florine, born November 21, 1903.

In his political views Mr. West is a republican and was elected on the party ticket in the spring of 1910 to the office of supervisor, his term continuing until 1912. At previous times he has held the offices of assessor of Salem township, member of the board of auditors of Salem township, alderman, and mayor of Yates City. He is a Mason being a member of the Yates City lodge in which he has passed through all the chairs.

JAMES CATION.

James Cation was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1821, and died in Williamsfield, Illinois, in 1904, his parents being William and Margaret (Paul) Cation. The family were well known silk weavers of that country and were engaged in hand weaving fine Paisley shawls. In the land of his nativity James Cation was reared and educated and in 1843 accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel which encountered a severe storm while passing through the West Indies. The rigging of the vessel was torn away and lost, and for nine weeks they drifted but finally landed in New Orleans, whence they made their way to Peoria, Illinois.

The father of our subject settled on a farm on section 26, Millbrook township, Peoria county, and James Cation subsequently purchased the land which his father had obtained from the government. It was in 1870 that James Cation came to Knox county and located on a farm in Elba township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892. He then retired from active labor and removed to Williamsfield, where he passed away at the age of eighty-three years.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES CATION

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MR. AND MRS. JAMES CAVETON

He was a member of the Presbyterian church and was formerly a republican in politics but later came a free-trade democrat. He took a very prominent and active part in township affairs and held a number of minor offices. He was successful in business and was a man honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

In 1855 he married Catherine Gray, who was also born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1838, and came to America in 1852 with a brother and two sisters, her parents having died in Scotland. She still resides in Williamsfield and is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Mr. and Mrs. Cation were born eight children, namely: David, of Williamsfield, Illinois; William, a resident of Knoxville, Illinois; Alex, who lives in Walla Walla, Washington; John, of Elba township, Knox county; one who died in childhood; James L., a banker who died in Arizona at the age of thirty-seven years; Charles, who died in Oregon; and Mary, who died at the home of her parents when a young woman.

CLYDE H. MACHEN.

Clyde H. Machen, senior partner of the firm of Machen Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in fuel, feed, flour and hay, at 133 East Waters street, Galesburg, was born in Columbus, Texas, on January 24, 1882. His parents are Henry S. and Mary J. (Brower) Machen, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Pennsylvania. Henry S. Machen was born in Peotone, Will county, and there he was also reared. He was given the benefit of very good educational advantages and when old enough to become self-supporting engaged in teaching. This profession engaged his attention for several years, but having decided upon a commercial career he subsequently went to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, where he became identified with the lumber business. Later he was appointed manager of a large plantation and lumber mill in Texas, that he operated for a time and then went into the oyster business at Mississippi City, Mississippi. In 1887 he removed to Missouri and engaged in contracting and building at Marceline, that state. While engaged in this business he erected or supervised the construction of many of the leading buildings in the town. At the end of three years, in 1890, he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and has ever since continued in their service. In February, 1903, he was transferred to Galesburg in the capacity of passenger and freight agent, which position he still holds. The paternal grandparents of our subject were A. B. and Louise (Sultzbaugh) Machen, natives of Pennsylvania. In their early years they came to Illinois, locating in Will county, where they resided for many years and from there removed to Marceline, Missouri. There the grandfather passed away about 1885, having attained a ripe old age, but he is still survived by the grandmother, who continues to make her home in Marceline. Mrs. Henry S. Machen was the only child of her parents, her mother being Mrs. Ella L. (Evans) Brower. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Machen, of whom our subject is the eldest, the other two being Harvey L. and Cecil E.

The earliest memories of Clyde H. Machen are associated with Marceline and Lexington Junction, Missouri, as he was only a child of three years when

his parents located in the former place. When old enough to begin his education he entered the public schools of Marceline, but subsequently attended Woodson Institute. As soon as he was qualified to become self-supporting he laid aside his text-books and entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Lexington Junction, where he remained until 1901. In the latter year he was stationed at Laplata, Missouri, going from there to various other points on the company's lines until 1903, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Galesburg. Very soon thereafter he was assigned duty elsewhere, and during the succeeding six years was employed in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. In 1909 he returned to Galesburg and established the business he is now conducting. During the first three months he was sole owner, but the enterprise developed so rapidly that his brother Cecil E. became associated with him at the expiration of that period under the firm name of Machen Brothers. Their store is located at No. 133 East Waters street, and as they are both enterprising young men, who conduct their business in a straightforward, legitimate manner, they are accorded an excellent patronage that is constantly increasing.

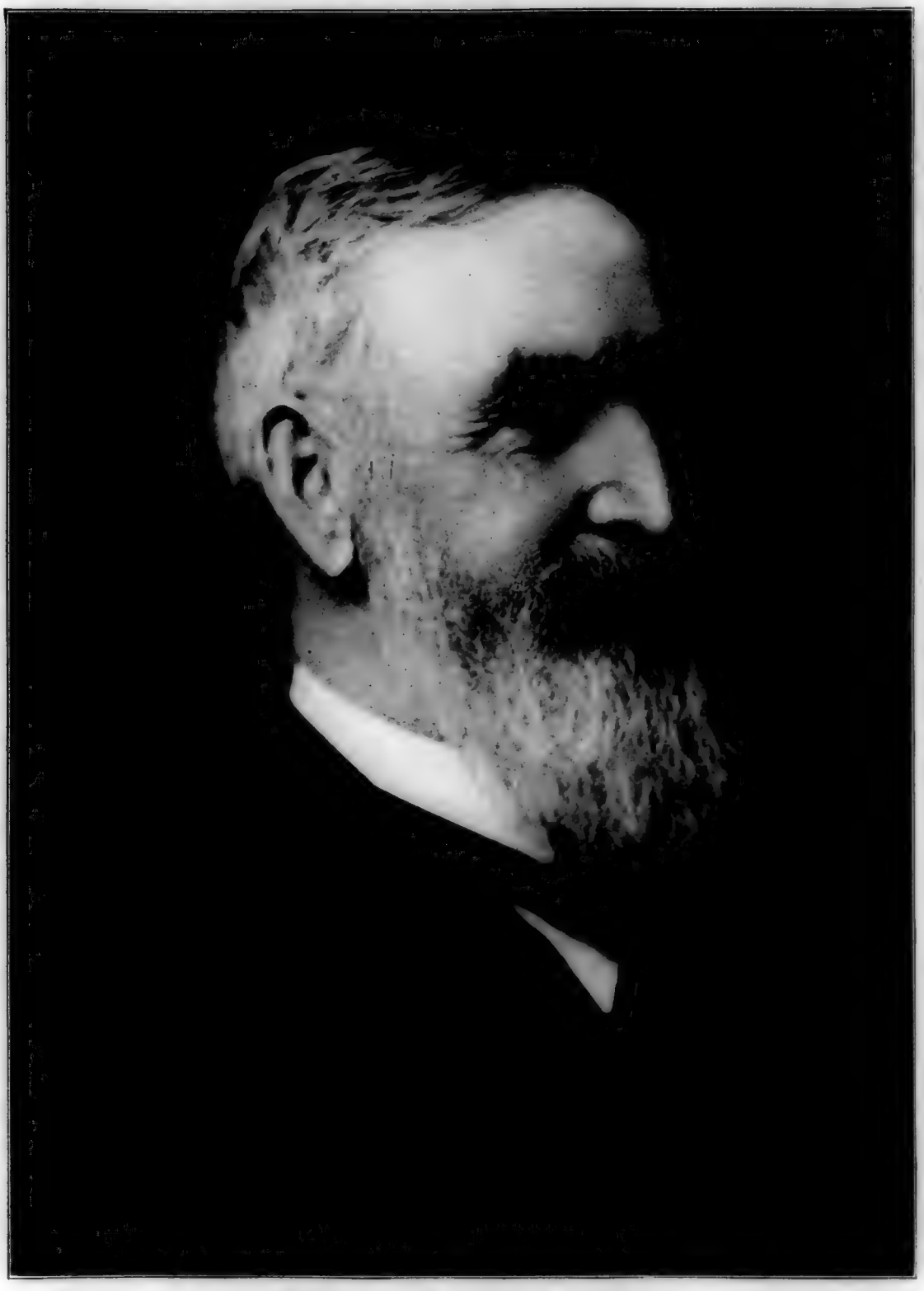
On the 21st of December, 1908, Mr. Machen was united in marriage to Mrs. Nellie H. Wright, a daughter of Benson and Gertrude V. Hume, of Illinois, and they have become the parents of one son, Clyde Richard.

Mr. and Mrs. Machen hold membership in the Central Congregational church. His political support Mr. Machen gives to the republican party. During the brief period of his connection with the commercial activities of Galesburg, he has manifested the qualities that invariably characterize the successful business man, and the future of the enterprise with which he is connected seems assured.

MICHAEL WELSH.

In the death of Michael Welsh on the 28th of July, 1907, Knox county lost a citizen who had long been honored as a representative and worthy resident of this part of the state. He had occupied his home in Williamsfield for many years, becoming a resident of Truro township in the spring of 1856. From that time until his death he had maintained a creditable position as a business man and as a public official, and throughout his entire life he had wisely used the advantages and opportunities that came to him. While he never had any great ambition to obtain wealth, yet he made for his family a comfortable living and he continually added to his store of mental riches through his wide and diversified reading.

Mr. Welsh was born September 8, 1830, in Kilkenny county, Ireland, his parents being William and Mary (Holden) Welsh. His educational opportunities were equivalent to those of a common-school course in this land, and on the 14th of October, 1850, when he was twenty years of age, he was married to Miss Catherine Grace, and with his bride started for America, arriving in New Orleans on the 1st of January, 1851. This was the wedding journey of the young couple who, after a voyage of eight weeks upon a sailing vessel, reached the American port, and from the present city of New Orleans made



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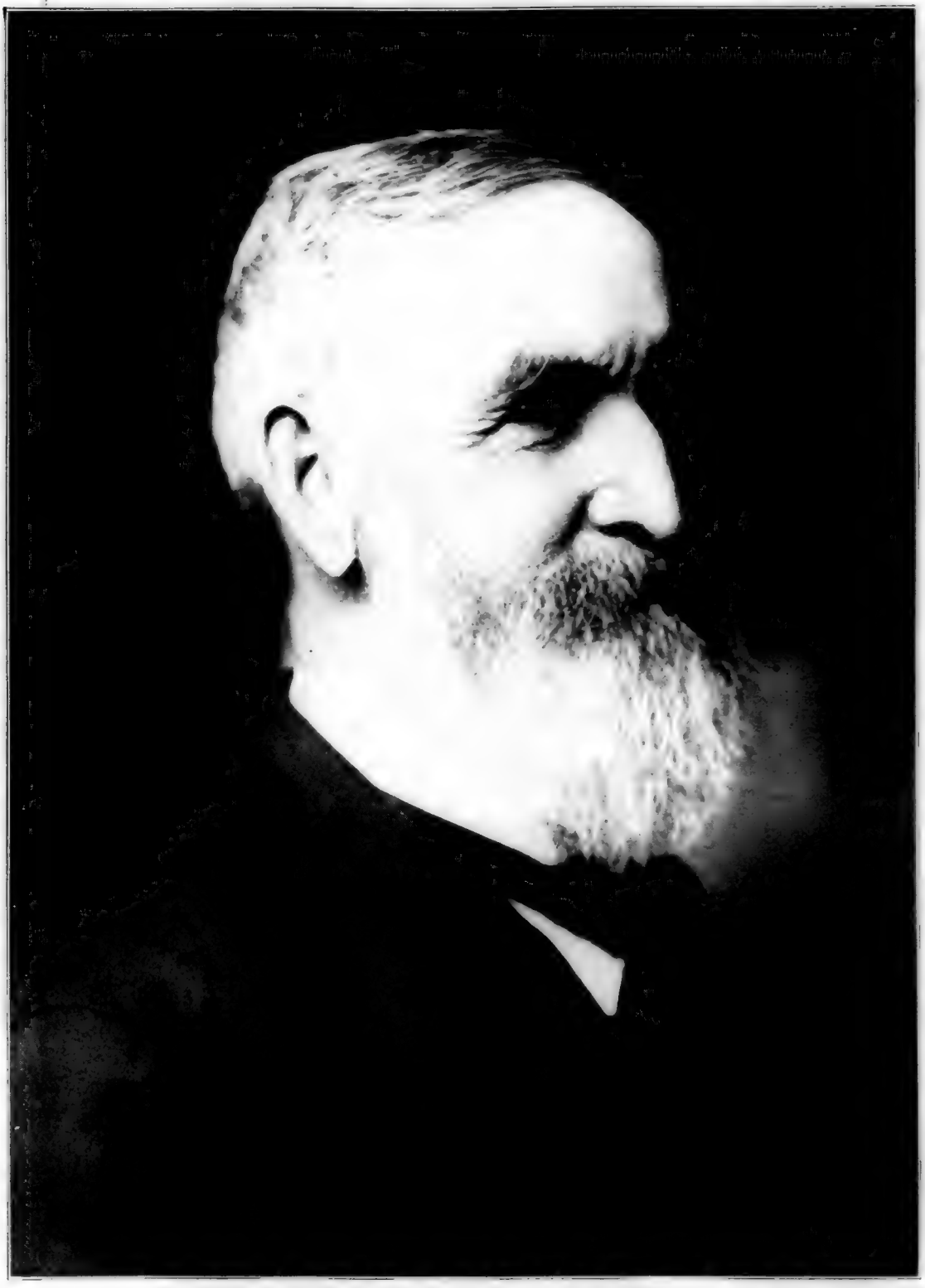
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their way up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. After a brief period passed there they journeyed up the Illinois river to Peoria and thence by wagon traveled with Benoni Simpkins, one of Mr. Welsh's earliest friends, to Maquon, arriving there on the 19th of April, 1851. The following year Mr. Welsh aided in building a bridge across Spoon river, now known as the Long Bridge, receiving for his services the munificent sum of fifty cents per day! He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits when, in 1856, he removed with his young family to Truro township, where he continuously made his home until the time of his death. While residing there he formed the acquaintance and gained the friendship of Henry J. Corbin, whose willingness to assist young men in their struggles to get a start in those pioneer times endeared his memory to many. Mr. Welsh was always extremely grateful to Mr. Corbin, and one of the last things he planned before his death was a visit to the grave of this friend of his early manhood to remove some brush that had grown upon and around the last resting place of Mr. Corbin.

While Mr. Welsh carefully managed his business affairs with the laudable ambition to provide a good living for his family it was well known that he never took advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction, nor was he ever so busy that he neglected the duties and obligations of good citizenship. It is said that his home was known from Galesburg to Chillicothe in the early days as the abode of hospitality and good cheer and that no worthy person was ever denied shelter and entertainment there. From time to time he was called to public offices and filled a number of local positions in a most creditable manner. He served as assessor for several terms, and for twenty years filled the position of justice of the peace at a time when country justices heard many cases. Much litigation occurred in the country between the years 1860 and 1880, and all through the fall and winter months, after crops had been harvested, Mr. Welsh was busy hearing the contested interests of litigating parties. He made a fine judicial officer, and at different times nearly every leading attorney of Knox county bar of that period practiced before him, including H. N. Keightley, Judge Leander Douglas, Judge Craig and C. K. Harvey. That his decisions were strictly fair and impartial is indicated in the fact that in the twenty years in which he presided over the justice court no litigant ever took an appeal from his decision. For a half century he had a personal acquaintance with all the members of the Knox county bar and he was a great admirer of Julius Manning and a lifelong friend and supporter of Judge Craig.

Mr. Welsh took a very deep interest in everything pertaining to the general progress and improvement of his home community, his county, state and nation. He was a stalwart democrat, giving unfaltering support to the principles of his party, yet he approved and commended the stand which President Roosevelt took concerning the anthracite coal strike, and he sympathized with President Lincoln in his determination to put down the war. He did not approve of the peace measures advocated at the time of the McClelland campaign. He had previously supported Stephen A. Douglas, and was present at the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate in Galesburg in 1858. All through his life he added to his knowledge through wide reading and was especially interested in works of a legal nature and in history. The rural daily mail brought many periodicals and papers to his home and he always kept in touch with current events. In

the early days when it was difficult to obtain books he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to secure reading matter and pored over the volumes of biography that contained the lives of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Washington, Lincoln and the heroes of the Revolutionary war. Thus from the well supplied storehouse of his mind he could continually draw for anecdote, information, or fact to enrich his conversation or prove an argument.

Six months before his demise Mr. Welsh was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. A half year passed and he was laid to rest by her side in St. Joseph's cemetery in Galesburg. Their family included the following sons and daughters: William M., F. F. and Jay of Williamsfield, Illinois; Mrs. Alice Cloonen, of Zearing, Iowa; J. D., of Galesburg; Dr. M. M., of Odell, Illinois; and Mrs. Mary Judge of Pontiac, Illinois. Mr. Welsh enjoyed good health and was a man of splendid physique. By the members of his family he was never regarded as old or decrepit for he continued young in thought and spirit. He planned to attend the 4th of July celebration at Galesburg, in 1907, but the excessive heat of the summer proved detrimental to him, and on the 8th of July, while sitting on the porch of his home, he was overcome by the heat. All through his life he had chosen those things which are most worth while. He entered largely into the realm of thought, and yet he remained an active factor in the world's work.

LYMAN P. WILSON.

Lyman P. Wilson, now serving for the second term as city attorney of Galesburg, to which office he was reelected in 1911, is one of the younger representatives of the bar of the city, yet since entering upon active practice has made substantial and continuous progress. He was born in Clarke county, Iowa, January 21, 1883. His father, John Wilson, was a native of Hermon, Knox county, Illinois, born August 11, 1856, and in the public schools of this county he pursued his early education, which was supplemented by a course in Hedding College. He then took up rail construction work and contracting, and after continuing in that line of business for a time, devoted several years to farming in Iowa, near the town of Leslie. He then returned to Knox county and filled the position of postmaster at Hermon for twelve years. In 1897 he removed to Galesburg and entered the employ of the city water department, while subsequently he became connected with the engineering department, where he is now to be found. He has always voted with the democracy and made for himself a creditable record during his three terms' service as postmaster of Hermon. On the 21st of July, 1881, near London Mills, he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda P. Phillippi, who was born in that locality, November 25, 1858. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and well spent lives have won for them the kindly regard and confidence of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

Lyman P. Wilson, their only child, pursued his education in the public and high schools of Galesburg and in Knox College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. He then entered upon preparation for a professional

career as a student in the law department of the University of Chicago, form which he was graduated in the spring of 1907. In the fall of the same year he opened an office in Galesburg, where he continues in general practice, and in the trial of cases he has proved his ability to successfully cope with the many intricate problems of the law. In the spring of 1909 he was elected city attorney and commendation of his first term's service was given him in his reelection, in the spring of 1911. He was chosen as the candidate of the republican party and has always been one of the stanch supporters of that political organization.

On the 21st of January, 1909, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Edith Marks, a daughter of J. Warren and Mary Lillian (Houder) Marks, of Pontiac, Illinois. Her father, who was born August 2, 1857, followed farming for a long period at Pontiac and is now living at Lake Park, Iowa. It was on the 10th of January, 1883, that he wedded Mary L. Houder, who was born December 14, 1862. They became the parents of three children: Welford H., born July 24, 1884; Mrs. Edith Wilson, born December 31, 1886; and Florence L., born September 18, 1889.

During his college days Mr. Wilson was prominent in fraternal circles, becoming a member of the Phi Alpha Delta of the University of Chicago and the Delta Sigma Rho fraternity of Knox College. Both he and his wife are earnest and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he has taken a helpful part, serving for a time as a teacher in the Sunday school. He also belongs to the Woodmen's lodge. Because nature endowed him with strong intellectual qualities and, furthermore, because he is ambitious and determined, one feels no hesitancy in predicting for him a successful future, for he has already well established himself in the practice of his chosen profession.

JOHN HALL.

John Hall, one of the venerable residents of this county, who is passing a peaceful old age in his home in Douglas, retired from active participation in farming interests several years ago, and although nearly eighty-two years of age he is as cheerful in spirit and keen in mind as many a man twenty years his junior. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, June 13, 1830, his parents being James and Mary (Nash) Hall, natives of Ireland. There were nine children in the family, seven of whom came to America, John Hall being the only one who survived. On his arrival in the United States he settled in New York state and found employment in a machine shop, continuing in this connection for a number of years, until he came to Peoria county, Illinois. He remained there three years and then removed to Gallia county, Ohio, where he resided for twelve years. There he married Mary Jane Stewart, a native of Ohio, and subsequently removed to Salem township, Knox county, Illinois, buying a farm of eighty acres, situated on section 7 of Salem township, in 1867. Mr. Hall set about cultivating this land, which was partly improved, and constructed buildings and fences thereon. He was enterprising in his meth-

ods and met with excellent results in his work. In 1907 he discontinued his labors on the farm and retired to Douglas, Illinois, to pass the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall: Fred, deceased; John William; Robert S., who resides in Douglas and is married to Blanch Buffington, a daughter of Frank Buffington, of Farmington, Illinois, and has three children, Priscilla Bella, Floyd Vincent and Mary Elizabeth; Francis, who married Anna Kennedy, a daughter of James Kennedy, of McComb, Illinois, and has one child, Glenn, and two daughters deceased, one dying at the age of two years and the other at the age of six. Mrs. Hall passed away on the old home farm at the age of fifty-six years and is interred in the Uniontown cemetery.

Mr. Hall votes with the republican party but is not actively interested in politics although he is well informed on affairs of national and local interest. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged.

HENRY SULTZBAUGH MACHEN.

Henry Sultzbaugh Machen, who has been freight and passenger agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at Galesburg since February 1, 1903, was born in McLean county, Illinois, on the 25th of February, 1861. He is a son of Amos and Louise (Sultzbaugh) Machen, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Amos Machen remained a resident of his native state until 1860, when he came to Illinois, locating on a farm in McLean county. He assiduously applied himself to the further cultivation and improvement of his land for some years thereafter, meeting with a reasonable degree of success. Later, however, he withdrew from agricultural pursuits and engaged in contracting and building. After identifying himself with this business he removed to Missouri, subsequently becoming a resident of Marceline, that state. He located there about the time the town was founded and engaged in the same business. As he was a good mechanic and capable business man, his undertaking thrived and he erected many of the leading public buildings and private residences in the town. He was numbered among the enterprising and successful citizens at the time of his death, which occurred in 1899, at the age of sixty-two years. The mother is still living and continues to make her home in Marceline and there recently celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of her birth. Mr. Machen was a veteran of the Civil war, having been in the service for three years and three months. He was clerk of his company and was mustered out with the rank of corporal. He was not a member of any denomination but was friendly to all, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of eleven children, our subject being the eldest of the six who attained maturity. In order of birth the others are as follows: Levi B., who is deceased; Emma, the wife of William Houle, of Chicago; George F., who is deceased; May, deceased; and Guy, who lives in San Marcial, New Mexico. The paternal grandparents were Henry

and Caroline (Brennemann) Machen, natives of Pennsylvania, but of German extraction. To them were born four children, Amos, the father of our subject; Ann; Peter; and Henry. Agricultural pursuits always engaged the attention of Henry Machen, who passed away in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was long survived by his widow, who was eighty-two at the time of her death. The maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sultzbaugh, were also natives of Pennsylvania, but they came in an early day to Peotone, Will county, Illinois, making their home with their son. Later they returned to the Keystone state and there they both passed away at a ripe old age. Their family was as follows: Philip; Henry; Louise, the mother of our subject; Mary Ann; Peter; and Rebecca.

The first year of his life Henry S. Machen passed in his native state, but at the expiration of that time he was taken to Pennsylvania, where he resided until he was seven. In 1868 he was brought back to Illinois, spending the succeeding two years in Will county. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to Linn county, Missouri, remaining there until he was a youth of thirteen, when he went to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. At the usual age he began his education, which was pursued in the public schools at his various points of residence, until he was graduated from the high school at Sturgeon Bay. For two years thereafter he engaged in teaching, but having decided that he preferred commercial activities at the end of that time he withdrew from this profession and began his business career. He was identified with the lumber interests of Wisconsin for some years thereafter, and then went to Texas. During the first eighteen months of his residence in the latter state he was overseer of a large cotton plantation, but later he was made manager of some shingle mills in Beaumont, Texas, continuing in this capacity for two years. From there he went to Mississippi City, Mississippi, where he engaged in contracting and building for a year, then established a wholesale and retail oyster business that he conducted for three years. At the end of that period he withdrew from commercial activities and entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. He began his services with this company in 1888 in the capacity of night ticket clerk at Marceline, Missouri, remaining there for five years. In 1903 he was transferred to Galesburg as freight and passenger agent and has ever since been identified with this position. A man of pleasing personality and gracious and accommodating manner, Mr. Machen has discharged his services in a manner highly acceptable to the company and the public, and is held in high esteem by all who have occasion to have dealings with him.

At Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, on the 13th of April, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Machen and Miss Mary J. Brower, and they have become the parents of three children. Clyde H., who is mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work, is engaged in the fuel, feed and flour business with his brother, Cecil E., who is the youngest member of the family. Harvey, the second in order of birth, who is now residing in Oklahoma, and married, having two children.

Mr. Machen is a trustee of the Central Congregational church, in which both he and his wife hold membership, and fraternally he is affiliated with the

Masonic order, being identified with Vesper Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a republican, giving his indorsement to the progressive faction of that party, and for one year he served as city clerk of Galesburg. Mr. Machen is a highly estimable citizen, progressive and enterprising in his ideas, who takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare.

ERASTUS FULLER.

Erastus Fuller, now living retired at No. 630 Maple avenue, is one of the well known citizens of Galesburg, having resided here for forty-nine years, during the greater portion of which period he actively engaged in carpenter work, while for a time he also operated a planing mill. His birth occurred at Gardiner, Maine, a town located on the banks of the picturesque Kennebec river, on the 3d of May, 1830. The Fuller family originally came from England, the founder of the American branch having located in New England in 1634. The paternal grandparents of our subject were William and Lucy (Hodgkins) Fuller. The former was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 10, 1761, and died in West Gardiner, Maine, in September, 1842. The grandmother was born June 10, 1764, and died May 3, 1846. In their family were eleven children: Hannah, born September 17, 1787; Lucy, born December 14, 1788; Catherine, February 3, 1791; William, February 1, 1793; David, January 19, 1795; James, January 12, 1797; Abigail, December 12, 1798; Daniel, February 1, 1801; Joseph, February 17, 1803; George, July 13, 1807; and Mary Ann, August 20, 1810. All were born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, with the exception of the last named, whose birth occurred in Gardiner, Maine. The father of these children was a cabinet-maker and carpenter by trade and was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, having enlisted in the service three times during the war for independence. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Elisha and Sarah (True) Drew, to whom were born five daughters: Mary, Charlotte, Sarah Ann, Adaline and Hannah. They were likewise residents of Massachusetts, where the grandfather followed the carpenter's trade during his active years.

The parents of our subject, David and Mary (Drew) Fuller, were both natives of the state of Massachusetts, and there they were likewise reared and married and passed the early years of their domestic life. Subsequently they removed to Gardiner, Maine, formerly a part of Massachusetts, where the father followed his trade during the remainder of his active life. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker of rare skill and workmanship, having learned to do exquisite work with the broadax. He was one of the well-to-do citizens of his town, owning his own home, and there both he and his wife passed away at the venerable age of seventy-four years, his death occurring in 1869 and hers in 1877. In matters of faith they were strictly orthodox and his political support he gave to the whig party. When the second war with Great Britain opened, David Fuller was old enough to enlist and went to the front as the musician of his regiment but did not long remain in the service. He was a public-spirited man and always took much interest in all local political issues and for some years discharged the duties of justice of the peace. Eight children were born to Mr.

and Mrs. Fuller, our subject being the fifth in order of birth. The others are as follows: Elizabeth E., Elisha D., David H., Mary C., Sarah H., Rebecca A. and Ursula Anna, who died December 4, 1829.

Reared on his father's farm in Maine, Erastus Fuller obtained his education in the subscription schools of the vicinity. At the age of fourteen years he laid aside his school books and turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he learned under the capable direction of his father. This had been the occupation of the men in both the paternal and maternal lines of his family for several generations and to this fact in all probability can be attributed much of the mechanical skill Mr. Fuller has always manifested. By the time he had attained his majority he was a capable and most creditable representative of his craft, which he successfully followed during the entire period of his active life. He followed his trade in his native state until he was twenty-seven years of age, but, believing that the newer towns of the west offered greater possibilities, in 1857 with his wife and family he came to Illinois. Upon his arrival in the state he first located at Oquawka, Henderson county, where he resided until 1863. In May of the latter year he removed to Galesburg, where he has even since lived, having resided in his present home for forty-four years. During the long period of his residence here Mr. Fuller has erected and superintended the construction of many of the best dwellings in the town and has also done the carpenter work in some of the leading public buildings. He was always regarded as one of the best carpenters in the town and one of the most reliable. A man of high honor and integrity, he made it one of the guiding principles of his life to keep his word and to discharge each task to the best of his ability. Consequently he had little difficulty in commanding a high price for his work, as it was always found to be worth the amount charged. When he first located here he only did carpenter work but after his sons became old enough to go to work he leased the old Coulton planing mill, which he operated for fifteen years very successfully. A goodly degree of prosperity has attended the efforts of Mr. Fuller, who in addition to his comfortable residence and other property interests has a competence that provides him and his wife with all of the necessities and many of the comforts of life.

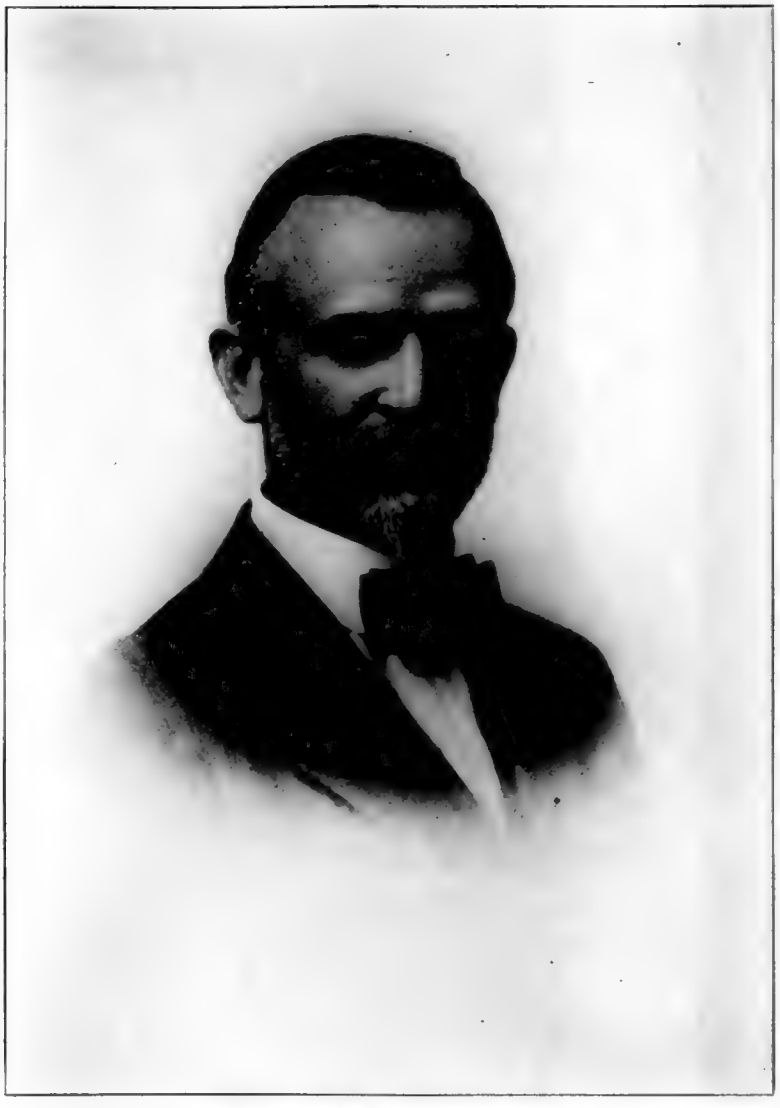
Mr. Fuller has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Elizabeth Merry, a daughter of Samuel and Frances (Barter) Merry, their marriage being celebrated in Maine, on December 9, 1851. Four children were born to them, as follows: Lizzie Flora, who died at the age of seven years; Elmer, who was a babe of eighteen months when he died; Hervey, whose death occurred at the age of one year; and Blanche, who died in infancy. The mother passed away on the 5th of April, 1867. On the 23d of April, 1868, Mr. Fuller married Miss Amelia D. Stancliff, who is a daughter of William and Esther (Belden) Stancliff. Mrs. Fuller was born in Knox county, on September 26, 1843, and here she has passed her entire life. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of New York, but they were married in the former state, coming from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Knox county in 1843. They located at Center Point in June of that year and there they continued to reside until 1848, when they came to Galesburg. Here William Stancliff passed away on the 15th of August, 1851, at the age of forty-three years. The mother, however, survived until February, 1894, her death occurring at the venerable age of eighty-four.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stancliff, as follows: William Henry Harrison, Mary Anna, Amelia Desire, Emma Arabel, James Russell, David Russell and Daniel Belden. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Fuller were Russell and Desire (Goodard) Stancliff, natives of Pennsylvania. They had two sons, William and James. Her maternal grandparents were David and Anna (Ensign) Belden, natives of New York, whence they removed to Pennsylvania, coming from there to Knox county in 1839. Here they both passed away and were laid to rest in Hope cemetery. They had seven children: Parmelia, Esther, Nathaniel, William, Sallie Ann, Daniel Dixon and Susanna Meriel. The family of Mr. Fuller and his second wife numbers six, three daughters and three sons. David, who is a traveling salesman, married Cora Elizabeth Barrer and they reside at Galesburg. Emma, the deceased wife of Dr. Ralph T. Edwards, passed away in Siam near Bangkok, in January, 1910, leaving three children, Ralph Stancliff, Emma Hammell and Mary Elizabeth. William Stancliff, a postal clerk on the fast mail running from Chicago to Omaha, married Mary Ellen Brooks and resides at La Grange, Illinois. They have one child living, Erastus Brooks. Walter Erastus, the youngest son, died just before graduating from high school in March of 1895. Bessie Mabel is a nurse in Mayo Brothers Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota. Mary Edith, who is the youngest member of the family, is at home with her parents.

In matters of faith Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are Congregationalists, holding membership in Central church of this city, and his political support he gives to the republicans. He was formerly a whig but when that party was merged into the republican he transferred his allegiance and has ever since cast his ballot for their candidates. Mr. Fuller has witnessed the marvelous development of Galesburg that has accompanied the introduction of modern commercial and industrial methods in keeping with the rapid progress of the times, the inventions that are now common household and business necessities being undreamed of luxuries when he first came here.

EDSON REIFSNIDER, D. D.

Edson Reifsnider, who is dean of Ryder Divinity School, Lombard College, was born in Aurora, Illinois, on the 28th of April, 1868, a son of Vincent and Frances Salina (Gurley) Reifsnider. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Chicago and subsequently entered the divinity department of Tuft's College, Boston, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of B. D. Before entering college Dr. Reifsnider spent ten years in mercantile pursuits in Chicago. During his senior year at Tuft's College he acted as pastor of the New Bedford, Massachusetts, Universalist church. Immediately after his graduation he accepted a pastorate in Danvers, Massachusetts. He remained there until 1892 and the following year removed to Galesburg, where he held a pastorate for six years. In 1903 he also accepted a position as instructor in Ryder Divinity School, Lombard College, and was thus engaged until 1909 when he was chosen dean of the school. He has since occupied that office. In 1911 Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of D. D.



REV. EDSON REIFSNIDER

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In matters of faith Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are Congregationalists, holding membership in Central church of this city, and his political support he gives to the republicans. He was formerly a whig but when that party was merged into the republican he transferred his allegiance and has ever since cast his ballot for their candidates. Mr. Fuller has witnessed the marvelous development of Galesburg that has accompanied the introduction of modern commercial and industrial methods in keeping with the rapid progress of the times, the inventions that are now common household and business necessities being undreamed of luxuries when he first came here.

EDSON REIFSNIDER, D. D.

Edson Reifsnider, who is dean of Ryder Divinity School, Lombard College, was born in Aurora, Illinois, on the 28th of April, 1868, a son of Vincent and Frances Salina (Gurley) Reifsnider. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Chicago and subsequently entered the divinity department of Tuft's College, Boston, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of B. D. Before entering college Dr. Reifsnider spent ten years in mercantile pursuits in Chicago. During his senior year at Tuft's College he acted as pastor of the New Bedford, Massachusetts, Universalist church. Immediately after his graduation he accepted a pastorate in Danvers, Massachusetts. He remained there until 1892 and the following year removed to Galesburg, where he held a pastorate for six years. In 1903 he also accepted a position as instructor in Ryder Divinity School, Lombard College, and was thus engaged until 1909 when he was chosen dean of the school. He has since occupied that office. In 1911 Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of D. D.



REV. EDSON REIFSNIDER

On the 1st of October, 1906, Dr. Reifsnider was married in Galesburg to Miss Anna Louise Cutter. He gives his attention exclusively to the best interests of the Ryder Divinity School and is one of the valued members of the faculty of Lombard College.

JOHN PURDY.

John Purdy was known in business circles of Galesburg as a pattern-maker and through his well conducted activities reached a point of success that enabled him to spend his later years in honorable retirement from labor. In early life he learned the pattern-maker's trade, which he followed for a number of years, entering the employ of George Brown. In this connection he displayed marked skill and ability, so that he was able to fill a responsible position and command good wages for his services. His industry and careful expenditure at length brought him a substantial competence and with this he retired to private life about 1886.

Mr. Purdy was twice married, his second union being with Mrs. Anna Foote, whom he wedded on the 1st of June, 1887. She is a daughter of James and Sarah (Halley) McFarland, of Warren county, Illinois, their home being on the Monmouth road about six miles from Galesburg. Their daughter Anna was twice married, her first husband being Henry Foote, who was born in Illinois, February 5, 1834, and was a son of Francis and Hannah B. (Miles) Foote, both of whom were natives of the east and died in that part of the country when their son Henry was a small child. He afterward came to Illinois with an uncle, Bradley Miles, who settled at Lewistown, this state. Mr. Foote completed his education as a student in Knox College and for a few years engaged in farming but, believing that he was called to the ministry, he engaged in preaching in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was called to his last charge in Oneida, Knox county, in the fall of 1873 and there engaged in preaching until the following year, when he went to Tennessee, where he died on the 5th of January, 1874. His life was ever a consistent and honorable one and was a factor for good in the world's work. His widow afterward returned to her mother's home, where she lived for a year, and then came to Galesburg, placing her children in the high school here.

It was on the 26th of October, 1859, in Warren county, about six miles southwest of Galesburg, that Mr. Foote was united in marriage to Miss Anna McFarland, and the children of this marriage are: Harry Willis, who was born August 12, 1864, in Warren county, Illinois, and is now engaged in the live-stock commission business in St. Joseph, Missouri; and Winifred Louise, who was born July 31, 1870, in Warren county, Illinois, and is the wife of George Rakstraw, a banker of Wyoming, Illinois, by whom she has four children, Harry Eugene, Roy Delbert, Florence Margaret and Helen Louise. The mother of these children, Mrs. Rakstraw, was educated in Brown's Business College.

Some years subsequent to the death of her first husband Mrs. Foote, who was born in Warren county, Illinois, October 12, 1842, became the wife of John Purdy. In his political views he was a republican but never sought nor desired

office in recognition of his party fealty. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, while Mrs. Purdy belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. She is widely known in this part of the state, where her entire life has been passed, and those who know her, esteem her highly because her life has been a force for good and because her Christian principles have found manifestation in her kindly spirit and charity toward others.

GEORGE A. GIBSON.

George A. Gibson is one of the representative agriculturists of Persifer township, where he engages in the cultivation of three hundred and twenty acres of land, two hundred and forty of which on section 17, Persifer township, he owns. He was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, on May 22, 1875, and is a son of John H. and Mary (Leadbetter) Gibson. In 1881, the father, who is now deceased, removed with his family to Knox county, locating in Persifer township, where he engaged in farming.

George A. Gibson was a child of six years when he removed with his parents to Knox county, and here he has ever since made his home. His youth was passed in the township where he now resides, his education being obtained in the common schools. While he was still in his early boyhood he began assisting his father about the home place, thus acquiring the knowledge that has enabled him to become the successful agriculturist and stockman he is today. When old enough to begin for himself, naturally he adopted the vocation to which he had been trained from childhood, and that his decision was a wise one is evidenced by his present prosperity. He is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of most fertile land on section 17, Persifer township, that is well improved and under high cultivation. His place is fully and thoroughly equipped with all the machinery and appliances deemed essential by the modern farmer for the operation of the fields, and he has introduced various other conveniences and improvements in keeping with the spirit of progress that characterizes all of his undertakings. In connection with the cultivation of his fields Mr. Gibson is engaged in stock-raising and is meeting with satisfactory success in both branches of the business. He takes great pride in his farm and his stock, the latter being of high grade, and everything about the place bespeaks the intelligent direction and capable supervision that accompany success. He is a man of progressive ideas, yet is not a theorist, being thoroughly practical in his methods, and directs all of his operations with as careful regard for system as is evidenced by the successful man in any other line of business. He makes a scientific study of his soil, its needs and requirements and the cereal to which it is best adapted, and by the careful and systematic rotation of his crops realizes abundant harvests each year. Mr. Gibson bought his farm of Charles Wyman, and located here immediately after his marriage. Although the previous owner had erected all of the buildings he has wrought many changes in the place during the period of his occupancy, and it is now one of the most attractive as well as valuable properties in the community.

For his companion and helpmate Mr. Gibson chose Miss Emma Kellar, and they have become the parents of one son, Roy H., who is attending the local school. Mrs. Gibson is well known in the vicinity being a daughter of William and Katherine Kellar.

His political support Mr. Gibson always accords to the republican party, and for the past three years he has been serving as road commissioner in Persifer township, and he is also a school director in district 89. He is meeting with financial success in his agricultural pursuits, and in addition to his well stocked farm he is a member and director of the Persifer Telephone Company. Mr. Gibson has at all times fortunately directed his activities so intelligently that he has achieved his purpose. This can be largely attributed to the fact that he is never in doubt about the course he shall pursue, but carefully concentrates his energies upon a definite end with the determination of attaining it.

DOUGLAS WILLIAMSON.

Douglas Williamson, living on section 13, Indian Point township, is one of the representative farmers of Knox county. His methods are at all times practical, as well as progressive, and the results achieved have placed him with the substantial and successful residents of his community. He was born in Cedar township, January 29, 1856, a son of James and Sophronia (Bland) Williamson, both of whom were natives of Indiana. The grandfather, Thomas Williamson, was a native of Kentucky and with his family removed to Illinois, settling first in Sangamon county, where he remained for a short time. In 1832 he came to Knox county and entered land from the government. Not a furrow had been turned, nor an improvement made upon the place and the family experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, while converting the raw prairie land into productive fields. Thomas Williamson had been a resident of Knox county for only a brief period when he was drafted for service in the Black Hawk war and aided in quelling the Indian uprising in this state. The farm upon which he settled in Cedar township remained his place of residence until his death and his wife also died on the old homestead.

James Williamson, father of Douglas Williamson, accompanied his parents on their removal from Indiana to Illinois and was reared in this state. In boyhood he assisted in the arduous task of developing the home farm and later he purchased land and began farming on his own account. For many years he was thus connected with agricultural interests in Knox county, but eventually sold his farm and removed to Abingdon, where he lived retired until his death in 1902. He was then seventy-eight years of age. He married Sophronia Bland, whose father, Joshua Bland, was also one of the early settlers of Knox county, arriving here in 1832. She is still living in Abingdon at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Williamson were nine sons and five daughters and twelve of these are still living. The eldest, Mrs. Mary Bateman is deceased. The oldest surviving member of the family is Stewart Williamson, now of Galesburg. He was born in an old log schoolhouse of Cedar township, March 10, 1847, was educated in the Brush creek school in

that township, and then took up the occupation of farming. For fifteen years he resided in Abingdon, after which he settled on a farm near that town. Eventually, however, he took up his abode in Galesburg, where he now lives. He was married in Abingdon October 11, 1874, to Elizabeth Jones, a native of Monmouth and a daughter of John A. and Nancy (Hart) Jones, who came to Illinois from Virginia and were resident farmers of Knox county until their deaths. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Williamson were born eight children: Minnie, the wife of Harry Bloomfield of California; Guy, of this county; Clyde, of Cedar township; Myrtle, the wife of John Smith of Chicago; Lou, the wife of Allen Sweborg, living on a farm in Cedar township; Cora, Ethel and James, all at home. Frank M. Williamson, the third member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Williamson, is living in Cedar township where he follows farming. Annie, the next of the family, is the wife of R. McGahey. Rachel is the widow of George Swartz and lives in Abingdon. James M., is a resident of Colorado. Douglas is the next of the family. William is a resident of Colorado. Ellen is married and lives in Cedar township. John is a practitioner of osteopathy in Parsons, Kansas. Mary is the wife of Dwight Hunter of Cedar township. Daniel who was killed in a runaway accident in April, 1911, was among the first to go to the Klondyke country, traveling with a company of men who walked over the Chilkoot paths. He remained there one season when his provisions gave out and he was compelled to leave the north. He then went to California where he remained one year and then made his way to Seattle, Washington. While there he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war and went to the Philippines, taking part in the first battle. He participated altogether in thirty-seven engagements, remaining in the islands for three years. On his return to the United States he was mustered out at Seattle and was discharged at Washington, D. C. Later he drew a piece of land in Oklahoma, remaining there for some time, but subsequently sold his claim. He then engaged in breaking horses and was killed while following that business. Charles, the next of the family, is a farmer living in Cedar township. Edward is an electrician and sketch artist, residing in Denver, Colorado, and the youngest of the family.

In taking up the personal history of Douglas Williamson, we present to our readers the life record of one of the well known and representative agriculturists of Knox county. He pursued his education in the Warren school and then took up the occupation to which he had been reared. For fourteen years he engaged in breaking horses and did a larger business of that kind than any other man in the county, breaking as many as one hundred and fifty horses in a year. Since then he has confined his attention entirely to general farming, including the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and also to the raising of stock, making a specialty of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. For the past six years he has lived on his present farm on section 13, Indian Point township, and the neat and thrifty appearance of his place indicates his careful management and progressive methods.

On the 20th of March, 1894, in Galesburg, Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Cora Young, who was born in Fulton county, Illinois, February 24, 1872, a daughter of Asher and Susan (Parks) Young, both of whom were natives of New Jersey and on removing to Illinois settled near Fairview, Fulton county,

when that was a pioneer district. Both Mr. and Mrs. Young are now living with Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. The three children of the latter are: Gladys, Marie and Otis, all at home. The parents are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are loyal to its teachings. Mr. Williamson belongs to Abingdon Lodge No. 185, F. & A. M. and also to the Odd Fellows Lodge of Hermon and the Modern Woodmen Camp at Abingdon. His many sterling traits of character and his business enterprise and ability have gained him a place among the valued citizens of his township and his good qualities have won him many friends.

LORENTUS CONGER FERRIS.

Lorentus Conger Ferris, who is conducting a feed store and transfer line at number 109 South Prairie street, Galesburg, is a native of Knox county, his birth having occurred in this township on the 14th of January, 1869. He is a son of Fred and Elizabeth (Sherman) Ferris, who were also born and reared in this county, where their parents located during the pioneer days. The paternal grandfather, George Ferris, came here about the same time as the Gale family and was numbered among the founders of Galesburg. The maternal grandparents passed the greater part of their lives in this vicinity, where they attained a ripe old age. Their family numbered fourteen. Reared on a farm, during his early manhood Fred Ferris followed agricultural pursuits, but of recent years he has been engaged in gardening in the immediate vicinity of Galesburg. When the call came for troops in the early days of the war, Mr. Ferris responded by enlisting as a private and going to the front, where he remained for three and a half years. There he early displayed the courage and ability that qualified for a more responsible position and he was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant. Upon his return home he resumed the responsibilities of civil life as a farmer, continuing to follow that occupation for some years thereafter. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ferris numbered thirteen, nine of whom lived to attain maturity, as follows: George, who is living at Bull Frog Fields, Nevada; Margaret, the widow of Mr. Beckwell, of Los Angeles, California; Lorentus Conger, our subject; Olmstead, who resides at Rock Island; James, of Kenosha, Wisconsin; Harry, who lives in Peoria; Albert, now a resident of Galesburg; Edward, who is living in Fairview; and Grant, who is a farmer in Warren township. The mother, who has now passed away was a Methodist in religious faith, and his political support the father accords to the republican party.

The first six years in the childhood of Lorentus Conger Ferris were passed on the farm where he was born, but he has ever since lived in Galesburg. He attended the public schools until he was old enough to make his own way in the world and engaged in lathing for two years. At the expiration of that time he gave up this trade and for three years thereafter drove a dray, continuing at home until he had attained his maturity. Four years ago, Mr. Ferris established the business he is now conducting and is meeting with a goodly measure of success in his undertaking. He is one of those who energetically apply themselves to whatever they engage in, and is using intelligence in the direction of his

enterprise. During the four years he has been identified with this activity he has made marked progress in its development, and is now firmly established and thriving.

Mr. Ferris was married on the 1st of July, 1890, to Miss Ida Morgan, who was born in Indiana and is a daughter of Peter and Catharine (Harris) Morgan. The parents came from Indiana to Knox county many years ago settling on the Gale farm. Agricultural pursuits always engaged the energies of the father, who passed away at the age of sixty years. The mother, however, is still living. They had seven daughters, as follows: Ida, now Mrs. Ferris; Alice; Anna; Rhoda; Frances, who died at the age of fourteen years; Lillian; and one, who was seven at the time of her death. The father, Peter Morgan, was one of those who gave his services in defense of the Union during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have two daughters, Ethel and Bessie. The family home is located at 198 Cedar avenue, where they own a comfortable and pleasant residence.

Mr. Ferris champions the political principles of the republican party, and although he takes an active interest in all municipal affairs, has never sought public office. Mrs. Ferris and their two daughters hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and take a helpful interest in the work of its various organizations. He is a most worthy representative of one of the highly respected pioneer families, and is held in favorable regard by his many friends, the majority of whom have known him from early boyhood.

HENRY C. BLOOM.

Among the farmers of Persifer township who have prospered as the result of untiring and faithful labor is Henry C. Bloom, the owner of eighty acres of land on section 13. A native of Sweden, he was born September 21, 1865. His grandfather was Constan Sunderman Bloom, a wealthy sea captain, who on one of his voyages was wrecked at sea for three weeks and after five days of floating on the water was picked up by a passing ship. John Jaskrith Bloom, father of Henry C. Bloom, was also a native of Sweden, born in 1818. His occupation was that of agriculturist and he performed his duties with an additional degree of success because of the liberal education which he had received. He married Carolina Johnston, a countrywoman of his, born in 1828, who had also received a good education in the land of her birth. She was a daughter of Jonas Johnston. Mr. Bloom was ten years his wife's senior and after her death, in 1908, he survived her by only two years, both being buried in Saby cemetery, in Jankŏpinglan, Sweden. They were both zealous members of the Lutheran church. Their family consisted of four children, three girls and one boy, two of the girls being deceased. Only Henry C. and one sister now survive.

Henry C. Bloom after finishing his education, in 1887, when only twenty-two years of age, with the initiative and courage characteristic of those who make a success of life, set out unaccompanied for America, reaching Knox county, where he labored for three months as a section hand. Then going to Dahinda, Illinois, he worked for two years on the Santa Fe Railroad, after which he began his career as a farmer. On January 11, 1893, he married Christiana Matteson, a

native of Sweden, born December 5, 1845, and the youngest child of John and Anna Catherine (Pearson) Svidbeurg. John Svidbeurg was born in 1805, and his wife, in 1809, both being natives of Sweden, where they spent their entire lives, he dying in 1876, and she in 1882. They were the parents of five children, three girls and two boys. One brother and one sister of Mrs. Bloom also came to America, the sister residing in Bloomington, Illinois, and the brother in Orange township, Knox county. After receiving her education Christiana Svidbeurg came to America at the age of twenty-five, living in Galesburg for two years and at Knoxville for six months prior to her marriage to her first husband, a Mr. Matteson, deceased. Two children were born of her first marriage: Ella Amanda, who is the wife of W. H. Webb, of Persifer township, and mother of Marion Eleanor, Margaret Christiana, and Maurice Matteson and Madeline, twins; and Minnie Esther, who is the wife of Henry Westergreen, residing in Copley township, and mother of Vivian Ione, Harold Love and Nellie Christiana.

After his marriage Mr. Bloom purchased a farm of Judge Craig, in Persifer township, which tract being unimproved he has cultivated, erecting on it good buildings and converting it into an attractive place. His farming has been along general lines and he also raises cattle, hogs and horses. Mr. Bloom has been very active in furthering the interests of his community. He is a stockholder in the Dahinda-Victoria Mutual Telephone Company, has given much attention to the schools of his district and has served one term as school director. He is loyal to the republican party and is socially connected with the Fraternal Reserve Life Association, Dahinda Lodge, No. 2, being chaplain of the local lodge. Mr. Bloom is a true representative of the land of his birth, sturdy, persevering, reliable, and these qualities have made him a highly honored citizen.

E. S. WILLARD.

E. S. Willard is one of the highly successful and capable business men of Williamsfield, where he located three years ago, founding the enterprise that he and R. L. Reed are now conducting under the firm name of E. S. Willard & Company. His birth occurred in Marshall county, this state in 1878, and he is the only child born of the marriage of J. E. and Martha (Schanck) Willard. His father, who is also a native of Marshall county, was for many years engaged in the restaurant business, but he now has charge of the cemetery at Princeville, and both he and the mother reside in that city.

When old enough to begin his education E. S. Willard entered the public schools of Lawn Ridge, which he attended until he had reached the age of sixteen years. Feeling that he had sufficient knowledge to enable him to begin preparations for his business career, he then laid aside his text-books and entered Ziegler's furniture and undertaking establishment of Peoria, of which there was a branch at Lawn Ridge. From there he went to Wyoming, where he continued to follow the same business for eight years, thus ably qualifying himself to conduct a similar place of his own. In 1908 he came to Williamsfield and opened the establishment of E. S. Willard & Company, which has developed in a most gratifying manner during the three years of its existence. Mr. Willard was at

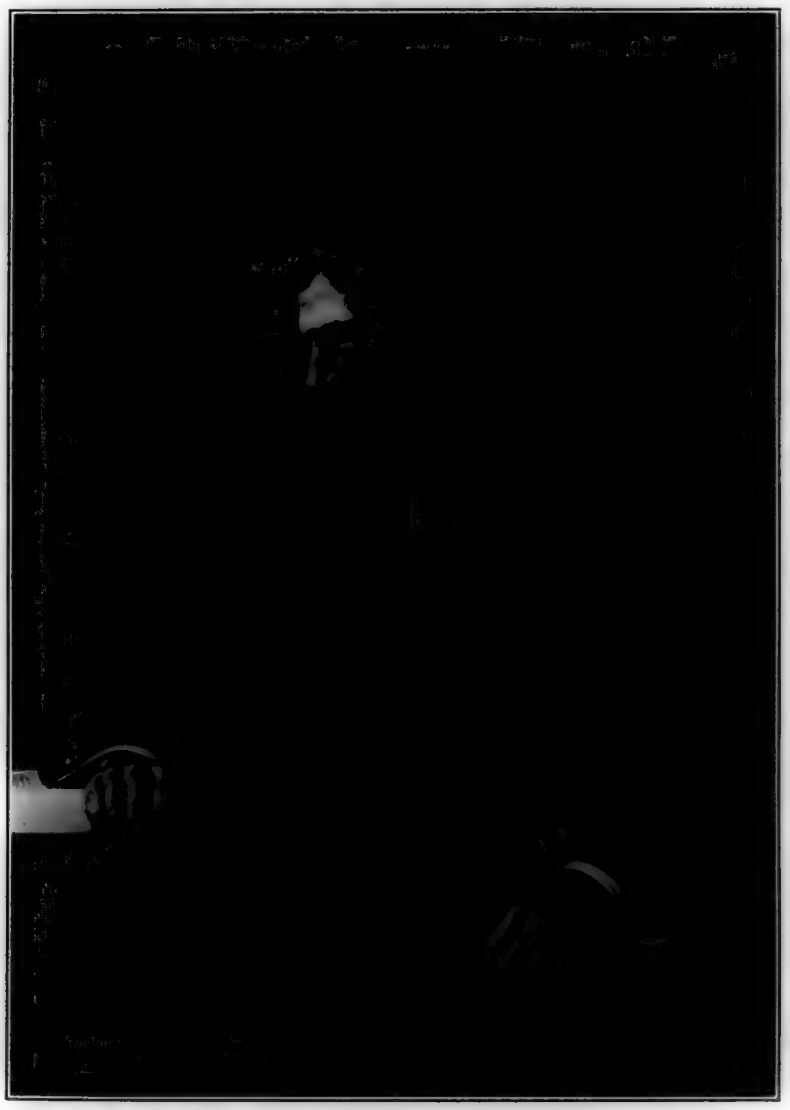
first alone in the business, but soon took in E. T. Merry as a partner. Upon the latter's death in 1910, Mr. Reed purchased his interest and has ever since been connected with the enterprise. It is the only furniture store in the town and they also carry a varied assortment of carpets, hardware, crockery, wall paper and musical instruments. In connection with their household furnishings they maintain an undertaking department, which is among the most complete to be found in a town of this size in the state. Mr. Willard gives his personal attention to this department of their business and discharges his duties in a manner becoming its dignity and solemnity. In their store, due to its excellent location and attractiveness, they have enjoyed a good and growing patronage from the first, and being pleasant and agreeable as well as accommodating they have succeeded in retaining satisfied customers and in adding to them continually. Every department of the store is flourishing, and they are having particularly large sales in musical instruments, especially pianos.

Mr. Willard was married while residing in Wyoming to Miss Ida Osborn, a resident of that place, the event being celebrated in April, 1901.

Fraternally Mr. Willard is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having taken all degrees to the Encampment. He is one of the wide-awake, alert and progressive business men of Williamsfield, who is not alone interested in the development of his own enterprise but in that of the community at large, and he can always be depended upon to give his support and cooperation to every movement that he feels will be of general benefit to the citizens of the town and surrounding districts.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM EDWARD SIMONDS.

Professor William Edward Simonds, professor of English in Knox College since 1889 and a well known contributor to the text-books of the schools, was born in September 10, 1860, in Peabody, Massachusetts, a son of Edward and Mary A. (Chase) Simonds. The father was also a native of the old Bay state, having been born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 30, 1811. He was the second of the ten children of Charles and Mary (Stacy) Simonds, who were married in 1808. The former was born in 1786 and passed away in 1851, while his wife, who was born in 1788, died in 1874. Their children continued to live in Peabody or that vicinity until called from this life, the death of Edward Simonds there occurring July 4, 1873. In early manhood he had wedded Mary A. Chase, who was born in Bushwick, a borough of Brooklyn, New York, August 11, 1828. Shortly after her birth her parents removed to Massachusetts, occupying for two years the old Whittier homestead in East Haverhill, following the removal of the poet to Amesbury. Thereafter the family settled permanently in Hudson, New Hampshire. Her ancestry is traced back to Humphrey and Rebekah (Nichols) Chase. The former, who was born in 1779, died in 1860, and the latter, born in 1780, died in 1848. They were the parents of John Chase, who was born in Plaistow, New Hampshire, in 1802, and was married in 1827 to Martha L. Rhodes, of Lynn, Massachusetts, a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Marston) Rhodes. John Chase died in Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1888. He was the



PROF. WILLIAM E. SIMONDS

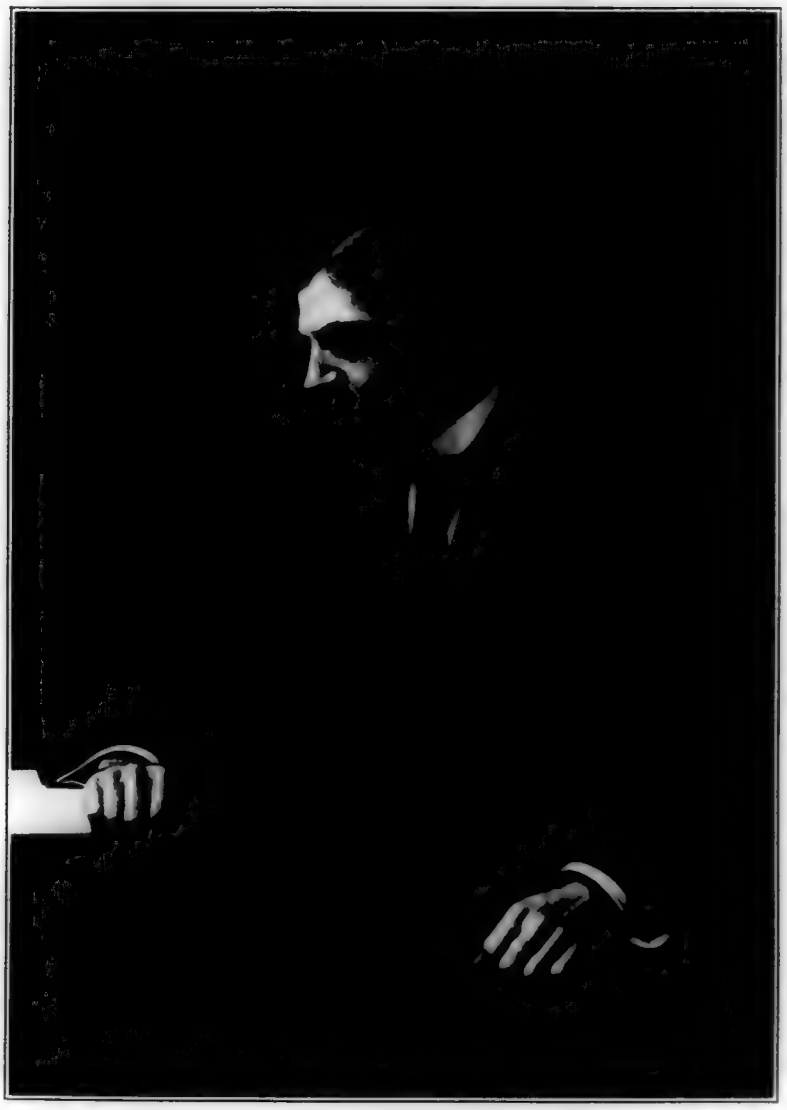
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PROF. WILLIAM E. SIMONDS

father of Mrs. Mary A. Simonds, who was the eldest in a family of ten children and is now living in the home of her son, Professor Simonds, in Galesburg.

The childhood and youth of Professor Simonds were passed in Peabody, Massachusetts, formerly known as South Danvers, a parish of the ancient town of Danvers, adjoining the city of Salem, noted in colonial history as the scene of the witchcraft delusion. South Danvers was the birthplace of George Peabody, who became prominent as a banker in London and famous as a philanthropist, and at his death the town took the name of Peabody in his honor. Professor Simonds pursued his education in the public schools of that place and afterward spent the year of 1878-9 in the Phillips Andover Academy. In 1879 he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death. The family inherited little or no property and his education was obtained at considerable sacrifice and with much hard work. He has always accredited much of his success to his mother; she had been a school teacher prior to her marriage and was ambitious for her son and anxious that he should have a college education. While they both worked to accomplish the object before them, Professor Simonds has always said that he felt sure that his mother carried the larger burden. During his college days she boarded some of the students in her home and thus provided for the support of her family, while Professor Simonds at different periods worked in the Providence public library, taught in the evening schools and during the summer vacations engaged in such employment as usually claims the attention of college students. For two summers he was storekeeper at Rocky Point, a great shore resort on Narragansett Bay. He afterward acted as station agent for the Stonington line at Oakland Beach, another resort, through one summer, and undoubtedly these experiences, due to necessity, were not the least valuable part of his education.

Following the completion of his college course Professor Simonds engaged in teaching for two years in the high school of Providence, Rhode Island, to which place he and his mother had removed in 1879, making that city their home until the summer of 1885, when they went to Germany. During the fall and succeeding winter he was a student in the University of Berlin, after which he and his mother went to Strassburg, where he continued his studies until the spring of 1888, at which time he passed his examinations and received his Ph. D. degree from the university. His work had been in the field of English literature and Teutonic philology. On returning to the United States he spent one year at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, as instructor in German, and in 1889 received a call to the chair of English in Knox College, where he has since remained, making this one of the most attractive departments of the institution. The work done is thorough and comprehensive, bringing to the pupils a wide knowledge of the best literature of our race. Professor Simonds has written and edited several text-books for the use of students of English literature, the first of these being the thesis which he prepared at Strassburg—Sir Thomas Wyat and his Poems (1889). He published an Introduction to the Study of English Fiction in 1894, a Student's History of English Literature in 1902, a Student's History of American Literature in 1909 and has edited school editions of Scott's Ivanhoe, De Quincey's Revolt of the Tartars, Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford, Scott's Quentin Durward, Washington's Farewell Address and Web-

ster's First Bunker Hill Oration. Professor Simonds is also a contributor to The Dial. During 1904 he gave courses of lectures in the summer session of the University of Illinois and in 1907 and again in 1908 he taught through the summer sessions at the Ohio State University, while in 1911 he again taught at the University of Illinois. At its commencement exercises in June, 1911, Brown University honored him by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters. He has lectured frequently on subjects connected with literature and during the period when university extension was most popular, from 1890 until 1900, he gave many courses in cities and towns in Illinois, particularly in Peoria and Quincy and also in Burlington, Iowa. He has delivered many addresses before teachers' institutes in central Illinois and has taken an advanced position upon many points which have proven important elements in upholding the standard of education in the state.

Professor Simonds has cooperated in many projects which are allied interests of school work. He is a member of the Modern Language Association and the National Council of Teachers of English. For many years he has been a director of the Galesburg public library. In connection with his duties as professor of the college he is also discharging those of secretary of the faculty. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon, a college fraternity, and since 1876 has been a member of the Baptist church, serving at the present time on the board of trustees of the First Baptist church of Galesburg. He is president of the Associated Charities of Knox county and no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and it is a well known fact that Professor Simonds' position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one.

In 1898, at Chicago, Professor Simonds was united in marriage to Miss Katherine L. Courtright, daughter of Rev. Calvin W. Courtright, a Presbyterian clergyman. For some years prior to her marriage Mrs. Simonds followed the profession of teaching, conducting for a short time a private school for children and young women in Chicago. In 1896-7 she acted as dean of women in Knox College. By her marriage she has become the mother of three daughters, Marjorie, Katherine and Eleanor.

Such in brief is the history of Professor Simonds, who throughout his entire career has never chosen the second best but has sought always those things which are of greatest value to the individual and to the community and at all times has made his life a serviceable factor for good in the world's work.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON.

John A. Johnston, who owns and operates a farm in Walnut Grove township, Knox county, was born on the 18th of August, 1866, in this township. He is a son of Joseph and Jeannette (Anderson) Johnston, the former a native of Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland, who came to America early in life and located in Altona. At first he was employed by the month on a farm but subsequently purchased a tract for himself. During this time he was also engaged in hauling merchandise by team from Galesburg to Pikes Peak, Colorado. He made two round trips,

usually making thirty miles a day. After this he returned to engage in farming in Walnut Grove township but while thus occupied he secured a claim in a gold mine, which brought him some profits. During the war he deposited this money in the Galesburg Bank and later purchased the first eighty acres of the farm upon which he resided during the remainder of his life. He brought this farm under a high state of cultivation and devoted much of his time to stock-dealing. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and, though he never held political office, was greatly interested in the welfare of the community. Mrs. Jeannette (Anderson) Johnston is of Scotch ancestry, her father being James Anderson, a son of John Anderson, and the mother Miss Mary Borland. The father was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and was a blacksmith by trade, following his occupation all his life in his native country. In 1860 he came to America and made his home with his son A. B. Anderson in Knox county, where he died in 1865. A. B. Anderson, the brother of Mrs. Johnston, is a prominent banker and the senior member of the firm of A. B. Anderson & Son, of Oneida. There were nine children in the Anderson family. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston five children were born: Mary, who is the wife of Thomas Wade, of Galva, Illinois; John A., who is the subject of this review; and Isaac, Henry and Maggie, all residing in Galva. Mr. Johnston's second marriage was to Miss Maggie Meikle, who is now residing in Galva, and to this union two children were born: Jeannette, who is the wife of John Anderson; and William, who is living in Galva.

John A. Johnston spent his youth and boyhood attending the district school and on the home farm, where he was early trained to the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He started upon his independent career on a part of the home farm, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in which he has met with the success which is the reward of persistent effort, diligent labor and constant application.

Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Abbie Lytton, whose birth occurred in 1867 and who is a daughter of Ezra and Rhoda Lytton. To this union two children have been born, Ray, who is eight, and Loren, who is five years of age. Mr. Johnston devotes his whole attention to agricultural pursuits and has never been an active member of any political party, church or lodge. He has been a resident of the county throughout his life and is regarded as one of the substantial and progressive farmers, displaying in all of his undertakings an energy which has enabled him to overcome any difficulties and obstacles that have arisen.

THOMAS W. THOMSON, M. D.

Dr. Thomas W. Thomson, numbered among the alumni of Rush Medical College and successfully engaged in practice in Knoxville, was born in Truro township, Knox county, January 27, 1873, a son of P. W. and Mary S. (Lapham) Thomson, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father was a mechanic and wood worker who in early life came to Illinois, where he was married. He settled first in Macon county but after a year came to Knox county and was identified with industrial interests here for a considerable period. For the past thirty-five years he and his wife have made their home in Yates City

and their sterling worth has won for them the high regard and friendship of many with whom they have been brought in contact. In their family were the following children: Morton W., who is a resident of Calgary, Canada; LeRoy A., a retired farmer living at Galesburg; Frank D., the principal of a high school at Springfield, Illinois; Preston W., an attorney of Los Angeles, California; and Thomas W., of this review.

Dr. Thomson, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days in Yates City, where he attended the public schools and after completing his course there received a certificate that entitled him to teach. He followed that profession for four years or from 1891 until 1895, when, desiring to make further advancement along educational lines, he matriculated in Knox College, where he spent the succeeding four years as a student. Even then he was not satisfied with his educational training and from 1899 until 1903 attended the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated on the 15th of January of the latter year, winning the degree of Bachelor of Science. His broad literary education served as an excellent foundation for his professional knowledge, which was gained in Rush Medical College of Chicago. In 1898 he had been awarded a state teacher's certificate. The success which he gained in that field foreshadowed the results which were to crown his efforts since he has entered upon active practice. In the meantime, however, the military chapter in his life history was written, covering his service in the Spanish-American war. He enlisted on the 16th of April, 1898, as a member of Company C, Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service at Porto Rico, returning to New York on the 13th of September, 1898. On the 25th of November he was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, having done active duty in the West Indies and made for himself a creditable record.

Following his graduation from Rush, Dr. Thomson entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery in Elmwood, Peoria county, Illinois, where he remained for three years and then returned to Knox county, settling in Knoxville. He is said to be one of the busiest physicians and surgeons in the county, constantly overburdened by the demands which are made upon his professional service. He is very painstaking and conscientious in the performance of his professional duties, is most careful in the diagnosis of his cases and is seldom, if ever, at fault in predicting the outcome of disease, while as operator he has obtained wide recognition.

While Dr. Thomson's life work is that of the practice of medicine and surgery, he has become equally widely known in musical circles, having developed the marked talent with which nature endowed him until his ability has gained him wide recognition. For three years he was a director of the band at the University of Chicago and received there a baton, which was the highest honor for professorship. He was also solo cornetist of the Sixth Regiment Band and is now first violinist in the Conservatory of Music Band of Knox College. Moreover, he has done much to foster and stimulate musical taste and talent in this and other sections of the state.

It was on the 24th of June, 1903, in Galesburg, that Dr. Thomson was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Bollenbach, who was born in that city October 22, 1879, a daughter of Peter and Christina Bollenbach, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father is now deceased but the mother yet resides in Gales-

burg. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Thomson have been born four children: William H., Berwin, Florence H. and Frank. The family is well known socially and the hospitality of the best homes in Galesburg and the county is cordially extended them. Dr. Thomson holds membership in Pacific Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M.; Ravinia Chapter, No. 95, R. A. M.; and Illinois Council, No. 91, R. & S. M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, cordially and actively supporting the different departments of the church work. His professional relationships are with the Knox County and Illinois State Medical Societies and he is the official medical examiner for the United States Marine Corps at Knoxville. In every relation of life his labors have been actuated by a high sense of duty and a laudable ambition that has prompted him to reach out for the best, whether for his own benefit or for the community at large. Early in life he set his mark high and has used every available opportunity to reach that level.

DORRANCE W. ALDRICH, M. D.

A record of the medical profession in Galesburg would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory were not prominent reference made to Dr. Dorrance W. Aldrich, who for thirty years was a practitioner here, capable, energetic and conscientious. He was born in Boone county, Illinois, near Belvidere, April 1, 1846, his parents being William and Sarah Ann (Bassett) Aldrich, the former of whom was born at Binghamton, New York, September 25, 1809, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born at East Smithfield, July 26, 1812. They were married at Smithfield, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1834. Making the trip overland, they located in Boone county, where the father devoted his time to farming. Just before the Civil war he came to Knox county, settling about four miles north of Galesburg, in Henderson township, where he owned and cultivated a farm, making his home there until his demise. He was a republican in his political views and a Presbyterian in his religious faith. His wife also belonged to the same church. Following the death of her husband she removed to Abilene, Kansas, where she made her home with a daughter until she, too, passed away January 16, 1902. In their family were twelve children: Chauncey S., now deceased; Owen J., living at Grand Junction, Colorado; Francis, deceased; Julian B., whose home is in Omaha, Nebraska; Dorrance W.; Clara, the wife of James Dickson, of Quincy, Illinois; Laurin W., living in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Nora, the wife of Frank Morse, of Abilene, Kansas; Norman K., of Galesburg; Percy, Prentice and Jesta, all now deceased.

Dr. Aldrich pursued his preliminary education in the schools of Henderson township and afterward had the benefit of a course in Knox College, thus through broad literary training laying the foundation for his professional knowledge. He prepared for the practice of medicine as a student in Rush Medical College and entered upon the active work of the profession at Gilson, Illinois, where he remained for two and a half years. He then entered the Bellevue Hospital College of New York, and completed a course with the class of 1874. Thus still better equipped for the onerous and responsible duties which devolved upon him, he returned to Gilson, where he continued in practice until 1879.

That year witnessed his arrival in Galesburg, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 8th of May, 1909. He held to a high standard of professional ethics and gave to his patients the benefit of unwearied service and of superior talent and wide knowledge. He was always most careful in the diagnosis of his cases and the excellent results which followed his labors secured him an extensive practice. Moreover, he was active in the establishment of the Galesburg Hospital and served on its staff for several years.

Dr. Aldrich was married twice. On the 1st of August, 1873, he wedded Miss Marguerite McBride, a daughter of A. D. and Sarah (McCandlass) McBride, of Knoxville. Unto them were born four children: Blanche, now the wife of Charles May, of Peoria, Illinois; Mabel, who was born November 29, 1875, and died May 16, 1898; Sarah Gertrude, now the wife of Anthony J. Caldwell, of Stoutsville, Missouri; and Julian Karl, also of Stoutsville. For his second wife Dr. Aldrich chose Miss Martha Graham, whom he wedded on the 3d of February, 1903. Her parents were William F. and Margaret (Hutchinson) Graham, who resided in Mercer county, Illinois, near Alexis. Her father was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1833, and her mother's birth occurred in the same state, August 14, 1836. They were married in Mercer county, Illinois, August 19, 1858, and Mr. Graham devoted his time to general farming. He had come to the middle west with his mother in 1839 and was educated near Oquawka, Henderson county, after which he concentrated his energies upon the work of tilling the soil and in his well directed efforts provided a comfortable living for his family. In 1894 he retired to private life with a comfortable competence and removed to Galesburg, where he died on the 26th of January, 1910. His wife had passed away at Denver, Colorado, August 9, 1892, when they were on a pleasure trip. Mr. Graham had given his political support to the democratic party and had served as township assessor. He attended the Presbyterian church at Norwood, Illinois, and was a man of many admirable traits of character. Mrs. Aldrich traces her ancestry back in the maternal line through several generations. Her great-grandfather, John Hutchinson, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, rendering valuable aid in the establishment of American independence. His son, who bore the name of Henry Hutchinson, was born in Pennsylvania and devoted his life to farming. He and his wife, Mary Brown Hutchinson, were the parents of Margaret Hutchinson, who became the wife of William Graham. Unto this marriage six children were born, namely: Mildred, now the wife of Arthur Olin, of Alexis, Illinois; Mary, the wife of Charles E. Anderson, also of Alexis; Arthur H., who is living in the same place; Daniel H., a resident of Ursa, Illinois; Margaret, the wife of Sidney C. West, of Denver, Colorado; and Mrs. Aldrich. The last named was born in Alexis, in Mercer county, April 20, 1877, and supplemented her common-school education by study in the schools of Galesburg. By her marriage she became the mother of an interesting little son, Max William, who was born in Galesburg, December 3, 1903.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death, when on the 8th of May, 1909, Dr. Aldrich was called to his final rest. In his passing Galesburg lost a valued and representative citizen, who had done much for the public welfare. From the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise he supported the republican party and in 1887 was called to the office of mayor, which he

filled for a two years' term, making a good record as the chief executive of the city. He was also at one time county coroner. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, but he was never narrowly sectarian, and in his charity and in his kindly thought he reached out in sympathy to all who needed aid or encouragement. He was entitled to wear the Grand Army button for in 1864 he enlisted as a private of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Later he was detailed for duty on the staff of General Dudley. He afterward joined the Galesburg post and thus maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades throughout his remaining days. He also held membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In strictly professional lines he was connected with the Knox County and the Illinois State Medical Societies and through their proceedings kept in close touch with the advanced work being done by the medical profession. He always remained a close student of the science of medicine and his ready understanding of its relation to practical needs made him very successful in his chosen life work. Many a household of Galesburg regarded him most kindly, not only because of aid he had rendered professionally, but also because of his sterling worth as a man whom to know was to respect and honor. January 1, 1886, he was appointed local surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad with headquarters at Galesburg, and served in that capacity up to the time of his death.

JOHN H. RICE.

John H. Rice is one of the well known business men of Williamsfield, where for many years he has been engaged in buying and shipping stock. He was born in Victoria township, Knox county, in 1854, and is a son of Foster and Harriet (Aldridge) Rice, the father a native of the state of New York and the mother of Indiana. When he was a very young lad Foster Rice came to Illinois with his parents, and the remainder of his life was spent in Peoria and Knox counties, where he engaged in farming. He was living in Victoria township, where for many years he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, at the time of his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-seven years. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Rice there were born six children: Henry; Mrs. Eliza Aden; John H., our subject; George; Arthur; and Alvin.

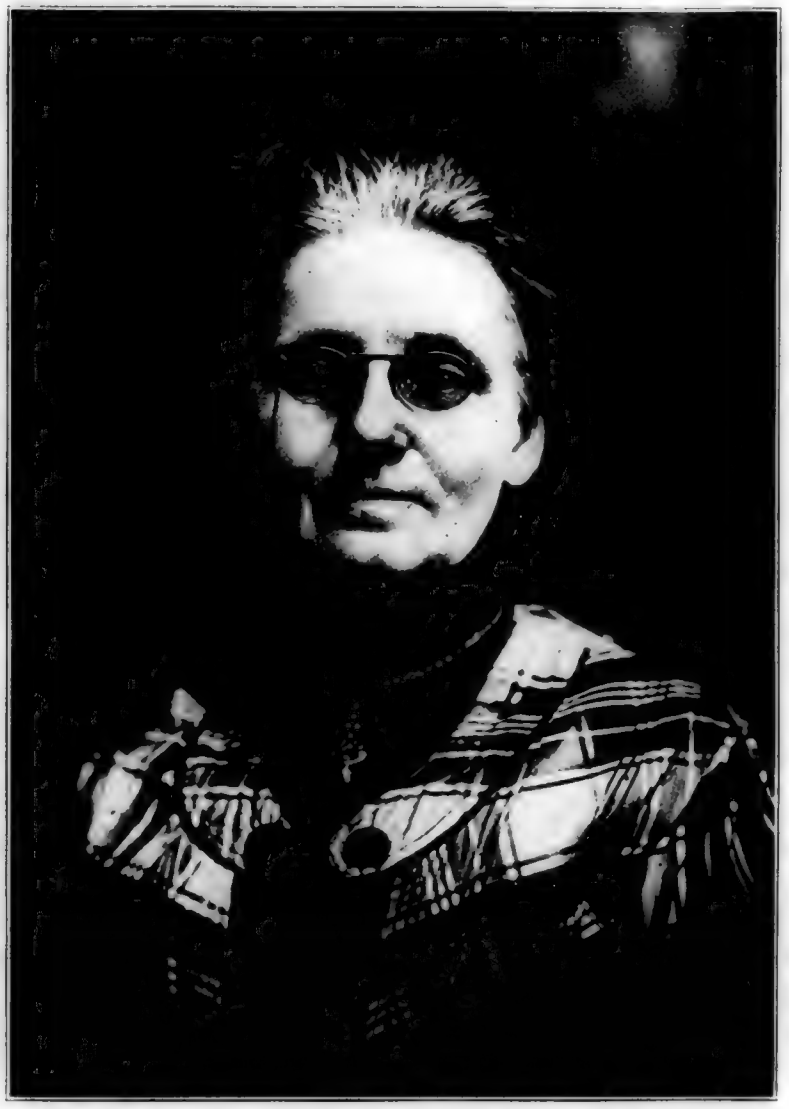
As he was reared in the country John H. Rice acquired his education in the common schools, during which time he gave his father such assistance as he was able in the operation of the home farm. When he had obtained such knowledge as was deemed essential to enable him to assume the heavier responsibilities, he left school and devoted his entire attention to the work of the fields, remaining under the parental roof for five years thereafter. At the expiration of that time he began his independent agricultural career and farmed as a renter for several years. He next removed to Missouri, but at the expiration of two years he returned to Knox county, settling in Williamsfield, where he subsequently became associated with Peter A. Sunwall in buying and shipping stock. He has ever since engaged in this business in which he has met very good success.

Mr. Rice has been married three times. His first union was with Miss Ella Goodspeed, and unto them were born two children; Carl and Mrs. Maud Davis. He subsequently married Miss Hannah Hammond, while his present wife was formerly Miss Tillie Anderson, a daughter of the late Adolphus Anderson, who was a farmer in Victoria township. Unto Mr. Rice and his third wife there have been born two children, Vera and John.

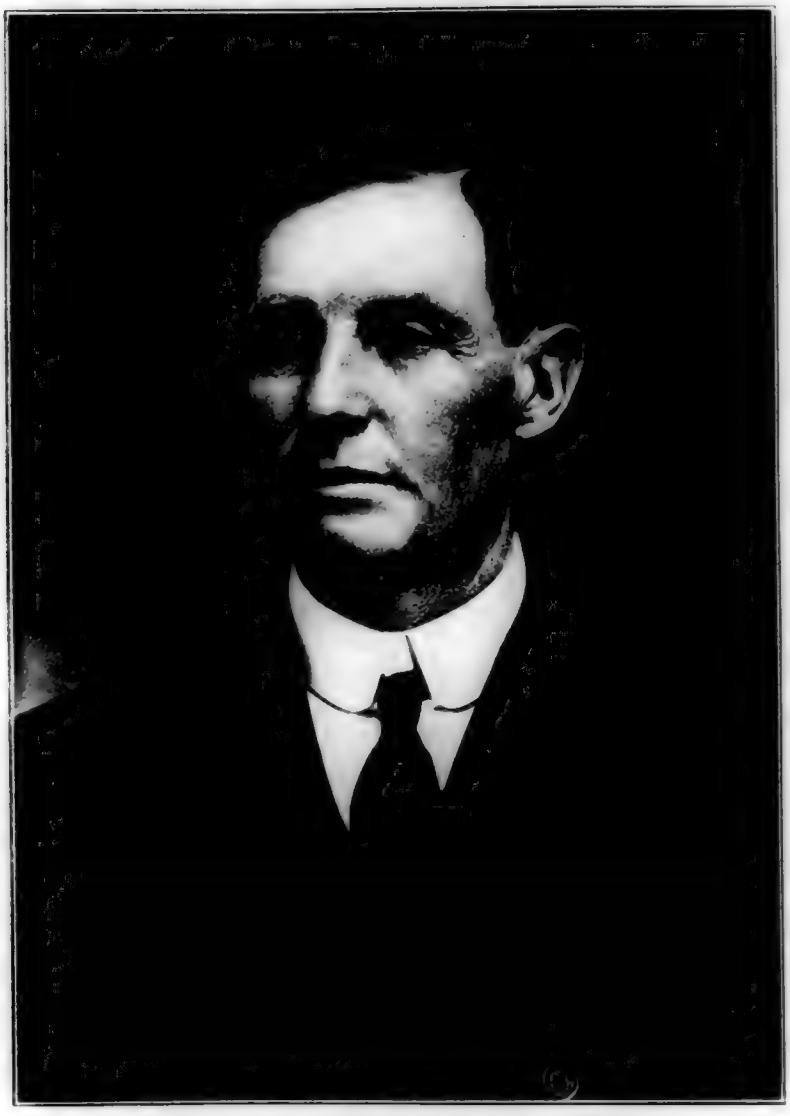
Both Mr. and Mrs. Rice hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically he is a republican. He always takes an active interest in all municipal and township affairs and has served with efficiency in a number of the township offices.

G. L. HEDSTROM.

A well improved and highly cultivated farm of four hundred acres located on sections 18 and 19, Victoria township, is a tribute to the agricultural skill of G. L. Hedstrom. His birth occurred at Victoria, on the 23d of August, 1853, his parents being Jonas J. and Deantha (Sornborger) Hedstrom. Jonas J. Hedstrom is supposed to have been born on the island of Aland, Sweden, where he was educated and reared to the age of nineteen years. His father was a corporal in the Swedish army and passed his entire life in his native land, as did also the mother, who died during the early childhood of her son. After completing his schooling, Jonas J. Hedstrom learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in Sweden until he was nineteen years of age. He then joined his brother, the Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, a minister living in the state of New York. Soon after his arrival in this country, Jonas J. Hedstrom located in the vicinity of Victoria, where he followed his trade and also preached the gospel. He was the first Swedish minister in this vicinity and was the founder of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church in Victoria. The first services were held in a log house in Copley township, but he subsequently solicited funds in New York and thus obtained the means to form a permanent organization. In addition to the services he held in his native tongue, Mr. Hedstrom also preached to English audiences. During the early years of his residence in Victoria he was married to Miss Sornborger, who was a native of the state of New York and a daughter of George Sornborger. During the early years of their domestic life they removed to Farmington, Illinois, where he continued to work at his trade, and also discharged the duties of a local preacher. Later he returned to Victoria, helping to organize the village in 1839, he and his family thereafter making that place their home. Soon after his return he withdrew from his trade and began traveling through Minnesota and Iowa for the Swedish missions. In 1850 he organized the first Swedish Methodist church in Iowa at New Sweden. He was an efficient and capable worker, being tireless in his efforts to advance the cause of Christianity, and ultimately became presiding elder of the Swedish missions, discharging the duties of this office until his death. He passed away on the 11th of May, 1859, at the age of forty-six years, and was buried in the cemetery at Victoria. The mother, who was also a forceful Christian worker, survived until the 6th of July, 1874, and was laid to rest beside her husband. In his political



Emma L. Heckstrom



G. L. Hedstrom

views Mr. Hedstrom was a republican, considering that policy conducive to the interests of the majority. He was at all times too deeply engrossed with his Christian work to become prominently identified with public affairs, but he was a loyal citizen and always gave his cooperation and support to every movement that he deemed likely to promote the general welfare of the community at large. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hedstrom, the two eldest while they were residing in Farmington and the other three upon their return to Victoria. In order of birth they are as follows: Almina, the deceased wife of Charles S. Clark; Margaret Ann, who died at the age of eleven years and is buried in Victoria cemetery; Jane, who married Frederick Becker, son of Frederick Becker, now residing in Victoria, on the Copley township site; Charlotte, who died when eighteen months of age; and G. L., our subject. Mrs. Becker had two children: George, who married Lane Swickard, a daughter of Noah Swickard; and Ava, who died at the age of two years.

Reared in a good home amid Christian environments, G. L. Hedstrom had inculcated in his mind from earliest childhood the substantial qualities essential to the development of character. He attended the common schools of Victoria in the acquirement of his education, and spent such time as was not there engaged in a manner similar to other lads of the period and surroundings. After laying aside his text-books he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, believing that these offered better opportunities to the young man without capital than any other occupation, and moreover, he liked the idea of living in the open. That his decision was a wise one is manifested beyond question by the success that has attended his efforts. When he was twenty-one he established a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Emma L. Tripp, and soon thereafter they located on a farm directly south of their present homestead. There they resided for three years and then removed to the place, where they now live. Mr. Hedstrom was an enterprising and industrious young man, applying himself assiduously to the further improvement and cultivation of his land. He directed his activities along practical lines, using intelligence and discretion in the methods employed in his agricultural pursuits and as a result he had the satisfaction of annually realizing abundant and lucrative returns from his labor. In connection with general farming he raised stock, using the greater part of his grain for feeding. His various undertakings have prospered and he is now known as one of the substantial and highly successful agriculturists of the community.

In 1874, Mr. Hedstrom was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Tripp, who was born in Victoria, December 4, 1854, and was a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Suydam) Tripp. The parents were both natives of the state of New York, whence they came in the early years of their domestic life to Knox county. They subsequently returned to the east, locating in Venango county, Pennsylvania, where for four years Mr. Tripp worked in the oil fields. At the expiration of that time he and his family again took up their residence in this county and he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death at the age of sixty-two years. The mother was seventy-two when she passed away and is buried beside her husband in the cemetery at Victoria. During her lifetime Mrs. Tripp was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political support Mr. Tripp gave to the democratic party, but he held no other office save that of school director in Victoria township. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Tripp num-

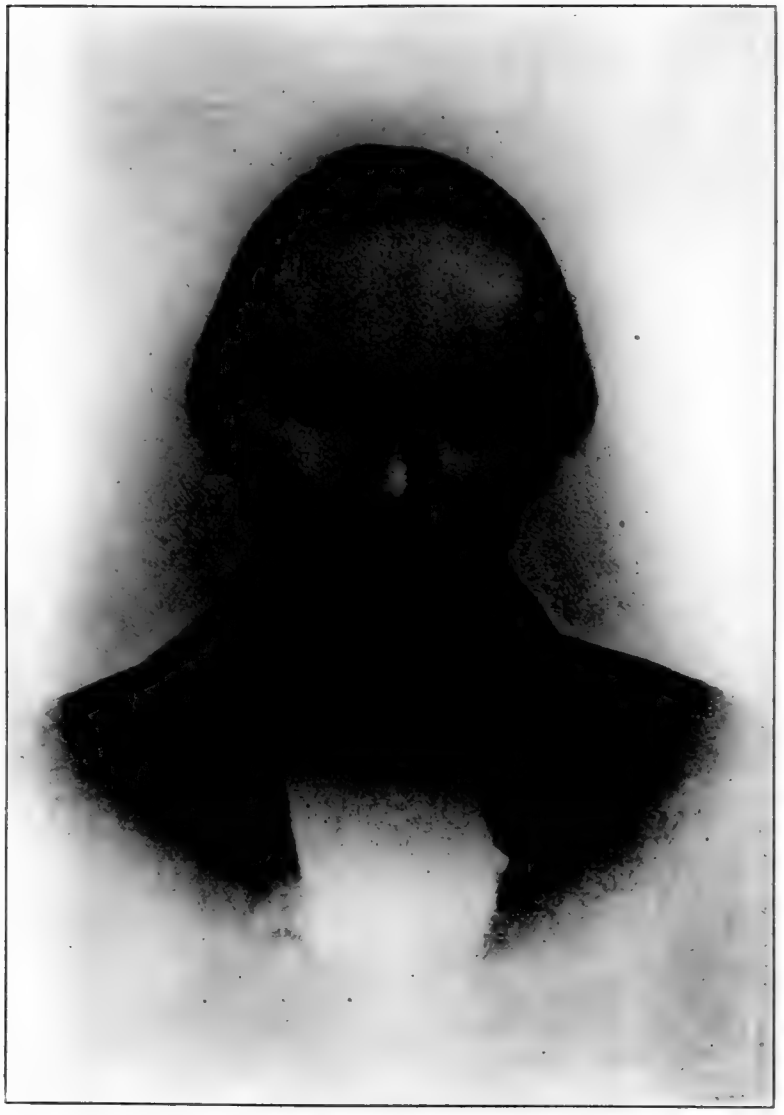
bered five, all of whom were born in Victoria: Emma L., now Mrs. Hedstrom; Charlotte, who is deceased; Luella, the wife of John Van Buren, of Victoria; and Alice and Edward, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hedstrom had four children. Florence J., the eldest, who was born on October 24, 1875, died on the 3d of August, 1903, and was buried in the family lot in the cemetery at Victoria. She was a very capable young woman and for some years prior to her death had been engaged in teaching. Ava Grace and Ethel May, the next two in order of birth, are both teaching music. The youngest member of the family was a son, who died in infancy.

The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Hedstrom has been a trustee and a member of the board of stewards for many years. He votes the republican ticket, but has never sought political preferment, although he at one time discharged the duties of school treasurer. As the years have passed he has accumulated a comfortable competence and in addition to his valuable property is a stockholder and director of the State Bank of Victoria. Mr. Hedstrom is one of the self-made men of Knox county, his success being entirely attributable to his own efforts. His father died when he was a lad of barely six years, and the financial circumstances early compelled him to leave school and become self-supporting. He has applied himself tirelessly to whatever he has undertaken, possessing the indomitable will and determination of purpose that ultimately lead to success in any undertaking.

SIG B. NELSON.

Sig B. Nelson, cashier of the Wataga State Bank, is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred at Christianstad, July 23, 1885. His father, Olof Nilsson, was born in Sweden on the 17th of January, 1850, continuing to be a resident of that country until 1886, when he emigrated with his wife and family to the United States. While living in his native land he had operated a mill and dye works, but upon coming to this country he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Immediately following his arrival he came to Knox county, locating in Ontario township on a farm. He passed away in Ontario township on October 4, 1897. He was a man possessed of excellent capabilities, and despite the fact that he was not a trained agriculturist, made an unusual success of that vocation. His wife, the mother of our subject, was prior to her marriage Miss Sigrid Bennett, a daughter of B. P. and Ingra (Bahrstedt) Bennett, her birth having occurred in Sweden, February 27, 1857. The mother is still living, as are also four of the sons and two daughters born unto this worthy couple. In order of birth they are as follows: Anna E., the wife of Professor Grafström, of Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois; Fred O., who is a farmer of Galva, Illinois; Sig B., our subject; Lincoln A., who is in the engineering department of Northway Motor Co., Detroit, Michigan; Harold T., who is living on the farm with his mother; and Hortense E., a student in Knox College. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and it was in the faith of this denomination they reared their family.

Although a native of Sweden Sig B. Nelson was reared in Illinois, having



J. J. HEDSTROM

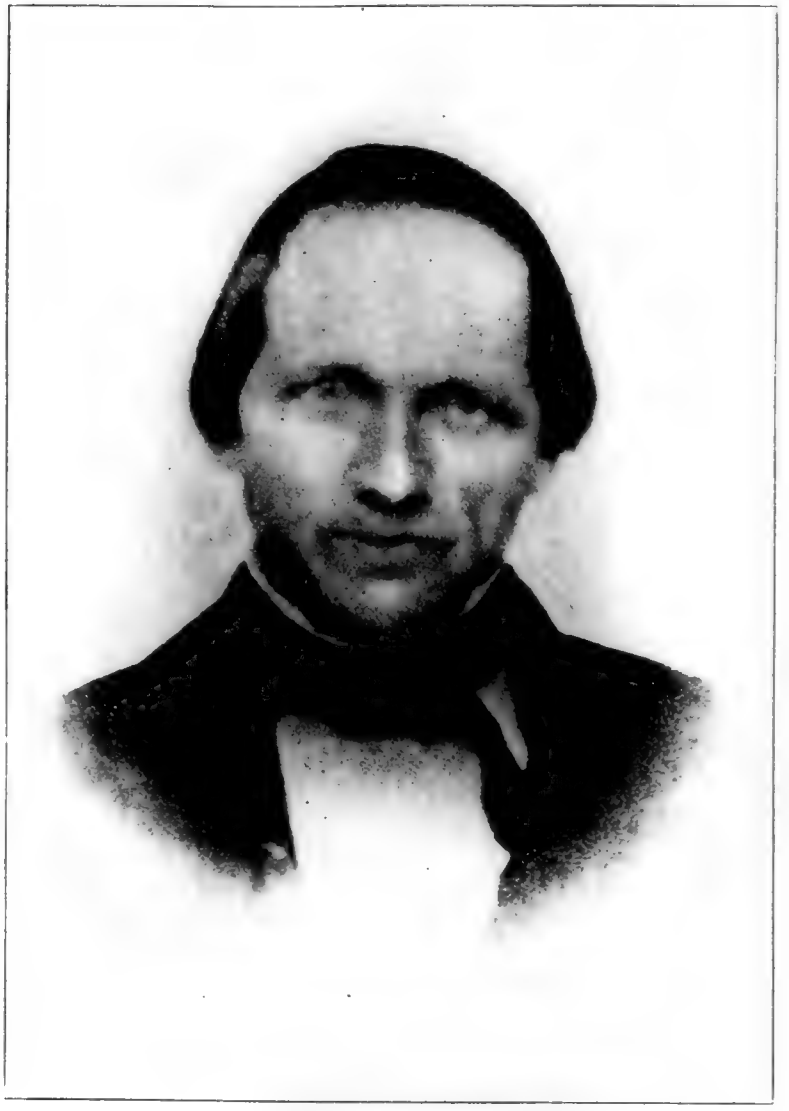
bered five, all of whom were born in Victoria: Emma L., now Mrs. Hedstrom; Charlotte, who is deceased; Luella, the wife of John Van Buren, of Victoria; and Alice and Edward, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hedstrom had four children. Florence J., the eldest, who was born on October 24, 1875, died on the 3d of August, 1903, and was buried in the family lot in the cemetery at Victoria. She was a very capable young woman and for some years prior to her death had been engaged in teaching. Ava Grace and Ethel May, the next two in order of birth, are both teaching music. The youngest member of the family was a son, who died in infancy.

The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Hedstrom has been a trustee and a member of the board of stewards for many years. He votes the republican ticket, but has never sought political preferment, although he at one time discharged the duties of school treasurer. As the years have passed he has accumulated a comfortable competence and in addition to his valuable property is a stockholder and director of the State Bank of Victoria. Mr. Hedstrom is one of the self-made men of Knox county, his success being entirely attributable to his own efforts. His father died when he was a lad of barely six years, and the financial circumstances early compelled him to leave school and become self-supporting. He has applied himself tirelessly to whatever he has undertaken, possessing the indomitable will and determination of purpose that ultimately lead to success in any undertaking.

SIG B. NELSON.

Sig B. Nelson, cashier of the Wataga State Bank, is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred at Christianstad, July 23, 1885. His father, Olof Nilsson, was born in Sweden on the 17th of January, 1850, continuing to be a resident of that country until 1886, when he emigrated with his wife and family to the United States. While living in his native land he had operated a mill and dye works, but upon coming to this country he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Immediately following his arrival he came to Knox county, locating in Ontario township on a farm. He passed away in Ontario township on October 4, 1897. He was a man possessed of excellent capabilities, and despite the fact that he was not a trained agriculturist, made an unusual success of that vocation. His wife, the mother of our subject, was prior to her marriage Miss Sigrid Bennett, a daughter of B. P. and Ingra (Bahrstedt) Bennett, her birth having occurred in Sweden, February 27, 1857. The mother is still living, as are also four of the sons and two daughters born unto this worthy couple. In order of birth they are as follows: Anna E., the wife of Professor Grafström, of Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois; Fred O., who is a farmer of Galva, Illinois; Sig B., our subject; Lincoln A., who is in the engineering department of Northway Motor Co., Detroit, Michigan; Harold T., who is living on the farm with his mother; and Hortense E., a student in Knox College. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and it was in the faith of this denomination they reared their family.

Although a native of Sweden Sig B. Nelson was reared in Illinois, having



J. J. HEDSTROM

been only a babe of one year when his parents located in Knox county. His elementary education was obtained in the common schools in the vicinity of the home farm where he spent his childhood and youth. Upon the completion of the course there he went to Galesburg, where during the winter of 1903-4 he attended Brown's Business College, graduating in the latter year. Subsequently he entered Knox College, taking work in both the academic and collegiate departments, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1910. He paid his own way through college and became a prominent member of the Literary Society, winning prizes in debates there.

After leaving school Mr. Nelson assisted in the organization of the Wataga State Bank, of which he is a stockholder as well as cashier and manager. He is also financially interested in the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank of Galesburg, the president of this institution being connected with the Wataga State Bank in the capacity of director. Mr. Nelson is also connected with the Woodhull State Bank of Woodhull, Illinois, being one of the four organizers of that bank, which was organized December 11, 1911, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. A man of genial nature, gracious and accommodating, Mr. Nelson has been instrumental in building up Wataga State Bank and his business sagacity, clear judgment and incorruptible integrity serve to inspire trust and confidence in it. He is recognized as one well qualified to fill positions of trust and responsibility and is now serving his second term as treasurer of the Svea Mutual Protective Fire & Lightning Insurance Company of Knox, Henry and Mercer counties, which is one of the largest assessment insurance organizations of the state, insurance in force at eight million dollars, and of which he is the youngest acting official.

Fraternally Mr. Nelson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he is serving as banker, and is also financial secretary of the Mystic Workers at Wataga. Religiously he is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church. Although he is still quite young, he gives every indication of having a promising future as a financier judging by the ability he has developed during the brief period of his business career.

MRS. ALPHA B. McCALLISTER.

Mrs. Alpha B. McCallister, who with her son owns one hundred and forty-one acres of land on section 6, Haw Creek township, Knox county, was born in Salina, Kansas, on January 28, 1870. She is a daughter of A. G. and Mary (Anderson) Couse, the father a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was reared, and the mother of Knox county, her birth having occurred on the farm, where Mrs. McCallister now resides. This originally belonged to the maternal grandparents of our subject, Samuel and Irene Anderson, who were among the pioneer settlers of the county, having removed here from Dayton, Ohio. After their marraige Mr. and Mrs. Couse removed to Kansas, where the latter died in February, 1871, and was laid to rest in McCallister cemetery, Orange township, this county. The father lived until 1877 and is buried at Dwight, Illinois.

Having been but a child when her parents died, Mrs. McCallister was reared by her mother's sister and her husband, Elizabeth (Anderson) and C. H. Huggins,

obtaining her education in the schools of Knox county. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins never had any children of their own but they reared seven. He was one of the prominent farmers and stockmen of Haw Creek township, where he was well known. In 1863 he went west and spent the following five years in California, Idaho, and Oregon, having been engaged in the hotel business in Idaho for a short time. Upon his return he settled down in Knox county, spending the remainder of his life in Haw Creek township. He passed away on October 26, 1004, at the age of seventy-seven. His widow survived for three years thereafter, her death occurring on the 10th of April. They were both laid to rest in McCallister cemetery. He was one of the highly esteemed men of his community and he and his wife held membership in the Knoxville Presbyterian church. Politically he was a republican, but not seeking public office or emoluments, although for many years he served as a school director in Haw Creek township.

Mrs. McCallister, who has been married three times, was first united to Harry Bowson, a native of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, their marriage occurring in 1892. One child was born unto them, Charles Huggins, who is now living with his mother on the farm, one-half of which belongs to him. On the 22d of February, 1901, she was married to S. H. McCallister, her third husband. Mr. McCallister was born and reared in Orange township, this county, and there he was also educated. He is the younger of the two children, born of the marriage of the late Wesley and Harriet McCallister. Together with his mother he owns a fine farm of two hundred and seventy-seven acres, and, as she has now attained the age of seventy years, he spends a large portion of his time there with her. Mrs. McCallister, with the assistance of her son, engages in general farming and is meeting with satisfactory returns in her undertaking.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McCallister are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His political support he accords to the republican party, and is now serving his third term as clerk of Orange township. Mrs. McCallister is an intelligent and capable business woman and is highly esteemed in Haw Creek township, of which her family have been residents for four generations.

JOSHUA BETTERTON.

Joshua Betterton has for twenty-one years been engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a well cultivated tract of land containing sixty acres located on section 24, Chestnut township. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in the vicinity of Vienna, on the 28th of November, 1846, his parents being Owen and Anna (Moon) Betterton, also natives of Clinton county. In 1850 together with his wife and family Mr. Betterton came to Illinois, making the long, hard journey across the prairies with a wagon. Upon their arrival in Knox county he acquired a tract of government land in Chestnut township, upon which he erected such buildings as were needed for their comfort and then engaged in the cultivation of his soil. Through his unremitting energy, capable management and thrift he was later able to add to his holdings and at the time of his death in the

late '80s owned over a half section of highly cultivated and fertile land. Mr. Betterton became one of the leading men in his township and for over a quarter of a century served as justice of the peace. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Christian church, as was also the mother, who passed away in 1872. They were both laid to rest in the cemetery at Hermon. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Betterton there were born ten children: Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Davis, of Abingdon; Mary Jane, who passed away in 1905: John, living in Norton county, Kansas, who was a member of Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, participated in the battle of Shiloh and all of the engagements of the Mississippi campaign; Cyrus, who is deceased; George R., of Littleton, Colorado, who was also a member of Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry and took part in all of the battles along the river, remaining at the front for four years and seven months, during which time he participated in forty-two engagements; Joshua, our subject; Susan, who is deceased; Ellen, the wife of Pleasant Grice, of Winfield, Iowa; Laura, the wife of Henry C. Jones, of London Mills, Illinois; and Emma, the wife of Edwin White, of London Mills.

Joshua Betterton was only a child of four years when he accompanied his parents on their removal from his native state to Illinois. His youthful years were not unlike those of other lads of the pioneer days, his winters being largely devoted to the acquirement of an education in the district schools, while during the summer months he assisted his father in the work of the fields and the care of the stock. He remained under the parental roof until he was seventeen years of age when he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and went to the front. He served from February 1, 1863, until November on detached duty in the hospital. When mustered out he returned to Chestnut township where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Seward county, Nebraska. He spent three years in the latter state and then returned to Knox county, once more settling in Chestnut township, where he has ever since resided. Twenty-one years ago he removed to his present place on section 24, where he owns sixty acres of well tilled and highly improved land. Mr. Betterton is a man of progressive methods and practical ideas and his farm is provided with every modern facility that will expedite the work or give greater assurance of efficiency. His fields are successfully operated under his capable supervision and every year yield abundant harvests that bring the highest prices the market offers. In connection with his general farming he raises a good grade of stock, thus greatly increasing his annual dividends.

In 1876, Mr. Betterton was married to Miss Liza Pickerel, who is a native of Haw Creek township, Knox county, and a daughter of George and Maria (Richmond) Pickerel, natives of Ohio. They came to this county in 1836, locating in Haw Creek township, where they resided until 1873 when they removed to Seward county, Nebraska, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Their family numbered fourteen children: Charles, who is living in Seward, Nebraska; Harvey, who was a member of Company A, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, now a resident of York, Nebraska; Mary M., the deceased widow of Henry Naris, who was a member of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; Mrs. Betterton; Christ, deceased, also a member of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry; Anna, the wife of Perry Cope, of Seward county, Nebraska; Elizabeth, who is

married and also living in Seward county, Nebraska; Booker and Caroline, both of whom are deceased; Emma, who married Fred Carlson, of Seward county; George, who is a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Frank, who is living in Lincoln, Nebraska; William, of Seward, that state, and Ella, who is deceased. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Betterton there were born four children: Arthur and Elias, both of whom are deceased; Anne, the wife of J. P. Huybbanks, of Maquon; and Minnie, the wife of Harry Huybbanks, of Chestnut township.

His political support Mr. Betterton has always given to the republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for U. S. Grant. He takes an active interest in all township affairs and served for two terms as assessor while for many years he has been a member of the board of school directors. He remembers Lincoln well, in the days of his private life, and was present at the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Galesburg. Mr. Betterton has always been a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic, through the medium of which organization he maintains relations with his comrades of the field. During the fifty-eight years he has been a resident of Chestnut township, Mr. Betterton has watched its wonderful development from a pioneer district to one of the richest agricultural sections of Knox county, during which time the log cabin of the first settlers has given place to modern residences and the unbroken prairie has been converted into productive farms.

HUGH C. SIMPSON.

Hugh C. Simpson is numbered among the native sons of Knox county and has been a lifelong resident of Walnut Grove township, where he is now devoting his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits. He represents one of the old families of the county and was born upon the Simpson homestead farm on the 14th of December, 1862. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood and youth, his experiences being those which usually fall to the lot of the lad who divides his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the home farm. His early training was of a practical nature, acquainting him with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, so that when he started out in life on his own account he was well prepared to meet the duties that devolved upon him. He has never sought to change his occupation, being always content to engage in the tilling of the soil, knowing that the rich prairie land of Illinois will respond bountifully if the work of cultivation is carried on along modern and progressive lines. He now has a well improved property, the neat and thrifty appearance of his fields and the good improvements found upon his place constituting it one of the attractive features of the landscape.

Mr. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Ada L. McLaughlin, who was born on the 13th of June, 1878, a daughter of James W. and Martha E. (Collinson) McLaughlin. Her father, who was a native of Ohio and was a son of John and Priscilla (Anderson) McLaughlin, came to Knox county in his boyhood days with his parents, and when he started out in life on his own account

he began farming in Walnut Grove township upon the tract of land which is now being cultivated by his son-in-law, Hugh Simpson. There he carried on the work of the farm year by year until ill health compelled him to put aside business cares and he went to Colorado, hoping that the change of climate would prove beneficial. However, he did not improve as he had hoped and there passed away in 1893, when fifty-six years of age. In early manhood he had married Martha E. Collinson, a daughter of Simeon L. and Mary M. (Craver) Collinson, who came from England in 1833, having previously resided near Leeds. On crossing the Atlantic they settled first in Pennsylvania and in 1838 came to Knox county, Illinois, casting in their lot among the earliest settlers of this part of the state. They arrived here only six years after the Black Hawk war occurred and at that time there were but few evidences of modern civilization. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. James McLaughlin there were four children: Wilson T., who is now living in Kansas; Ada L., the wife of Hugh C. Simpson; Harriet, at home; and Netta, the wife of E. Van Patten, a resident of Chicago. Mrs. James McLaughlin is still living at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, having spent their entire lives in this county, are well known and their circle of friends is almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Simpson belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Altona and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. While the honors and emoluments of political office have had no attraction for him, he has rendered valuable service to the cause of education during the twelve years in which he has been a member of the school board. The greater part of his time and attention, however, are devoted to his farming interests and his capable management in this connection constitutes the basis of growing success.

RANSOM J. BROOKS.

Ransom J. Brooks was for many years actively identified with the agricultural development of Knox county, but is now living retired in Knoxville. He is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Canton on the 8th of May, 1838, and he is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Eggers) Brooks. The father was born and reared in the east. The mother was a daughter of Landrian Eggers, one of the state's earliest pioneers, in the time when many Indians roved in the country, constantly menacing the settlers who first located here. Samuel Brooks came to Illinois in his early manhood, purchasing land in the vicinity of Canton that he operated for several years. Later he removed to Knox county, settling in Chestnut township where he farmed for a time. He then went to Iowa, continuing to reside there until his death. The mother passed away in Chestnut township. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brooks there were born two daughters and ten sons, of whom the following grew to maturity: Ransom J., our subject, who is the eldest; Landrian, who lives in the vicinity of Abingdon, this county; Jane, who is deceased; Charles, who makes his home in Kansas; Daniel, who passed away in Missouri; Matthew and Sarah A., both of whom are deceased; James, who is a resident of Missouri; and Cyrus.

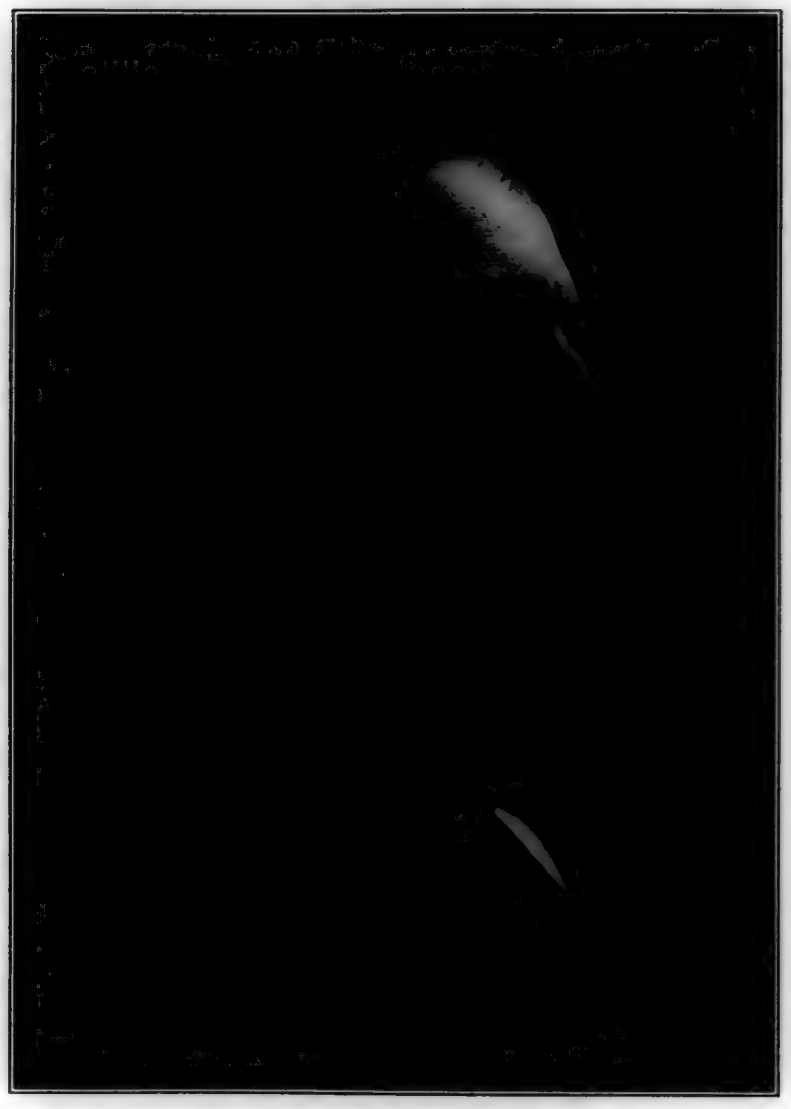
The education of Ransom J. Brooks was obtained in an old log schoolhouse with puncheon floor and slab benches in Chestnut township. The method of instruction and the text-books used at that period were thoroughly in keeping with the unattractive schoolroom, and did not inspire in the average pupil a very great desire for study. Being the eldest of the family he early began assisting with the work of the farm, and when little more than a child had assumed many of the duties of manhood. The life of the average farmer lad of that period left little time for play, as there were always a multitude of duties requiring attention, as this was the time prior to the advent of modern agricultural implements. From his early youth agricultural pursuits engaged the energies of Mr. Brooks until 1896, when he withdrew from the active work of the fields and removed to Knoxville, where he has ever since lived retired. He met with success in both farming and stock-raising, acquiring a competence through his long years of industry and enterprise that enables him to enjoy in the evening of life comfort and ease.

Chestnut township was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Brooks on the 5th of August, 1858, to Miss Lovina Goodenough, whose birth occurred in Michigan on the 6th of April, 1843. She is a daughter of Erastus and Louise (Phelps) Goodenough, who were also natives of Michigan, in which state the father passed away. There were six children in the family. In her early childhood Mrs. Brooks was brought to Illinois, where she was reared and educated. She first lived in Fulton county, whence she later removed to Knox, and here she has ever since made her home. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have become the parents of three sons and one daughter. Albert, who is living in Minnesota and married Viola Wrenn. They have six children: Cleveland; Ethel, the wife of Charles Rulin, who lives near Knoxville, and has two children; Archibald; Blanche; Cecil and Dorothy. Emory, who lives in Knoxville, married Bertha Jennings, and they have three children: Orpha, Zora and Harry. Emma, who is now deceased, married Herod Peters of Galesburg, by whom she had two children, Merrill and Grace. Daniel, who is also a resident of Galesburg, married Hulda Freed, and they have two children, Carl and Gertrude.

In matters of faith both Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are Baptists, being devoted members of the church and active in its affiliated societies. He takes a lively interest in all local matters and has filled various offices in Chestnut township. Having resided in Knox county for over sixty years, Mr. Brooks has witnessed its marvelous development as pioneer conditions have given way to the conveniences and comforts of a modern civilization.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

Few lawyers are making a more forceful impression upon the bar of the state both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon the community than George W. Thompson. He is actively connected with the profession, of which he has been a prominent follower from early manhood. Of a family conspicuous for indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his career as a lawyer and such were



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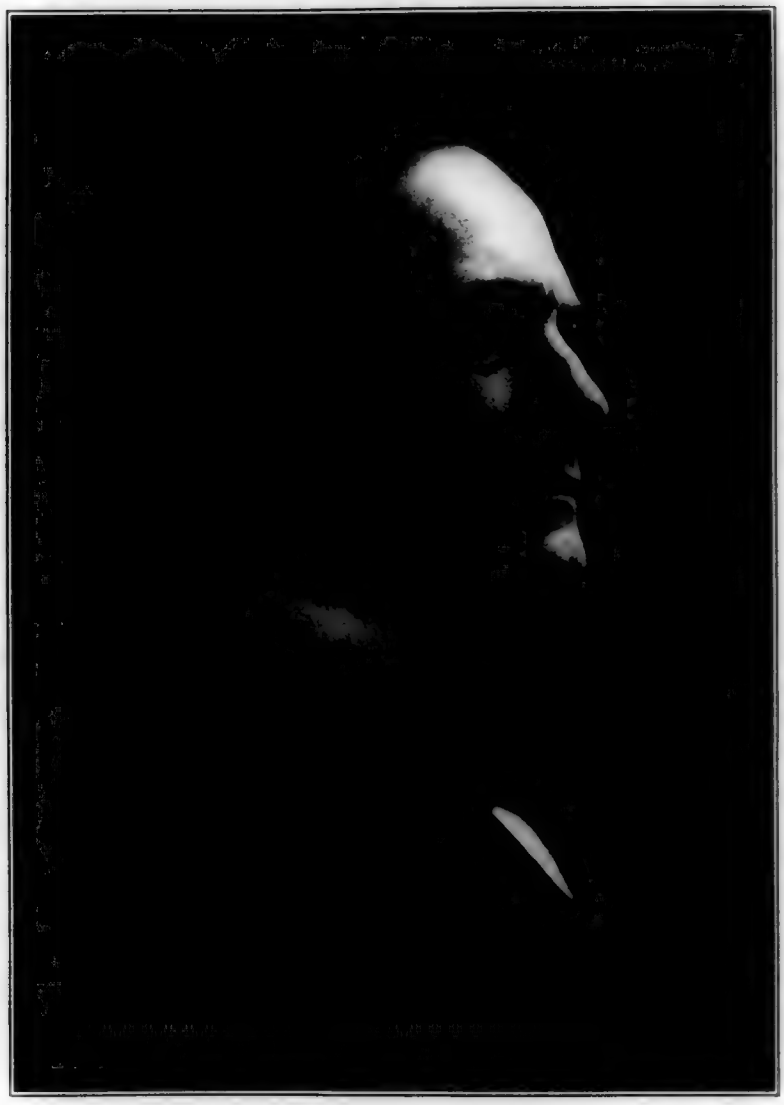
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his force of character and natural qualifications that he has overcome all obstacles and risen to a position of eminence among those whose abilities place them in the front ranks of the legal fraternity of the state. A native of Canada, he was born near St. Marys, August 9, 1850, his parents being Robert and Theresa (Lee) Thompson. They were natives of England emigrating to Canada, where they resided until 1872, when they came to Knox county, Illinois, engaging in agricultural pursuits on a farm in and adjoining the city of Galesburg.

George W. Thompson spent the days of his boyhood and youth amid the conditions and environments of the country life of Canada. His early educational advantages were supplemented by study in the grammar schools of St. Marys and the Upper Canada College of Toronto. Later he entered the University of Toronto, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874 with the degree of B. A. While a student in that institution and pursuing a full literary course in the classics he won a gold medal for the superior quality of his work. While still in college he determined upon a professional career and began reading law. Subsequently he studied in the office of William Davis, an English barrister, who had located in Galesburg, and he was admitted to practice law at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1875. No dreary novitiate awaited him, for he soon demonstrated his ability to successfully handle intricate legal problems by his oratorical powers and logical reasoning, which enabled him to present his subject with great clearness and force. After practicing for two years at Sibley, Iowa, he was admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois in June, 1877. He immediately located at Galesburg. Professional advancement is proverbially slow, but his connection with the bar of Illinois has been marked by orderly progression. Ever thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, unfaltering in his loyalty to the interests of his clients, and recognizing at the same time that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, he maintained in his practice the highest standard of professional ethics. His success has been won by reason of the fact that his position was in the eyes of the law a correct one as established by precedent and principle. In 1897, he was elected circuit judge for the ninth judicial circuit of Illinois, which office he has since held continuously. He was appointed to the appellate bench at Ottawa, Illinois, the second district of Illinois, in 1906, and acted as one of the appellate judges in that court until October, 1911, when he was transferred by the supreme court to Springfield as one of the judges of the appellate court of the third district.

On the 12th of September, 1884, Judge Thompson was married to Miss Hettie Linsley, a daughter of James H. Linsley, a roadmaster of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. To their union three children have been born, Alma C., Ruth L., and Wallace L. Mrs. Thompson was born in Galva, Illinois, and acquired her education in Knox College. Subsequently she acted as city librarian of the Galesburg library for five years before her marriage. In 1902 she was elected a member of the board of education of the city of Galesburg. She has performed the duties of that office so conscientiously and satisfactorily to the people that no person has ever been nominated to take her place in that situation. She is also a club woman, being a member of the Hawthorn Club, and the first president of the Federated Womans' Clubs of the city of Galesburg.

In politics Judge Thompson gives his support to the republican party. He served as city alderman in Galesburg from 1882 to 1886. He attends the Baptist church. It is not necessary to enter into any series of statements showing Mr. Thompson to be a man of broad mind, scholarly attainments, public spirit and lofty patriotism, for this has been evident throughout his career. In his profession he has always been conscientious and no one knows better the necessity for thorough preparation and no one more industriously studies his cases. His course in the courtroom as a lawyer and as a judge on the bench has always been characterized by a calmness and dignity that indicate reserve strength, and his analysis of facts is clear and exhaustive. He is able to see without effort their relation or dependence and consequently can so group the facts as to enable him to throw their combined force on the point they tend to prove. His rulings in the circuit court and his published opinions in the appellate court reports show that he has a clear comprehension of legal and equitable principles and ability to logically apply them to questions in issue before him. His name is one of note in the legal history of Illinois.

CLARENCE BINGHAM RIPLEY, M. D.

Dr. Clarence Bingham Ripley, engaged in the general practice of medicine in Galesburg, has made continuous advancement in his profession since he won his M. D. degree on graduation from the University of Michigan in 1902. His ability has increased because of his broad reading and the lessons he has learned from experience. He is now accorded a liberal patronage in this city and at the same time is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of the republican party in Knox county. Galesburg numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred on the 11th of December, 1876. His parents were John Adams and Letitia (Shephard) Ripley. The father was born in Berlin Center, a town in northeastern Ohio, June 26, 1844, and the mother's birth occurred in New Haven, Connecticut, December 8, 1849. John A. Ripley was educated in the public schools of Ohio and following the outbreak of the Civil war his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment for service in the army. While on active duty he became ill and on account of his physical disability was honorably discharged. As soon as he had recovered, however, he once more joined the army, reenlisting in the one hundred days' service. While the war was in progress his father's family disposed of their interests in Ohio and removed to Princeton, Illinois, where he joined them after the close of hostilities and in 1865 he removed to Galesburg, where he secured a position as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He afterward served as freight conductor for a time and later was advanced to the position of passenger conductor. For over forty years he was well known in connection with the railway service of that line. He died in Galesburg, December 20, 1911. It was on the 7th of October, 1870, that he wedded Letitia Shephard, who had come to the middle west with her parents and located in Knox county, where she formed the acquaintance of the man to whom she gave her hand in marriage. They became the parents of five children: Frederick, deceased; Edwin Shephard, a practicing attorney of

Lincoln, Nebraska; Clarence B., of this review; and Caroline and Alice E., who have departed this life.

In the public schools of Galesburg, Dr. Ripley pursued his early education and later became a student at Hinsdale, Illinois. He afterward entered the high school of Lyons township, Cook county, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. His college course was pursued in the University of Michigan, from which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900, while in 1902 he gained his professional degree, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work.

Dr. Ripley then located in Riley, Michigan, where he opened an office and continued in practice for two years. He then came to Galesburg in April, 1904, and took a position in the relief department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In June of the same year, however, he was sent to Alliance, Nebraska, by the company and there continued until December, when he returned to this city. He continued in the service of the railroad company until the 1st of August, 1906, when he resigned and entered independently upon the general practice of medicine. He has since served as city and county physician, having been appointed to that office in the spring of 1908. His professional ability is widely recognized and the public confidence in his power is attested by the liberal patronage accorded him. He has studied continuously along professional lines, keeping in touch with the most advanced methods, and scientific principles find exemplification in the daily performance of his duties. He belongs to the Galesburg Medical Society, the Knox County Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society. He has been for several years a member of the medical staff of the Galesburg Hospital and a review of his professional career shows that he has done excellent work in the departments of both medicine and surgery.

On the 8th of June, 1904, Dr. Ripley was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Raymer, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they now have one son, Clarence Bingham, Jr., born in Galesburg, December 30, 1907. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Central Congregational church and in various lines of its work are actively interested. Dr. Ripley is now serving as president of the Men's League of Central Church and in addition is connected with other societies and organizations of the city, and the Country and Galesburg Clubs, serving for several years as a director of the last named. Politically he is a republican. In local politics he is taking an active part and served as chairman of central committee of the peoples party at the time of its greatest successes.

WILBUR F. WILLSIE.

Wilbur F. Willsie, who has been running out of Galesburg as a mail clerk for the past thirty-eight years, was born in this city on the 6th of April, 1856. He is a son of the late Colonel Horace H. and Betsey (Nichols) Willsie, the father a native of Canada and the mother of the state of New York. Horace H. Willsie was reared in his native country and there he also learned the tanner's trade. He located in Galesburg about 1853 and became a clerk in J. R. Gordon's

clothing store, continuing in this capacity for some years. When the Civil war broke out he raised three companies and went to the front in defense of the Union, being mustered out at the close of hostilities with the rank of colonel. Upon his return to civil life he was appointed chief of police of Galesburg and he also ran a livery stable, while later he was elected sheriff. He was one of the public-spirited, enterprising citizens of the early days and did much toward developing the city. His death occurred in Galesburg in 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother, however, is still living and is now in her seventieth year. The family of Colonel and Mrs. Willsie numbered five, as follows: Wilbur F., our subject; Horace M.; Alfred N.; John; and Daisy, the wife of Edward Kulp. The paternal grandfather was John Willsie, a native of the state of New York. He was a farmer and subsequently removed to Minnesota, where he passed away at a ripe old age. In his family were the following children: Horace H., the father of our subject; Hiram; Milo; Asa; and George. Mr. and Mrs. Orson Nichols, the maternal grandparents, had three children: Leila, Betsey and Leroy. Mr. Nichols was for many years engaged in the livery business. He was also a veteran of the Civil war, having gone to the front as fife major to General John A. Logan and remained in the service until the close of hostilities.

Galesburg has always been the home of Wilbur F. Willsie, who was educated in the public schools. After laying aside his text-books he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and for three years cultivated a piece of land belonging to his father. At the expiration of that period he entered the government employ as postal clerk and has been in the service continuously since 1873.

In May, 1879, Mr. Willsie was married to Miss Mary Boyce, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Henry and Abbie Boyce. The parents early came to Illinois and thereafter made this state their home, passing their latter days at Warsaw. They had five daughters and three sons: Kate; Ella; Mary, now Mrs. Willsie; Hattie; Gussie; Henry; George; and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Willsie became the parents of four children: Maude, the wife of H. Clay Smith, of Galesburg, by whom she has had two daughters, Loreta and Fern; Wilbur, who died at the age of seven years; Florence, who is clerking in O. T. Johnson's store; and Harold, who is still attending school.

Mr. Willsie belongs to Alpha Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and his political support he accords to the republican party. He is one of the oldest postal clerks, from the point of years of continuous service, in his division, and is widely known in Galesburg where he has many friends, the majority of whom were comrades of his boyhood.

CHARLES ROBSON NEELY.

The agricultural interests of Knox county find a worthy representative in Charles Robson Neely, who is now engaged in farming in Sparta township. He is one of the native sons of this locality, having been born May 9, 1849, upon the farm which is now his home. His father, James Neely, was a native of Cayuga county, New York, born September 6, 1806. He early began earning his own livelihood and as a boy drove a horse on the canal. He was about



CHARLES R. NEELY AND FAMILY

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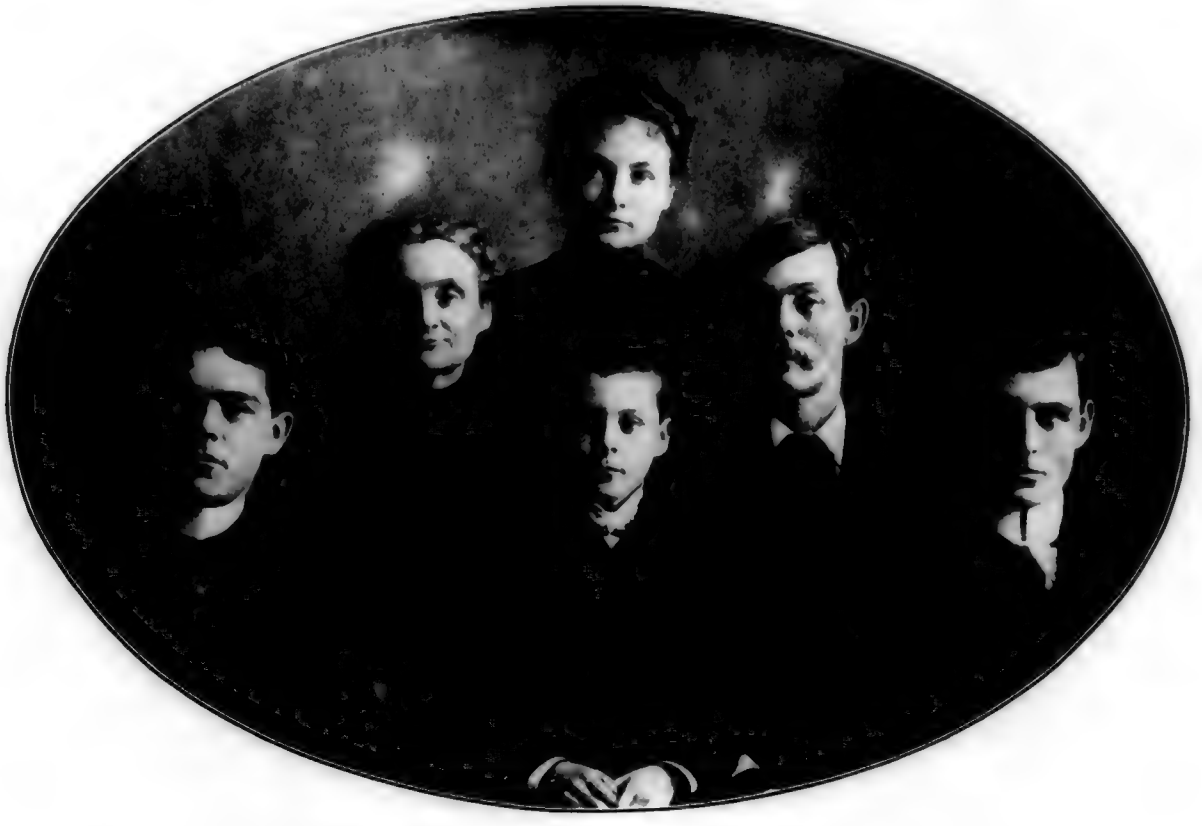
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CHARLES R. NEELY AND FAMILY

thirty-two years of age when in 1838 he left the Empire state and came with his family to Illinois, settling at Log City. Later he removed to Henderson and was employed at packing pork by J. Gay for ten years. On the expiration of that period he removed to what is now the Neely homestead farm, then a tract of wild prairie land practically destitute of improvements. With characteristic energy he began to break the sod and till the soil and as the years passed he converted the place into productive fields which he cultivated up to the time of his death, on the 27th of June, 1894. It was on November 2, 1836, in New York, that he married Miss Sabrina Arnold, a native of the Empire state. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Neely were nine children, of whom five are yet living: Mandeville, who is now retired in Galesburg; Mortimer, who was a soldier of the Civil war and is now a merchant of Blanchard, Iowa; Hannah, the wife of S. F. Johnson, now living retired in Galesburg; Lucy, the widow of Dr. Vivian, of Galesburg; and Charles Robson, of this review. Another member of the family who reached adult age was Maria.

At the usual age Charles Robson Neely began his education in the public schools and when his text-books were put aside he devoted all of his time to the work of the farm, remaining with his parents until they were called to their final rest. He is busily employed in the cultivation and development of the fields and is also engaged in stock-raising on a farm he and his father purchased several years ago, both branches of his business proving profitable. The farm presents a neat and attractive appearance, everything about the place indicating his careful supervision and progressive methods.

On the 5th of October, 1871, Mr. Neely was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. DeLong, who was born July 28, 1850, at Center Point School House, in this county. Her father, Marshall P. DeLong was a native of Addison county, Vermont, born June 14, 1826, and in 1836, when a lad of nine years, he came with his parents to Illinois, the family settling at what was then Log City in Henderson township. For some time he engaged in teaching school as well as in farming. The purchase of land made him owner of seventy-seven acres in Sparta township upon which he resided until 1886, when he took charge of the county poor farm, there residing to the time of his death, which occurred in 1892, when he was sixty-six years of age. He had been somewhat prominent in public affairs for many years. For a long period he had served on the school board and was also postmaster at Center Point, Illinois. For a quarter of a century he filled the office of justice of the peace, to which position he was elected in 1861, his long continuance therein being proof of the thoroughness and impartiality of his decisions. For many years he held the office of supervisor and in 1886 he was appointed superintendent of the Knox county poor farm, which position he filled until his demise. He was also a member of the agricultural board of Knox county for a number of years and during three years of that time was its president. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Harding, who was born April 7, 1831, in the state of New York, a daughter of Jones and Mary (Rowley) Harding, who removed westward in 1837, settling in Knox county near Galesburg. Mary Rowley was born at Westport, New York, December 20, 1805, and was married to Jones Harding April 21, 1825. Jones Harding was a large land owner of this county and became one of the prominent farmers of his district. He was born at Rome, New York, December 11, 1799,

and died August 11, 1896. Marshall P. DeLong was a son of Julius DeLong, who was a shoemaker and tanner and married Julina Sanford. Julius DeLong died August 22, 1870, when he was sixty-eight years of age, and his wife, who was born in 1806, passed away March 6, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall P. DeLong were the parents of a son and two daughters, the brother of Mrs. Neely being Walter DeLong, who is now in the transfer business in Galesburg. The sister is Hattie, the wife of Addison Hastie, an attorney of Seattle, Washington. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Neely have been born four children: Arthur M., who married Mattie Crandall and is a motorman on the Rock Island Southern Railway and lives at Monmouth; W. D., who married Henrietta Newton and is assistant postmaster of Butte, Montana; Cora A., the wife of Guy D. Root, of Galesburg; and James Ray, who is at home with his parents.

Charles R. Neely holds membership in Galesburg Camp, No. 667, M. W. A., and his political support is given to the republican party but he has never sought nor held political office. He has, however, served as a member of the school board for fifteen years and is now acting as its president. His long connection with this office indicates his deep interest in the cause of education and his efforts toward advancing the high standard of the schools have been far-reaching and beneficial. His influence has always been found on the side of progress and improvement, whether in public affairs or in private life. The more progressive spirit is manifest in his business interests and finds tangible evidence in the methods which he follows in carrying on the work of the farm.

HUGH ENNIS.

Few men who have reached the age of Hugh Ennis are still actively engaged in business. The great majority prefer to retire but with him indolence has always been foreign to his nature and he still gives his attention to business as a dealer in sand. He is today one of the oldest residents of Galesburg and has witnessed its development from a village. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1830, a son of William and Nancy (McGovern) Ennis, both of whom were natives of the Emerald isle. The former was a son of Hugh and Betty (Killeen) Ennis who were farming people of Ireland, and there reared their family of five sons and two daughters, William, James, John, Lawrence, Patrick, Hannah and Margaret. William Ennis also took up the occupation of farming as a life work and always remained a resident of his native land where he died at an advanced age. His wife, however, passed away in early womanhood in the year 1835. Both were members of the Catholic church. Their family numbered five children: Elizabeth, now deceased, who married Patrick Ennis, who, however, was no relation of the family; Bridget, the deceased wife of Michael Mooney; Hugh, of this review; Patrick, deceased; and Mary, who has also passed away.

Hugh Ennis was reared in his native land and acquired his education there in the parochial schools. He came to America in 1852 and worked for five months in Brooklyn, New York. He then went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was employed on a construction train on a railroad extending from Bridge-

port to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The year 1856 witnessed his arrival in Galesburg, where he has since made his home. For three and a half years he was employed in the foundry of J. P. Frost & Company, after which he began business on his own account as a dealer in sand, in which line he has since continued. He furnished sand for all the streets south of Main street from Cherry to the old Beiderman building, and also for the jail and many of the large buildings of Galesburg. He has always been accorded a liberal patronage and his straightforward business methods, promptness in delivery and his enterprising spirit have constituted the salient forces of his success.

On the 28th of April, 1858, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ennis and Miss Margaret Ryan, a daughter of Cornelius and Alice (Ryan) Ryan. The father died during the early girlhood of Mrs. Ennis and the mother afterward came to America with her two daughters, settling in Galesburg where all passed away. The death of Mrs. Ennis occurred May 28, 1906, when she was sixty-nine years of age. By her marriage she had become the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters: William, who died at the age of forty-two years; Daniel, who died when about twenty-one years of age; John, at home; Elizabeth and Alice, both of whom died when but two years old; Margaret, the wife of Fred Bohnenberger; and three who died in infancy.

Mr. Ennis has been a life-long communicant of the Catholic church. He has now reached the age of eighty-one years and yet is a hale and hearty man, and well preserved mentally. His residence in Galesburg covers a period of fifty-five years and he has seen it develop from a small town of little business importance to one of the chief commercial centers of the state, having important trade and manufacturing interests. While he has never sought to figure prominently in any public connection the sterling worth of his character has gained him the warm regard of those with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM ARTHUR THOMPSON.

Prominent among the industrious and enterprising agriculturists of Walnut Grove township is William Arthur Thompson, the owner of the well developed farm which he now cultivates. His birth occurred on this farm August 4, 1879, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. David Thompson. David Thompson was born September 11, 1835, in Elkhart, Indiana, the son of John and Catherine (Livingston) Thompson, natives of Ohio, who settled in Indiana for a short time and came to Knox county, Illinois, where they located on a part of what is now the Thompson farm, near Altona. David Thompson in 1862 enlisted and served for three years in the Civil war. Being mustered out, he returned to Altona, where he followed farming and largely engaged in stock buying until his death on September 11, 1902. In 1868 he married Catherine Richmond, who was born September 22, 1845, near Wheeling, West Virginia, and is a daughter of Joseph Richmond and Susan Thess. She comes of an old family of Virginia, in which state her grandfather and father followed the occupation of farming, and the father later entered the ministry of the Methodist church as circuit rider.

William A. Thompson received his early education in the common school

and afterward completed the regular course in the Altona high school, from which he was graduated previous to his matriculation in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, in 1899. Thus equipped with more than an ordinary school training, he returned home to take up agriculture as his life work. He bought a farm opposite his father's property and took entire charge of the management of both places, this being an undertaking which has called for skill, judgment and constant application. In his general farming pursuits he has made rapid progress and in stock-raising he has gained more than ordinary success, having proceeded along well approved scientific lines in raising registered sheep. His sheep farm is the largest in this section and is well stocked with recorded pedigree stock.

On the 24th of September, 1903, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. McMaster, who is the daughter of John McMaster and whose birth occurred December 12, 1877. John McMaster, a retired farmer, living now in Altona, was born May 15, 1827, in Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland. The family emigrated in 1850 and came down from Chicago by way of canal to Peoria and by team to Copley township, where they settled. He followed farming in Walnut Grove township until 1898, when he retired and is now living in Altona. He married Lorinda H. Multer, who was born in New York state, May 10, 1832, a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Becker) Multer, who were of German descent. She came to Knox county in 1860, where she married John McMaster August 22, 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. William A. Thompson two children have been born: Helen Augusta, whose birth occurred October 23, 1904; and Mary Maxine, who was born August 7, 1907.

In politics Mr. Thompson is a democrat and has served his party well by filling the offices of township clerk, clerk of the school board and judge of election at various campaigns, duties which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are favorably known throughout the township, having gained many friends during their residence there.

WALTER F. BOYES.

No name is more closely interwoven with the history of the educational institutions of Knox county than is that of Walter F. Boyes, who for eighteen years has been connected with the schools as teacher and superintendent. He was born in Knox county, October 8, 1865, his parents being Robert D. and Emily A. (Bird) Boyes. His paternal grandfather, Robert Boyes, was a native of England and came to New York with his family in 1827. Subsequently he removed to Belleville, Canada, and about 1864 settled in Knox county, Illinois. His wife was Miss Frances Douglas, who was born in England of Scotch ancestry. Stephen and Ann Bird, his maternal grandparents, were born in the north of Ireland and emigrated to Canada while they were young, subsequently coming to Illinois in 1863. The father was born in northern New York and the mother in Ontario, Canada, where they were married. One year after their marriage they removed to Knox county, arriving here in 1864.



WALTER F. BOYES

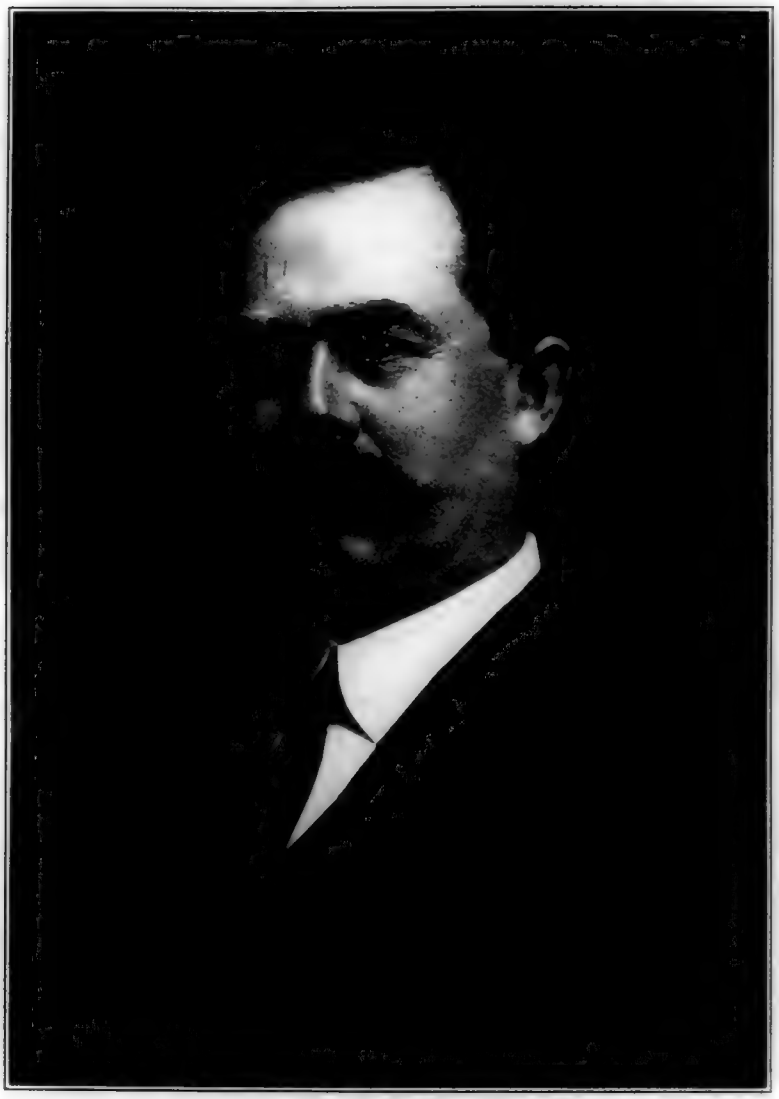
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Walter F. Boyes acquired his early education in the public schools of Elmwood, Illinois. A spirit of thoroughness and diligence was early manifest and led him constantly forward in his school career. Recognizing that success is due in largest measure to the individual and the exercise of his inherent qualities rather than to environment, Mr. Boyes determined to work his way upward, brooking no obstacle that could be overcome by persistent and earnest effort. For more than twenty-five years he has been connected with public schools as teacher and superintendent. He began teaching because it seemed the most expedient occupation he could find at the time and continued it because he found it most congenial and pleasing work. For four years he was a teacher in the ungraded schools of Peoria county, for two years served as principal of the Monica public schools and for three years was principal of the Princeville public schools and principal of the Yates City high school for eight years before becoming superintendent of schools of Knox county. Since 1902 he has held this position. That he is industrious, capable and faithful is indicated by the fact that he has been three times elected to the office. He is watchful of all the details of the school system and of all indications pointing toward progress and from the beginning he has had great faith in the ultimate success of establishing the school system of Knox county, so that it will rank second to none in the state.

In Princeville, Illinois, in March, 1896, Mr. Boyes was married to Miss Minnie M. Klinck, a teacher in the schools, and a daughter of Graham and Sarah (Alexander) Klinck. Her grandparents were among the early settlers of Peoria county. Her paternal grandmother died in Princeville in 1887, at the age of one hundred and five years, and an aunt, Mrs. Zillah (Klinck) McMurtrie, of Lacon, Illinois, reached in October, 1911, the age of one hundred years and is still in good health. Mrs. Klinck, the mother of Mrs. Boyes, is the oldest person living in Princeville township, who was born there. Mr. and Mrs. Boyes have two children, Norma Kathleen and Herbert Klinck.

Mr. Boyes' political support is given to the republican party. His entire active career has been devoted to pedagogical pursuits and he has the confidence of those associated with him in school work. Various honors of a professional nature have come to him, among these being a service of ten years as member of the Illinois State Teachers' Reading Circle Board. Geniality, consideration and kindliness have bound him to his fellowmen and the value of his life does not consist in the improvement of opportunities for the attainment of success more than it lies in the attitude which he maintains toward his fellow citizens and which they in turn hold toward him. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1890, holding membership in the blue lodge and the Royal Arch chapter. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

JOSHUA MAJOR LAMOREUX.

Dr. Joshua Major Lamoreux is a well known representative of dentistry in Galesburg and is prominent in the professional circles where he has been recognized for years as one of the useful men in the profession in Knox county. He was born in Lehman township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of

February, 1842. His parents, Josiah Cease and Ellen (Major) Lamoreux, were farming people. The mother was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America with her parents when she was about three years of age. The father in addition to carrying on his agricultural pursuits frequently engaged in carpenter work and at one time owned and operated a sawmill in Pennsylvania. The family removed to Ohio in the autumn of 1860 and located near Monroeville in Huron county, where Mr. Lamoreux was subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits. Family tradition is that the Lamoreux family came from France, two brothers, Thomas and John, arriving in this country about the time of the Revolutionary war. They both served in the American army and were active soldiers until the close of hostilities. One of these brothers, John, settled in New York state while the other, Thomas, settled in Jackson township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. It is from this latter branch that Dr. Lamoreux is descended. The mother's family arrived from England about 1820. There were eleven children, of whom Mrs. Lamoreux was the tenth.

Dr. Lamoreux acquired his early education in the schools of Lehman, Pennsylvania, at the same time giving his father such assistance as he could in the duties on the farm. He has always been more or less of a student and was frequently found studying at home. The opportunities which the district schools in Pennsylvania and subsequently in Ohio afforded him were meager in that he was able to take up only the common branches usually taught in country schools. He continued working on the home farm in Ohio until he enlisted in Company A of the Hoffman Battalion Prison Guard at Johnson's Island, Ohio, for service in the Civil war. His enlistment took place in December, 1862, and he served for two years and three months. The Hoffman Battalion was later recruited to a full regiment known as the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Dr. Lamoreux was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1865. In the summer of that year he removed to Oneida, Illinois, and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He was first made night watchman and caller with headquarters in the baggage room. Being eager to advance and having an apt mind, he learned telegraphy during his leisure hours, having obtained permission from Mr. W. H. Hall, who was at that time superintendent of the telegraph department. For about two years Dr. Lamoreux was employed at different stations on the railroad and was later made traveling operator with headquarters at Galesburg. Subsequently he served as train dispatcher and was thus employed for about twenty years. In 1892, however, he severed his connections with the railroad company in order to devote more time to the practice of dentistry. Early in his career he had taken up for a short time the study of dentistry in the offices of the late Dr. J. A. W. Davis, of Galesburg. At that time the law did not require a regular course as obligatory to enter into the profession and he began to practice in the state of Illinois, opening his first office in Oneida in 1877. He would go to Oneida in the morning, returning in the early evening to be ready for his work in the railroad office. Early in the summer of 1878 he removed his dental offices to Galesburg, and has since been practicing in this city, obtaining, about 1882, as soon as a law was passed to that effect, his registration as a dentist. In his practice he has met with excellent success, being recognized as one of the able members in the profession in Galesburg. That his labors have been attended

with gratifying results when viewed from a professional standpoint is indicated by his constantly increasing patronage which comes from the best class of citizens.

In Oneida, February 20, 1869, Dr. Lamoreux was married to Miss Amy Jane Tracy. To their union five children have been born, four of whom survive, namely: Daisy Louise, who is married to Frank G. Matteson, of Galesburg; Olive Ellen, who is the wife of Samuel J. Hoffheimer, of Decatur, Illinois; Mabel Jane, who is married to Clement Whittier, of Webster Groves, Missouri; and Philip Major, who is residing in Kalispell, Montana, and who married Helen Hill, of Galesburg. The first son, Frederick Tracy, has passed away.

In politics Dr. Lamoreux was a republican when he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He voted for Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison, but in 1896 changed his political affiliations and has since cast his vote for the candidates of the democracy. He holds membership in the Soangetaha Club.

SWAN PETERSON.

Among the public-spirited and enterprising citizens that Sweden has contributed to Knoxville must be numbered Swan Peterson, who during the fifty-nine years of his residence here has always taken an active interest in promoting and advancing the development of the community. He is not only one of the pioneer settlers but he was one of the early school teachers, and he also established one of the first grocery stores which he conducted for twenty years, and although for some years he has been living retired he has not lost his interest in public affairs.

His birth occurred on the 27th of September, 1827, and he is a son of Peter and Bodel (Johnson) Peterson, both of whom passed their entire lives in Sweden, where the mother died in 1843 and the father in 1863. Their family consisted of five sons and two daughters, of whom our subject, who is the eldest and Bengt, the youngest, who is living in Lee county, Illinois, are the only two now surviving. Those deceased are: Christina, John, Nels, Hannah and Ola.

Swan Peterson was reared in his native land where he was given the advantages of a good education. He began his career as a teacher in the schools of Sweden, continuing to follow this profession for several years. Early recognizing that the future held little prospect of his attaining a position commensurate with his abilities he decided to seek new opportunities in the United States and in 1852 crossed the Atlantic to the new world. He landed in New York city, after spending twenty-one days on the ocean, and came directly west, stopping for a time in Chicago and Peoria, this state, after which he came to Knoxville. During the first two years of his residence here Mr. Peterson worked on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, devoting all of his spare time to perfecting his knowledge of English. At the expiration of that period he obtained a position in one of the district schools, and followed teaching during the winter months of 1855-56 and 57, and in the summer peddled merchandise in the country. By exercising thrift and self-denial he managed to accumulate sufficient money to enable him to embark in business and in

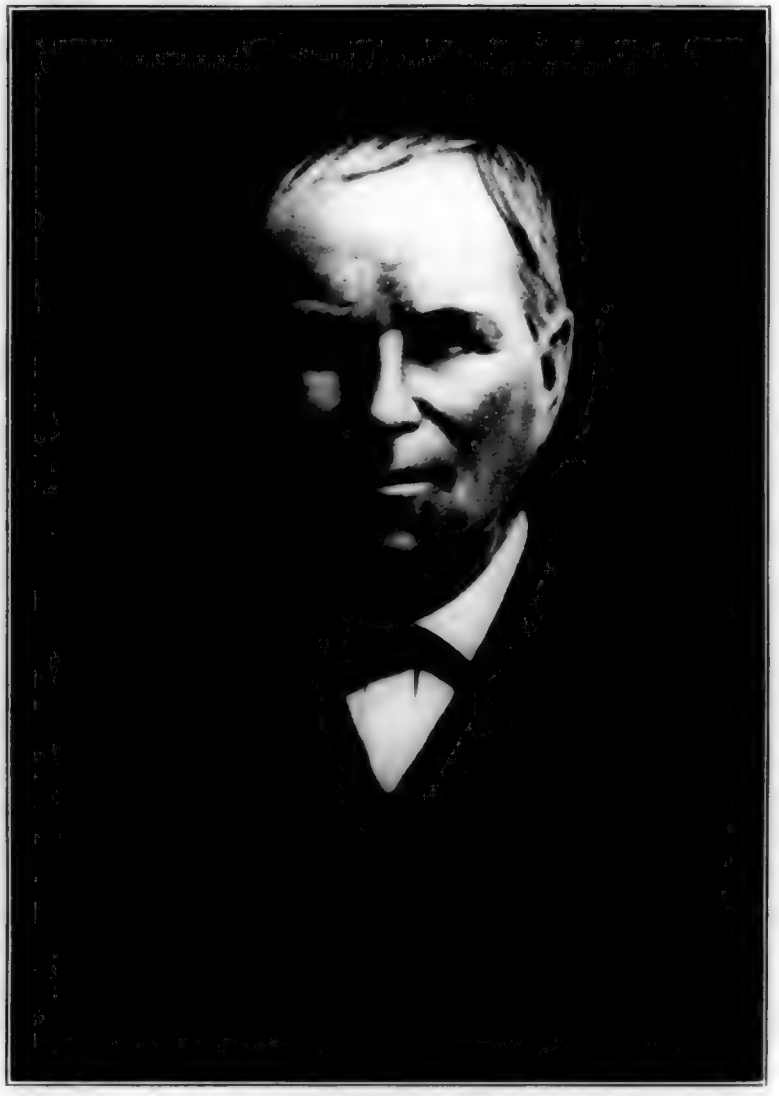
1859 he opened a grocery store in Knoxville, that he successfully operated for twenty years. He then withdrew from commercial activities and went into the insurance business, which he followed until his retirement. Mr. Peterson has always been very loyal to his fellow countrymen and has taken a deep interest in their welfare, and it is largely due to his efforts that the first Swedish school was established here.

In Knoxville, on the 10th of February, 1855, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Bengta Nelson, who was born and reared in Sweden, where her parents always lived. She emigrated to the United States, in 1854 settling in Knoxville, and here she passed away on the 2d of January, 1896. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, all but three of whom are now deceased. Matilda, who is the eldest, lives at home. Emma, the next in order of birth, married Nels Larson, who is connected with the grocery of N. Peterson, of Knoxville. Nicholas, who is engaged in the grocery business in Knoxville, married Elizabeth Fielding and they have two children, Herbert and Inez.

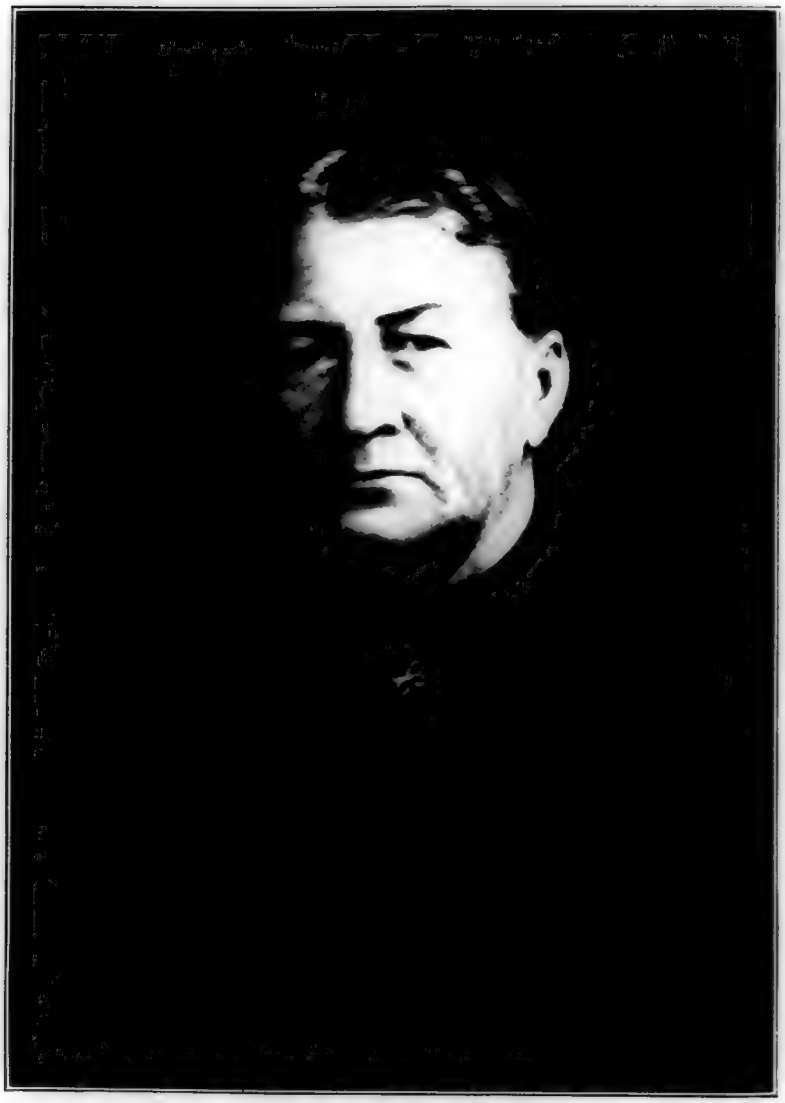
Mr. Peterson is affiliated with the Swedish Evangelical church, in which his wife also held membership, and in politics he is a republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has ever since given his unqualified support to the men and measures of that party. One of the most striking characteristics of Mr. Peterson is his intense loyalty, particularly in matters of citizenship, as at all times he has manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the community toward the development of which he has contributed his full quota, through his cooperation and indorsement of every progressive measure. He was one of the founders of the Old Settlers Society and has held the offices of both president and secretary of this organization, in the annual meetings of which he takes an enthusiastic interest. Although Mr. Peterson in all probability has not realized the dreams of his early manhood in America, he has never had occasion to regret the transference of his allegiance to this country, as he has met with a fair degree of prosperity and is now able to spend his latter days in ease and comfort.

MRS. FRANCES BARRY.

Mrs. Frances Barry, for fifty-nine years a resident of Knox county, is the widow of James Barry, a wealthy farmer, who was for many years extensively engaged in stock-raising and later retired. A native of Sommersetshire, England, born on March 8, 1845, she was a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Wagland) Edwards. When she was seven years of age her parents came to America locating in Ontario township, Knox county, Illinois, where her father rented a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. When he had become sufficiently acclimated and had decided upon Knox county as his permanent home he bought what is known in the vicinity as the old John Tate farm, which he developed and operated. There he died at the age of seventy-nine; his wife passing away at the age of sixty-five. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are now living. These are: Elizabeth, the widow of James Main, residing



JAMES BARRY



MRS. JAMES BARRY

in Oneida; George, living in Boise City, Idaho; Frances, the subject of this biography; Edwin, in Cambridge, Nebraska; Albert, a horseman in Chicago; William, in Nebraska; and Lucy and her sister Mary, both widows living on the old homestead in Ontario township, Knox county, Illinois.

Mrs. Barry came of an old family of the substantial English yeomanry. Her paternal grandparents were George and Elizabeth Edwards and her maternal grandparents were John and Mary Wagland. When nineteen years old Frances Edwards was united in marriage to James Barry the ceremony being performed on December 15, 1864. Mr. Barry was a native of Limerick, Ireland, born in August, 1838. When nineteen years of age he came to America hoping to find broader fields for his activities and larger opportunities open to an ambitious young man. At the very outset, on landing in New York, he met with a very disheartening experience. Bent on finding his aunt, who was living in the city, he walked forty blocks through the streets of New York only to find his aunt's family and their home under quarantine for small-pox. He left his luggage with them, however, and went elsewhere to find a lodging for the night. In the morning when he returned, he found that every vestige of his possessions had been burned during his absence. With one dollar in his pocket he set out and, working his way westward, he arrived at length in Ontario township, Knox county, Illinois. Here he worked for seven years at fourteen dollars a month, out of which he saved enough to enable him to marry and buy a farm of eighty acres. Many of his sterling qualities which made his rise possible, his splendid initiative, his undaunted courage and his tireless industry, were inherited from his sturdy stock of ancestors. His father, who remained in the enjoyment of all his faculties until his death at the age of ninety-three, was John Barry, a farmer, son of James Barry. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Healey, was a daughter of Patrick Healey.

James Barry proved to be a very efficient farmer meeting with much success in his career. Besides general farming he raised stock to a considerable extent and traded in land, buying and selling farms. He bought the farm of three hundred and seventy acres, which he cultivated, in 1884, and left at his death a thousand acres of fine farm land in Knox county. He passed away November 17, 1910. In his religious faith he was a Catholic and in his political allegiance he was an ardent democrat, and represented his district as delegate in all the conventions of his party. He was one of the school directors for fourteen years and worked earnestly to assist the community in its desire to improve educational facilities. Mrs. Frances Barry lives in retirement, cherishing her husband's memory and continuing his spirit of helpfulness in her relations with the community in which she lives. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barry. John W., married to Julia Bierderman, lives in Chicago, Illinois. George H., married to Ida Bradley, is a farmer in Knox county. He is the father of two children, Lloyd and Georgiana. Lilly C., the widow of George Rockwell, of Galesburg, is the mother of one child, Frances. Mary E. is the wife of James Barry, retired, living in Galesburg. Lucy, the wife of H. Welsh, a farmer of Knox county, is the mother of three children, Morris, Frances, and Florence. Winefred, the wife of Charles Welsh, a farmer in Sparta township, has one child, Anna May. Morris J., married to Blanche McDermott, is the father of one child, James. He is living at home.

Mrs. Frances Barry is an active worker in the Catholic church at Wataga, where she has a large circle of friends who hold her in high esteem. Devoted to her children and grandchildren her life is a full and happy one and she finds her true delight in the service of those who are dear to her.

WILLIAM EDWIN WEST.

William Edwin West, the mayor of Yates City, is a grain dealer and operates a grain elevator, being the successor to M. W. Thomson from whom he bought the business in November, 1905. He was born in this town July 10, 1876, his parents being Isaac N. and Eliza Ann (Mason) West, both natives of Ohio who came to Knox county when children accompanying their parents hither. Passing his childhood days in Salem township, William Edwin West obtained his early education in the common schools of this locality and later attended high school at Yates City and Lombard College in Galesburg, Illinois, after which he prepared himself for a business career by taking a commercial course at the Quincy Business College. The first position that he obtained was as bookkeeper for a firm in Chicago and after remaining there for two years he found another position at an increased salary. Two years later he returned to Yates City and has resided here ever since. He is one of the able business men of the town, being wide-awake and full of well directed energy, capable of aiding in the promotion of the public welfare as well as attending to his private interests. He has served as alderman of Yates City, being elected on the republican ticket, and in August, 1911, was appointed mayor of the city to finish out the unexpired term of former mayor, L. A. Lawrens, who resigned. Although the period since assuming the responsibilities of his office is a brief one, Mr. West has already given sufficient proof of the fact that, as a public official occupying the position of highest honor accorded by the administration of a municipality to any of its citizens, he is thoroughly reliable and consicentious in the performance of his duties, having only the best interests of the community at heart.

In 1899 Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Vena Ewalt, a daughter of J. M. and Ella Ewalt of Yates City, the mother being deceased. Fraternally Mr. West is associated with the Masonic Lodge of Yates City, in which he holds the office of secretary. In politics he is a republican and always gives his active and helpful cooperation to every measure designed to advance the interests of the people for their moral and material good.

JAMES W. NEALE.

A very notable record of service in the Civil war was made by James W. Neale, for many years a carpenter in Victoria, Copley township, who has the distinction of having been in forty-nine engagements without receiving a wound. To be so favored by fortune at the outset of one's career is a good omen which, in Mr. Neale's case, has in the main been borne out in the many years that followed.

Born in Springfield, Illinois, October 20, 1840, he is a son of John M. and Celia A. (Wilson) Neale, the former a native of Boonville, Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. The grandfather, James Neale, was a noted planter in Virginia and the grandmother, whose maiden name was Martha March, was directly descended from the famous Scottish Earl of March. John M. Neale, the father of James W. Neale, was born in 1807. He was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and after his father's death attended medical school at Lexington, Kentucky, receiving his M. D. degree from that institution. Later he enlisted in the Fourth U. S. Corps of Dragoons. During the Indian war he served as second sergeant, his company being engaged chiefly with the Comanche Indians. Upon receiving his discharge he settled in Springfield, Illinois, and there met Abraham Lincoln with whom he became fast friends. Together they were commissioned to survey Logan county. James W. Neale was only a baby when the family lived in Springfield, where they remained two years but in after years he was often told by his elders of their next-door neighbors, the Lincoln family, and how the great man had many times dandled him on his knees. The Neales then removed to Athens, Illinois, and there Dr. Neale practiced medicine during the years 1839 and 1840. From there he went to Troy, Knox county, and after a year took up his residence and practiced in Abingdon, where he remained until 1848. From 1848 to 1856 he practiced in Moore county, coming at the end of this time to Victoria where he lived until his death in 1885, at the age of seventy-eight years, continuing in the exercise of his profession till the last. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and joined the Masonic lodge at Keithsburg, Illinois. His widow is still living, being now in her ninety-second year and the oldest woman residing in this part of the county. She makes her home with her son, James W. Neale, and not infrequently calls back memories of the early days in the history of Illinois when her father, Jesse Wilson, came from Virginia to this state and settled in Sangamon county.

James W. Neale obtained his schooling in Illinois and at the age of twenty was prepared to enter college, when the war broke out and, becoming enthusiastic, he enlisted from Victoria, Illinois, in Captain Clayton Hall's company at Knoxville. He was the first man on the roll after Giles Cook, who enlisted in Knox county when the first rally call was made for service and was introduced as the first volunteer when the people met to cheer the soldiers. His company was not assigned, however, and therefore he enlisted in Knoxville county, Company D, First Illinois Regulars, commanded by Captain J. B. Smith serving under General Fremont. They departed for Missouri and there on September 20, 1861, he was captured in the battle at Lexington. He was discharged on parole by special order July 14, 1862, and was recalled to drill the company regulars under Captain Carr of Peoria. Later he came to Victoria, Illinois, and reenlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Company K, at Camp Butler and was detailed as sergeant major. He joined his regulars at Memphis at the close of the war when the reorganization of the government of Alabama was taking place, and soon after retired to his home in Victoria. Desirous of continuing his interrupted education, he now entered business college at Monmouth, Illinois, and upon completing the course engaged in the mercantile business at Victoria.

He remained in this until 1872 when his establishment was entirely destroyed by fire. For the following three years he engaged in the manufacture of brushes and at the end of this time took up carpentering, working at this occupation until the present time.

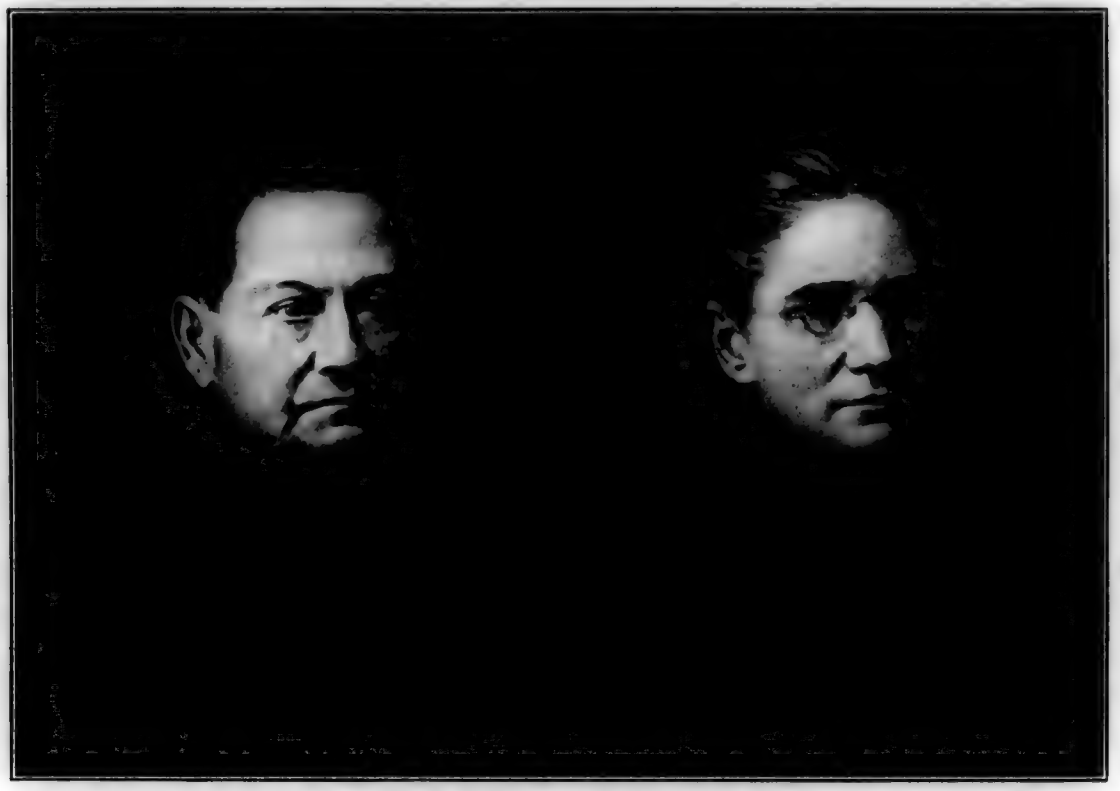
In 1869 the marriage of James W. Neale and Lydia J. Finch occurred. She was born October 30, 1848, in Stark county, Illinois, and was a daughter of Louis and Harriet (Wittier) Finch of Ohio. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Neale: Frank, living in North Dakota, who has one child, Kenneth M.; William Arthur, a city contractor and builder in Los Angeles, California; and Nina E., the wife of W. A. Stubbins, who lives in Los Angeles, California, and has one child, Richard C.

Mr. and Mrs. Neale are devoted members of the Congregational church, in which they take great interest as well as in its affiliated societies. Mr. Neale is an aggressive prohibitionist and is a strong adherent of his party. He maintains relations with his comrades of the great war through his membership in Victoria Post, No. 698, G. A. R. He is a man of sterling qualities, though unobtrusive in manner, letting his actions speak for him, instead of proclaiming his own virtues. He is a man of worth and character, gentle and kind, and has many warm friends.

MR. AND MRS. DAWSON BURGESS ELLIOTT.

Among the respected citizens and representative agriculturists of Knox county must be numbered the late Burgess Elliott who, with the aid of his good wife, and by industry, frugality, and enterprise acquired a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Victoria township together with a very comfortable home and valuable business property in Williamsfield.

The parents of Burgess Elliott were Thomas, a native of Ohio, born November 8, 1812, and Hannah (Reece) Elliott, a native of South Carolina, born March 14, 1818. They were married in Ohio, December 16, 1835, and the next year they came overland, by wagon, there being no railroads here at that time, and settled in Persifer township. They were especially attracted to this part of western Illinois which was then little known, by the glowing accounts of the beauties of the country and of the fertility of it's soil brought back to Ohio by an older brother of Thomas Elliott. A few years previous this brother had visited Illinois and returned to Ohio on horseback. He reported that when near the Illinois river he had frozen his legs nearly to his body and had been kept all winter and nursed back to health by the Indians of a village near where Peoria now stands. Thomas Elliott, like most of the pioneers, located in a timbered country near a stream for the conveniences of those two great necessities, wood and water. From Persifer township he removed to Victoria township in 1856, remaining there until he moved to Missouri in 1868. There he died May 30, 1882, and his wife followed him October 21, 1901. The paternal family consisted of fourteen children, six of whom are still living. They are George W. Elliott, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, and Mrs. Hannah Fields, all of whom now



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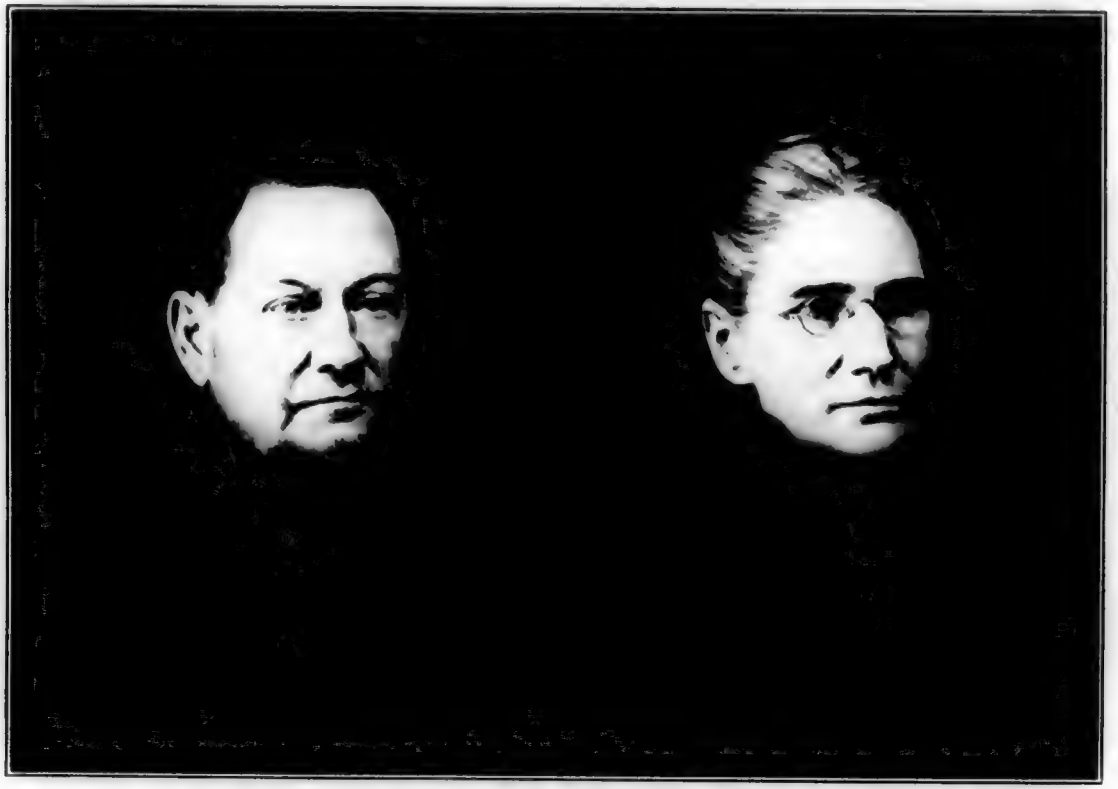
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MR. AND MRS. BURGESS ELLIOTT

reside in Knox county; and Mrs. Samantha Labar, Mrs. Sarah Marley, and Thomas Elliott, who are now living in Missouri.

Burgess Elliott was the oldest of the children, being born in Persifer township August 7, 1837. In the days of his boyhood people existed with less of the necessities and very few of the luxuries of the present time. Educational advantages were very limited, there being no public schools. As more settlers came in, neighborhood schools were organized, each patron paying in proportion to the number of pupils sent. These schools were far between and lasted but a few months in a year. They were held in log buildings in which the old-fashioned fireplace served as heating system. The furniture consisted of puncheon benches on which the pupils sat. These benches were made by splitting out logs similar to slabs of the present day. To complete them the flat side was made as smooth as possible and on the opposite side four holes were bored to receive legs of a suitable length. Among these surroundings Burgess Elliott spent his youth and gained the rudiments of his early education. In those early days the cultivation of flax for weaving into cloth came next to the raising of grain for food. The old loom with which the mother of Burgess Elliott wove the material to clothe her large family was in use in Victoria township until 1905. There is still some of this cloth in the family after over fifty years of use.

There was great rejoicing in the early '50s when it was learned that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was to be built through Knox county. Thomas Elliott was among the early ones to profit by its coming, he having taken a contract to supply several thousand ties to be delivered between Galva and Altona. At this time Burgess was too young to cut and hew ties but he did his part in delivering them. There were few roads and no bridges then, so that teams hauling across the prairies encountered many difficulties. Whenever a miry creek or swampy place was reached the line of wagons stopped and each man took a tie from his load and carried it forward to improvise a bridge. When all had crossed they loaded up their ties and continued on their journey. Burgess Elliott remained at home and assisted his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age. During the winter he worked in the timber, from whence, by the aid of the ax and other simple implements, the pioneers derived their furniture, building material, and other household and farm necessities. He devoted the warmer months to agricultural labors, especially to breaking prairie. This he accomplished with oxen, sometimes driving four yoke of oxen to his breaking plow. He was married June 14, 1865, to Achsah Ann Rue, who was born in Indiana, March 29, 1846.

Mrs. Achsah Ann (Rue) Elliott was the daughter of Michael Rue, a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary (Fudger) Rue, a native of Ohio. The immediate family consisted of three girls, Lucy, Hannah and Achsah, who was the youngest. The mother died when Achsah was an infant and the father followed in 1855. Thus the children were early deprived of the care and comforts of a home. They were separated and changed from place to place, Achsah living in Indiana for a while and then in Ohio. At the age of sixteen she came to Knox county, Illinois, with a half-sister, Sarah Rhodes, who engaged in school teaching in Victoria township in the early '60s.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess Elliott were the parents of four children; William Burgess, born May 20, 1866; Charles Wesley, born June 19, 1867; and Hannah

and Mary, who died in infancy. William B. Elliott married Jannette Armstrong, November 14, 1888. To this union were born six children, Jennie Achsah, William Burgess, Edward Rue, Robert Montgomery, Charles Rolland (deceased), and John Kenneth. William B. Elliott and family now live on the old family homestead in Victoria township. Charles W. Elliott was married to Marie Johnson, September 5, 1894. They are the parents of three children, Virgil Donovan, Marie Achsah, and Maude Arsula. Charles W. Elliott and family live at 89 Arnold street, Galesburg, Illinois.

Burgess Elliott and wife felt keenly the lack of educational advantages that surrounded their early days and for that reason they desired to provide amply for the education of their children. Accordingly, W. B. Elliott entered Lombard College in 1887, remaining there until the winter of 1888. Later he entered the State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, from which school he was graduated in 1893. Charles W. Elliott entered Lombard College in 1888 and was graduated from that institution in June 1892. In 1893 he received the degree of M. S. from this school. Later he took up the study of law and enrolled with the American Correspondence School of Law, receiving his diploma in 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess Elliott remained on the farm until the fall of 1895 when they moved to Williamsfield to occupy a new home which they had purchased there. Here Burgess Eliott spent the remainder of his life, having died April 7, 1908. Mrs. Elliott now lives here, still retaining in a large measure that characteristic fortitude, perserverance, and congeniality which so materially aided her husband through all the years of their married life. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott was manifested through the Methodist Episcopal church, and in political matters Mr. Elliott was generally in support of the principle of the republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln. He always took an active interest in national and local political matters. He never aspired to political preferment, although he held several minor offices, the duties of which he discharged with that degree of efficiency which characterized all his undertakings in life. A man of clean judgment, high principles, and progressive spirit, he contributed his quota toward promoting the community welfare along the highest lines of citizenship.

JOHN THOMAS DICKINSON.

John Thomas Dickinson, one of Abingdon's prominent citizens and foremost business men, is the general manager of the Dickinson Drug Company, which conducts two stores in Abingdon and one at Knoxville. His birth occurred in Onarga, Illinois, on the 1st of September, 1876, his parents being John Thomas and Elvira (Cleveland) Dickinson, the former a native of Binghamton, New York, and the latter of Griggsville, Illinois. Their marriage was celebrated in Abingdon, where John T. Dickinson, Sr., was president of the college for a number of years.

John Thomas Dickinson, Jr., was reared under the parental roof and pursued his education in the public schools until he was graduated from the high school

at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Subsequently he attended the Iowa Wesleyan College at Mount Pleasant, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1897, winning the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then returned to Abingdon and began the study of pharmacy in the drug store of F. P. Foltz, there remaining for three years. In 1900 he went to Des Moines, Iowa, there securing a position as clerk in the house of representatives. While employed in that capacity he completed his pharmaceutical studies, passed the required examination and in 1900 was given his certificate as a graduate pharmacist in Iowa. In the spring of 1901 he again returned to Abingdon and passed another examination, receiving his Illinois certificate as a registered pharmacist in June of that year. For a year following he clerked for Drs. Creel and Dickinson in the drug store at this place. In 1902, in association with Dr. Dickinson, he purchased Dr. Creel's interest in the business and organized the Dickinson Drug Company, under which style the enterprise has since been conducted. In March, 1909, they established a branch at Knoxville, this county, and in December, 1910, purchased the opposition drug store in Abingdon. In December, 1909, in partnership with M. R. Hunter, Mr. Dickinson opened a drug store in Avon, Fulton county, which is conducted under the name of the Hunter Drug Company. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concerns with which he is connected a large degree of success.

In October, 1907, Mr. Dickinson was united in marriage to Miss Rose McClure, a teacher in the public schools of Abingdon, by whom he has one child, Leanna Grace. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and belongs to the following organizations: Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M.; Abingdon Lodge, No. 373, K. P.; and Abingdon Lodge, No. 194, I. O. O. F. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. They are people of the highest respectability, enjoying in large measure the friendship of those with whom they have been brought in contact, and well directed activity has gained Mr. Dickinson a creditable place in business circles.

WILLIAM D. GODFREY.

William D. Godfrey, a member of the Galesburg bar, who since 1893, has practiced continuously in this city and is now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage, was born near Roseville, Warren county, Illinois, August 11, 1867. The family was founded in this state at any early period in its development, his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Godfrey, having been farming people of Warren county, where they spent their last days. Their family numbered two sons and four daughters, including David C. Godfrey, the father of William D. Godfrey. He was born in Indiana and on starting out in life took up the occupation of farming, to which he had been reared. Later he turned his attention to merchandising. He married Miss Nancy M. Kretzinger, a native of Ohio, who in her girlhood days went to Warren county, with her parents, Rev. Isaac Kretzinger and wife, who lived there for some time and afterward in Knoxville, while subsequently they became residents of Latham, Logan county, where

they died when well advanced in years. Their family numbered three sons and two daughters, George W., Joseph, William, Nancy M. and Sarah.

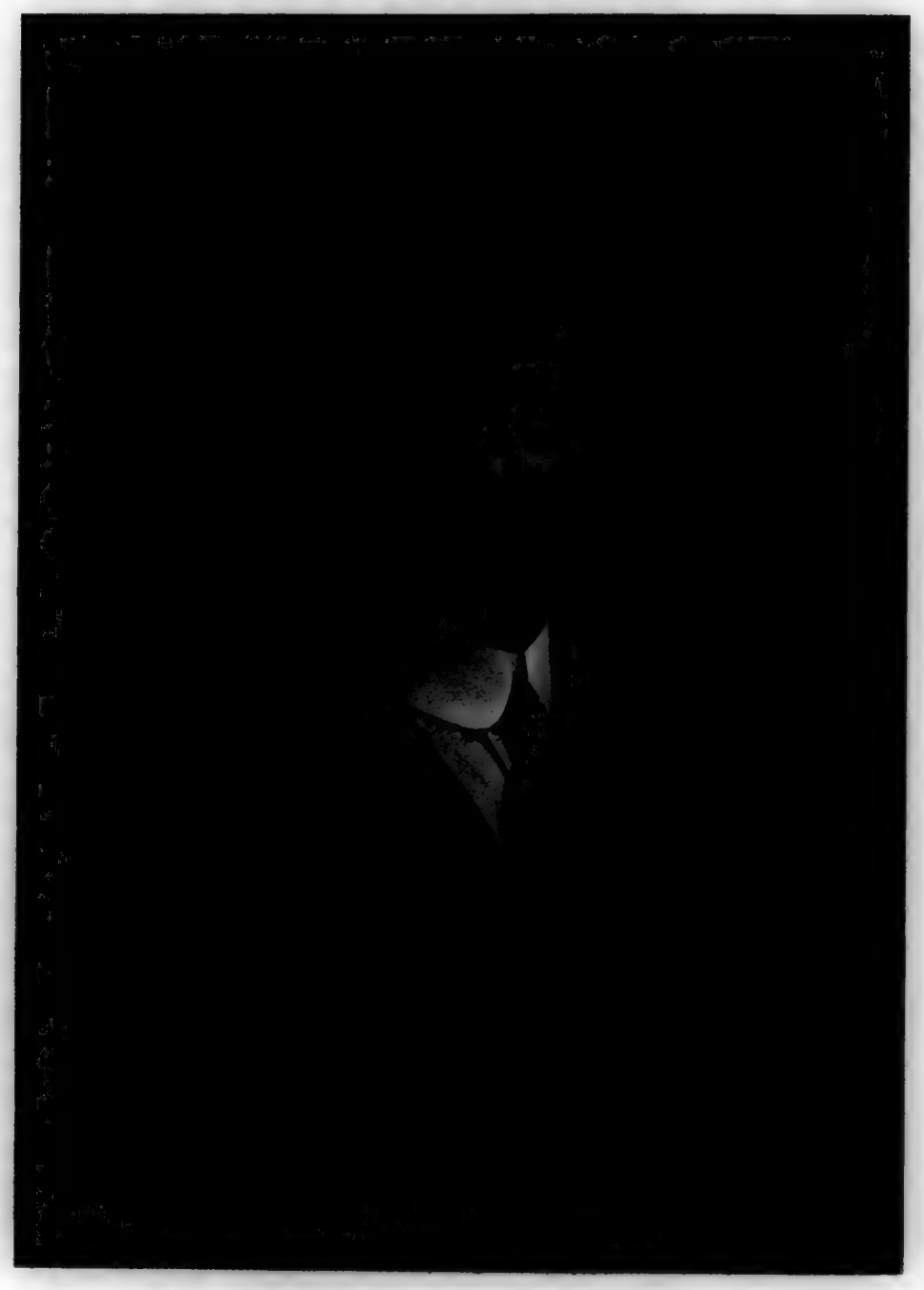
Unto David C. and Nancy M. Godfrey there were born five children; William D.; Nellie, who married L. E. Payne and resides in Galesburg; August J., of Kansas City, Kansas; David C., Jr., of New Orleans, Louisiana; and Nae D., of Kansas City, Kansas. It was some years after their marriage that the parents removed to Missouri settling near Kirksville, and the father now makes his home in Kansas City, Kansas, where he is living retired. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are ever loyal to their professions. Mr. Godfrey is a veteran of the Civil war, having for three years served as a member of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry. On one occasion he was wounded in battle. After the war he returned to his father's farm and subsequently took up his abode on a farm near Kirksville, Missouri.

William D. Godfrey spent his youth in Missouri and attended the public schools of Kirksville, and Green City, being graduated from the high school in the latter place and also from the Green City College. Later he attended the Kirksville State Normal School, and seven terms he engaged in teaching, proving a capable educator because of his ability to impart clearly, readily and concisely to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He then took up the study of law in the Northern Indian Law School at Valparaiso and was graduated in 1893. He was then admitted to the bar and began practicing in Galesburg in 1893, since which time he has here followed his profession. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, and his careful analysis enables him to present in logical form the salient points bearing upon his cause. He is also seldom, if ever, at fault in the citation of principle or precedent and his ability is manifest in the many favorable verdicts which he has won.

On the 6th of September, 1904, Mr. Godfrey was married to Miss M. Ada Bubb, a daughter of General J. W. Bubb. They have three children, Helen, Mary Ada and William D. The parents are members of the Christian church and Mr. Godfrey also belongs to the Vesper Lodge, F. & A. M.; Galesburg Chapter, R. A. M.; Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T.; the Galesburg Club and the Soangetaha Country Club. In his life professional activity and social and recreative interests have maintained an even balance that has made him a valued citizen, and his public spirit has all times prompted his support of the projects and plans for the public good.

EDWARD P. ROBSON.

Edward P. Robson, who is intimately connected with the agricultural and financial interests of Knox county, was born on January 5, 1875. He is the grandson of John Robson, who was born near Newcastle, in Northumberland county, England, and who was married to Mary Brown, and he is a son of William Robson, whose birth occurred in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on the 5th of September, 1831, and who came to America with his parents when a young man. They located first at Beaver Point, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1850 removed to Knox county, near Rio. After his marriage he purchased



Paul Robeson

they died when well advanced in years. Their family numbered three sons and two daughters, George W., Joseph, William, Nancy M. and Sarah.

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his present homestead near Wataga and afterward engaged in stock-raising and general farming. William Robson was twice married. His first union was to Miss Jane Goff, who was a daughter of Louis Goff, one of the early settlers of Rio township. To this union three children were born, one of whom survives, Cora Alice. Mrs. Robson passed away in 1867. Mr. Robson's second union occurred in 1871 to Mary E. Gordon, who was born in Victoria, Knox county, November 7, 1847, and was a daughter of Peter Gordon, a native of Scotland, who came to America when a young man and settled at Peoria, where he was employed for three years at six dollars per month. Later, in 1841, he removed to Victoria and was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his life. He was married to Miss Mary A. McDowell, who was a daughter of John McDowell, who came to America in 1838, going directly to Knox county. Mrs. Gordon, who had been previously married to William Tate, died in 1900, at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Robson is at present sixty-nine years of age and is residing at the home of her son, E. P. Robson, who was the second of three children born to his parents, the others being: Gordon, deceased; and Henry Stewart, whose birth occurred May 18, 1892, and who is residing with his brother. Mrs. Robson is a graduate of the North Western Normal School of Ohio and is a member of the Congregational church of Wataga and of its Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society. Mr. Robson, whose death occurred January 10, 1901, was one of the organizers of the Galesburg National Bank and at the time of his death was serving in the capacity of vice president. In politics he gave his support to the republican party and was one of its active members, among the offices to which he had been elected being that of school director for several years, of highway commissioner for two terms and member of the county board of supervisors for twenty-one years.

Edward P. Robson attended the common schools in his youth and at the age of thirteen years entered Knox College for a three years' course, after which he graduated from Brown's Business College in 1895. Having thus completed his education, he returned home and undertook the management of his father's farm because of the latter's ill health. In addition to general farming he also engaged in stock-raising and in both lines met with immediate success. But he has also interested himself in other undertakings, among these being the Western Tool Works of Galesburg, in which he became interested in 1905 and which is now principally owned by him and known as the Robson Manufacturing Company of Galesburg. Three years previous he and his brother opened the Bank of Wataga, at Wataga, and he has since served in the capacity of president. His success in this financial undertaking was so great that, in 1905, he opened the Victoria Exchange Bank of Victoria and has always acted as its president and since his father's death has filled the vacancy caused thereby in the directorate of the Galesburg National Bank. Mr. Robson has always had the support and confidence of the residents of his community and under his able management these banks have become solid financial institutions. Their policies have ever been such as to commend them to the public and Mr. Robson has always surrounded himself with such men as officers that are well-known for their reliability and trustworthiness.

In 1899 Mr. Robson was married to Miss Helen McCall Sisson. She was born November 27, 1871, near Galesburg, in Henderson township, and is a

daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth (Miller) Sisson, the former deceased and the latter, who is seventy-three years of age, a resident of Galesburg. They have become the parents of two children: William Henry, born February 10, 1902; and Mary Elizabeth, whose birth occurred on the 29th of July, 1907.

In politics Mr. Robson gives active support to the republican party. He has served as a member of the board of supervisors for nine years, since 1903 has been a member of the township school board and has been a delegate to state conventions. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist and Mrs. Robson also holds membership in the Congregational church of Wataga. They are both active in its various departments, Mrs. Robson being at present president of the Ladies' Aid Society and her husband is acting as church treasurer. In fraternal circles Mr. Robson is equally prominent, holding membership in Wataga Lodge, No. 291, A. F. & A. M.; Oneida Chapter, R. A. M.; Galesburg Commandery, K. T.; and Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Galesburg Lodge of Elks and the Galesburg Business Men's Club. Mr. Robson is constantly working for the industrial, commercial, financial and social development of his district and high regard is tendered him by reason of business enterprise and integrity and his sterling personal worth.

CHARLES B. PENN.

For twenty years Charles B. Penn has been engaged in bricklaying and plastering in Galesburg, and during much of this time has carried on business on his own account as a contractor, his success being due to the fact that he is energetic, industrious and reliable. He was born in Kirton-Lindsay, Lincolnshire, England, August 11, 1853. His father, Thomas Penn, a native of England, came to America in 1857 and one year later brought his wife and family to the new world. He was a shoemaker by trade, and upon his arrival here immediately secured employment in the town of Knoxville, where he has since made his home. He began learning his trade when but seven years of age and followed it continuously until about ten years ago when he retired. He is now nearly eighty-six years of age and enjoys very good health for one of his years. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature, and while he no longer engages in shoemaking, he does give considerable attention to the cultivation of strawberries, and has as fine a garden of that fruit as anyone in the town. He is known by all the citizens of Knoxville, and is held in the highest respect. Throughout the county, too, he has a wide acquaintance, and his well spent life has gained him warm regard. He married Susan Oglesby, an English lady, who was also a native of Lincolnshire. After her husband came to America she remained in England with the family until 1858, when Mr. Penn felt convinced it would be advantageous to establish his home in the United States and made plans for his family to come here. Like her husband, Mrs. Penn was well known in Knoxville where she passed away in 1910. In their family were three children, a daughter and two sons, namely: Eliza, who became the wife of Isaac Gumm of Knoxville, and is now a widow living in that place; Charles B., of this review; and Henry, who was a resident of Knoxville but is now deceased.

Charles B. Penn was about six years of age when brought to the United

States by his mother, so practically his entire life has been spent in Knox county. He attended the public schools, and as soon as old enough to work secured a position as a farm hand in the vicinity of his father's home. For a quarter of a century he followed the occupation of farming and during part of that time was engaged in the business on his own account. At the expiration of that period he turned his attention to bricklaying and plastering, which trades he has now followed through two decades, being still active in this work. He is a member of Bricklayers' Union No. 12.

Mr. Penn was married at Knoxville, Illinois, June 30, 1876, to Miss Ella Ingle, a daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Bershire) Ingle, of Knoxville. They are the parents of three children: Elvira, now the wife of Bert Bunker, a well known shoe merchant of Galesburg; Hazel, who is married to Lloyd McCulluck, an employe of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, residing in Galesburg; and Edythe, who is at home.

In all the years of his residence in Knox county, Mr. Penn has enjoyed the respect and good-will of his fellowmen. Whatever success he has achieved is due to his own labors, and his life has been a busy and useful one. He has not sought to figure prominently in any public connection, being content to faithfully perform his duties day by day in his relations of citizenship to his country and in his relations as a man among his fellowmen.

Mr. Penn is the proud possessor of a very unique table. It is entirely his own work and was done during leisure hours, mostly by lamp-light. The table contains two hundred and ninety pieces of wood, all visible and many of them having a historic record. It contains pieces of handsome black walnut from one of the pioneer residences of Galesburg, white oak from remains of the first jail in Knox county, built in 1832, and from the first courthouse, built in 1831. In the center of the beautiful inlaid top appears a star made from wood cut from the oak tree under which Pemberton surrendered to General Grant, July 4, 1863, with thirty-three thousand men.

C. H. UPP.

C. H. Upp, who engages in general farming and stockraising in Haw Creek township, of which he has been the supervisor since April, 1910, was born in the township where he now resides on the 15th of December, 1866. His father, W. C. Upp, was born and reared in Highland county, Ohio, the son of Milton and Karlitha Upp. The grandfather passed away in the Buckeye state, after which his widow with five sons and two daughters removed to Knox county, Illinois, where she resided for a number of years. For his wife W. C. Upp chose Miss Emily Sherman, a native of Haw Creek township and a daughter of Isaac and Eliza Sherman. After their marriage they located on a farm in Haw Creek township, but subsequently removed to Persifer township. There Mr. Upp passed away at the age of seventy-one years and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Gilson. He was an active member of the United Brethren church to which his widow also belongs. Although she has attained the age of sixty-seven Mrs. Upp continues to reside upon her homestead of two hundred and fifty acres, the cultiva-

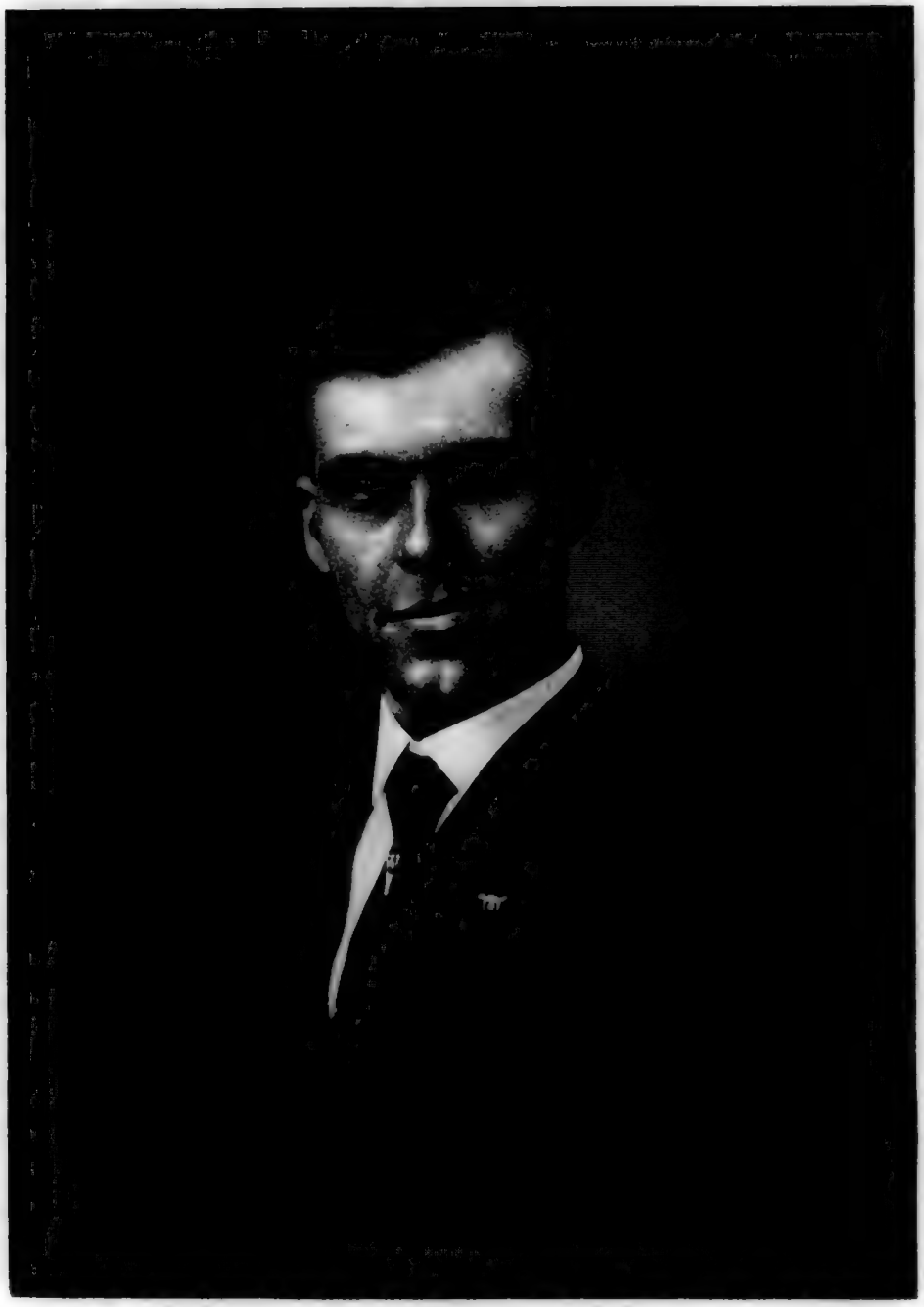
tion of which she superintends. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Upp numbered eight children: C. H., our subject; A. E., who is living in Boone Grove, Indiana; Isaac and Eliza, both of whom are deceased; Eva, the wife of Hubard Keller, who resides east of Knoxville; George, who is also living east of Knoxville; Ella, the wife of Joseph Mastin, now living east of Knoxville; and Garrold, who is living on the home farm in Persifer township.

Practically the entire life of C. H. Upp has been devoted to agricultural pursuits in Haw Creek township. His boyhood and youth were very like those of other lads of the same period and like circumstances. In the acquirement of his education he attended the district schools in the winter until he had mastered the common branches, his summers being devoted to the mastery of the practical methods of agriculture, under the supervision of his father. When he had attained the age of twenty-two he left the parental roof and started to make his own way in the world. He now owns eighty acres of land on section 2, Haw Creek township, all of which is in pasture, while he leases two hundred and fifty acres on the northeast corner of section 16 that he devotes to general farming. He makes a specialty of the breeding and raising of Percheron horses, in which he has engaged for the past ten years.

In 1889 Mr. Upp was married to Miss Ada Houser, who was born in Haw Creek township, a daughter of Jonathan and Mary Houser. Of this union there was born one child, Isal, who is still at home. Mr. Upp is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and politically he is a republican. He has always been one of the public-spirited citizens of his community, taking an active interest in all political matters. He was assessor of the township for eight years, while he was township supervisor and clerk and member of the township high school board for a similar period. He is now acting as supervisor, having succeeded F. M. Lawrence in April, 1910, and during the year and a half he has been identified with this office has discharged his duties in a manner to meet with the approval of his constituency as well as the community at large.

FRED T. DU VON.

Fred T. Du Von, senior partner of the firm of Du Von & Brown, wholesale bakers, was born in Warren county, Illinois, five miles west of Galesburg, on the 1st of June, 1877. He is a son of the late Nels T. and Johanna (Linberg) Du Von, natives of Christianstad, Sweden, the father's birth having occurred on January 27, 1827, and that of the mother on the 19th of February, 1842. Nels T. Du Von followed farming in his native land until 1870, when he emigrated to the United States, locating in Warren county. There he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he removed to Knox county. In 1895 he withdrew from the active work of the fields and came to Galesburg, where he lived retired until his death, on the 14th of August, 1899. The mother passed away on the 10th of March, 1892. Their marriage occurred in Galesburg in the month of August, 1875, and unto them were born four children: Fred T., our subject; Jay H., who is also a resident of this city; Alice, who is a resident of Peoria, Illinois; and Hannah, who is deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Du Von



Fred T. DuVon

were members of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, and his political support he gave to the republican party.

The public schools of Galesburg provided Fred T. Du Von with an education, after which he spent two years assisting his father on the farm. At the expiration of that time he began to make his own way in the world. His first position was that of a teamster in Galesburg, but he subsequently entered the employ of N. J. Gottschall, a baker. He remained in his service for two years, during which time he learned the trade. He next found employment in the establishment of Gust Hawkinson and worked there for a year, when he went to Chicago. After a year's sojourn in the latter city, he returned to Galesburg and worked for two and a half years at his trade as a baker. His next removal was to New Mexico, and after being employed there for a year he once more became a resident of Galesburg. Upon his return he bought the business of T. R. Wilson on Main street, which he operated alone for eight months. On the 20th of September, 1906, Mr. Brown bought a half interest in the enterprise which they have ever since conducted under the firm name of Du Von & Brown, meeting with excellent success. The business was originally established in 1857 and is one of the oldest concerns of the kind in the city. They do an exclusive wholesale business in bread, pies, cakes and cookies, and enjoy an extensive trade, their products being shipped to practically every town of any size within a radius of fifty miles. During the five years of their ownership Messrs. Du Von and Brown have practically revolutionized the business, having erected a fine new brick building at Nos. 541 to 557 East Main street, that they have occupied since 1910. It is fully equipped with all modern conveniences and appliances essential to the operation of a thoroughly modern and sanitary bakery. They give employment to fifteen people, four of whom are salesmen, and their business is constantly increasing, each year showing a marked advance over the one previous.

Mr. Du Von manifests his religious views through his membership in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he takes a deep interest, and is now serving as secretary of the official board. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Vesper Lodge, No. 584, A. F. & A. M.; Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M.; Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T.; Illinois Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and also has attained the thirty-second degree in Peoria Consistory. He has served at various times as worshipful master of the lodge, high priest of the chapter and eminent commander of the commandery. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Galesburg and Country Clubs, while he maintains relations with the business men of the city through his connection with the Retail Merchants' Association. His political allegiance Mr. Du Von gives to the democratic party and he is now serving on the board of supervisors. He is not only a most capable and progressive business man, but a public-spirited, enterprising citizen who fully appreciates his obligations to the municipality and conscientiously strives to discharge them by assisting in every possible way the city's development. His prominence in trade circles is indicated by the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Illinois Master Bakers' Association, which position he filled in the year 1911. He has been very active along this line, doing much to advance the interests of the trade

and to stimulate a desire for a higher standard of service to the public. His own business ability is manifest in the success which has crowned his labors in the years which have chronicled his advancement from a humble position to one of prominence. The business in which he is now interested as senior partner is today an extensive enterprise, owing its success in large measure to the capable management, laudable ambition and enterprising spirit of Fred T. Du Von.

GEORGE ABNER PERRY.

George Abner Perry, who is business manager of the Galesburg Printing & Publishing Company, publishers of the Republican-Register, was born in Payson, Illinois, July 20, 1868, his parents being William Dodd and Clarissa Fitch (Whitman) Perry. The father was at one time owner and publisher of the Adams County News and was also connected with agricultural pursuits. The maternal grandfather, Charles Whitman, was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, July 28, 1802, and on the 13th of November, 1833 at Windham, Connecticut he was married to Miss Henrietta Perkins. Almost immediately afterward they came to Illinois locating in Payson, where they resided throughout the remainder of their lives. He was engaged in farming. Mrs. Whitman was born September 4, 1814. To their union two children were born: Clarissa Fitch, whose birth occurred in Payson, Illinois, December 8, 1835; and Edward Perkins, who was born August 13, 1837, and died in November of the same year. Mr. Whitman was married in Salisbury Connecticut, in 1842 to Miss Jane Holmes and by this union he had two children, a daughter who died in infancy and a son, Charles Holmes, whose birth occurred December 4, 1844. Mrs. Whitman's death occurred in Payson, June 19, 1874. Charles Whitman died May 14, 1877, at Payson. William Dodd Perry was born September 30, 1835, a son of Abner and Adaline (Dodd) Perry, the former a native of Holden, Massachusetts, and the latter of Rutland, Massachusetts. Mr. Perry's marriage to Miss Clarissa Fitch Whitman occurred June 14, 1855. To their union three sons were born: Arthur Henry, born December 30, 1857; Edward Perkins, whose birth occurred April 13, 1861; and George Abner, who is the subject of this review.

In the common and high schools of Payson, George A. Perry pursued his early education, which prepared him to enter Knox College in 1887. He completed the full course offered in the scientific department and was graduated in 1891. Throughout his college career he found it necessary to aid in his support and he engaged in newspaper work and advertising soliciting. Early in life he realized that in newspaper work he would find his most congenial occupation. After graduating from Knox College he accepted a position in the business department of the Daily Mail at Galesburg, which was being started at that time under the management of George W. Colville, W. R. Colville and W. B. Barnes. For four years he worked on this paper. In 1895 Ben B. Hampton and D. H. Hampton purchased the stock in the Daily Mail which had been owned by the Colville brothers and Mr. Barnes, and for a few months Mr. Perry remained in the employ of the Messrs. Hampton. At the end of that time, at the request of the Colville brothers and Mr. Barnes, Mr. Perry purchased an interest in their

job printing and binding business. After several months Mr. Barnes disposed of his holdings to the partners and the firm became known as Colville Brothers & Perry. Mr. Perry remained interested in the concern until December, 1902, when, at the unanimous request of the directors of the Galesburg Printing & Publishing Company, publishers of the Republican-Register, he became business manager of their corporation. He also purchased some stock and has since occupied that position. Mr. Perry's prominence in the community has largely been due to his connections with newspaper work. In molding public opinion the power of the newspaper cannot be estimated, but at all events its influence is greater than that of any other single agency. The rule is that good papers are found in good towns; inferior journals in towns of stunted growth and uncertain future, it being not so much a matter of size as the excellence and adaptability to the needs of its locality. These conditions given, in an appreciative and progressive community, the size of the paper will take care of itself in a way mutually satisfactory to publishers and patrons. Galesburg is one of the most progressive and active cities of Illinois and the press which records the items of its advancement is always a leader in the work of progress and improvement. As one of its foremost newspaper men Galesburg finds in Mr. Perry a man worthy of occupying this influential position.

In Chicago, on the 11th of September, 1895, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Marie Louise Gregg, a daughter of Raymond and Mary Elizabeth (Mason) Gregg. Her grandparents were Aaron Phillip and Annis (Ward) Mason, of Godfrey, Illinois. Mrs. Perry was educated at Monticello Seminary, from which she graduated as a member of the class of 1891. To their union one son, George Mason, was born, his birth occurring June 30, 1898. In politics Mr. Perry gives his support to the republican party. He is a member of the Galesburg Club, Soangetaha Club of Galesburg, the Press Club of Chicago, the Knights of Pythias, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Central Congregational church.

JAMES WILLOUGHBY JONES.

James Willoughby Jones, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Lynn township, was born October 27, 1867, in the old log house upon the family homestead, his parents being Walter N. and Addie E. (James) Jones. The father was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and came with his wife and two children to Illinois, locating in Galva and there engaging in the restaurant business. A fire, however, destroyed his establishment and he removed to a farm in Lynn township. He lived on this property until he retired fourteen years ago and again made Galva his home, later removing to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he died on September 9, 1908, in his sixty-fifth year, while his wife, who is surviving him, is now seventy years old. There were seven children in the family of Walter N. Jones, beside our subject three sons and three daughters, namely: Edith Hathaway, who is deceased; Charley, of Galva, Illinois; George W. and William, both of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Lottie Jones Mason and Tensie Jones Mason, also of St. Joseph, Missouri.

J. W. Jones spent his early life attending the common schools and later received tuition in the old schoolhouse in the winter, and devoted his summers to farm work. After his marriage he removed to his present farm, which he purchased at that time and where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. But he has not confined his attention wholly to agricultural pursuits. Business ability and progressiveness have led him into mercantile pursuits and he has become a stockholder in the Galva elevator of the Farmers Grange Company and he is also a stockholder in the La Fayette Fair Association and in the Farmers Bank of Galva.

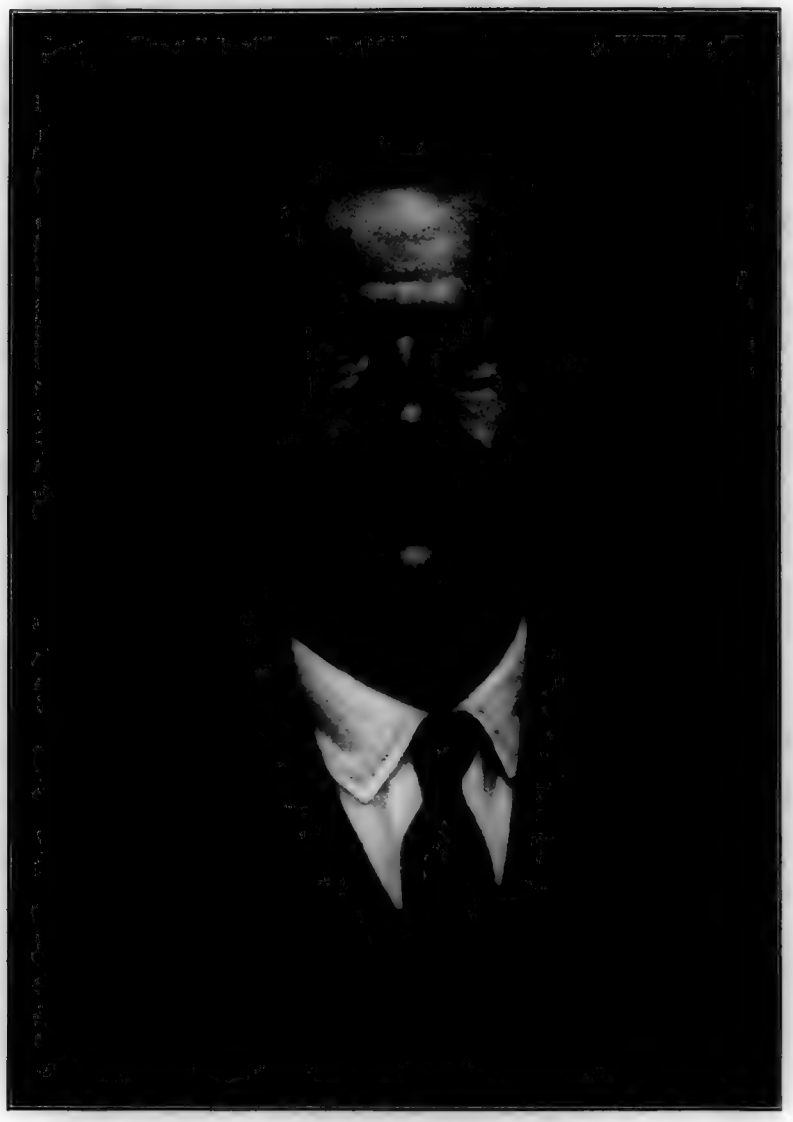
On February 11, 1896, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Susie Mabel Shreck, who was born February 1, 1874, and who is a daughter of Jesse and Mary (Fickling) Shreck. The father was an agriculturist of Henry county until his recent retirement and the mother's death occurred January 19, 1911. Mrs. Jones attended the Geneseo schools, after which she taught school until her marriage. Jesse Shreck was born November 9, 1840, in Vinton county, Ohio, where he farmed until he came to Illinois at the age of fourteen years with his parents, Paul and Bethema (Moss) Shreck, and located in Henry county, where they again took up agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Mary (Fickling) Shreck was born on the 28th of November, 1850, in Peoria county, and was a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Draper) Fickling. Mr. Fickling's birth occurred on the 6th of February, 1812, and he died at the age of ninety years, while Mrs. Fickling was born near Cincinnati on the 18th of December, 1824, her death occurring on the 19th of January, 1906. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Shreck four are living, of whom Mrs. Jones is the eldest, the others being: Clara Gertrude, who was born in 1875 and is the wife of Arthur Baltimore, an agriculturist of La Fayette, by whom she has two children; Frank Jesse, who is married to Jennie Sellon, by whom he has three children; and Harry, who was born January 27, 1891, and is residing at home. To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones were born three children: Harry, on May 3, 1897; and Arthur and Hazel, both of whom died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Jones gives his support to the republican party and he has been a member of the school board for the past seven years. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church of Galva. Lynn township owes much of its development and of its progressive business spirit to the activities of Mr. Jones.

MARTIN THISTED.

Among the many thrifty sons of Denmark who have been factors in the agricultural development of Knox county, must be numbered Martin Thisted, of Chestnut township. He was born in Jerslev, on the 20th of May, 1854, and is a son of Geert Sorenson and Inga Christina (Peterdater) Thisted. The parents who were farming people spent their entire lives in Denmark. Unto them were born six children, as follows: Soren Peter, who is living in Denmark; Martin, our subject; Anna T., the wife of Jasper Jones, of Orange township; Martina and Caroline, both of whom are living in Denmark; and one, who died in infancy.

Reared in the land of his birth, Martin Thisted attended the common schools



MARTIN THISTED

J. W. Jones spent his early life attending the common schools and later received tuition in the old schoolhouse in the winter, and devoted his summers to farm work. After his marriage he removed to his present farm, which he purchased at that time and where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. But he has not confined his attention wholly to agricultural pursuits. Business ability and progressiveness have led him into mercantile pursuits and he has become a stockholder in the Galva elevator of the Farmers Grange Company and he is also a stockholder in the La Fayette Fair Association and in the Farmers Bank of Galva.

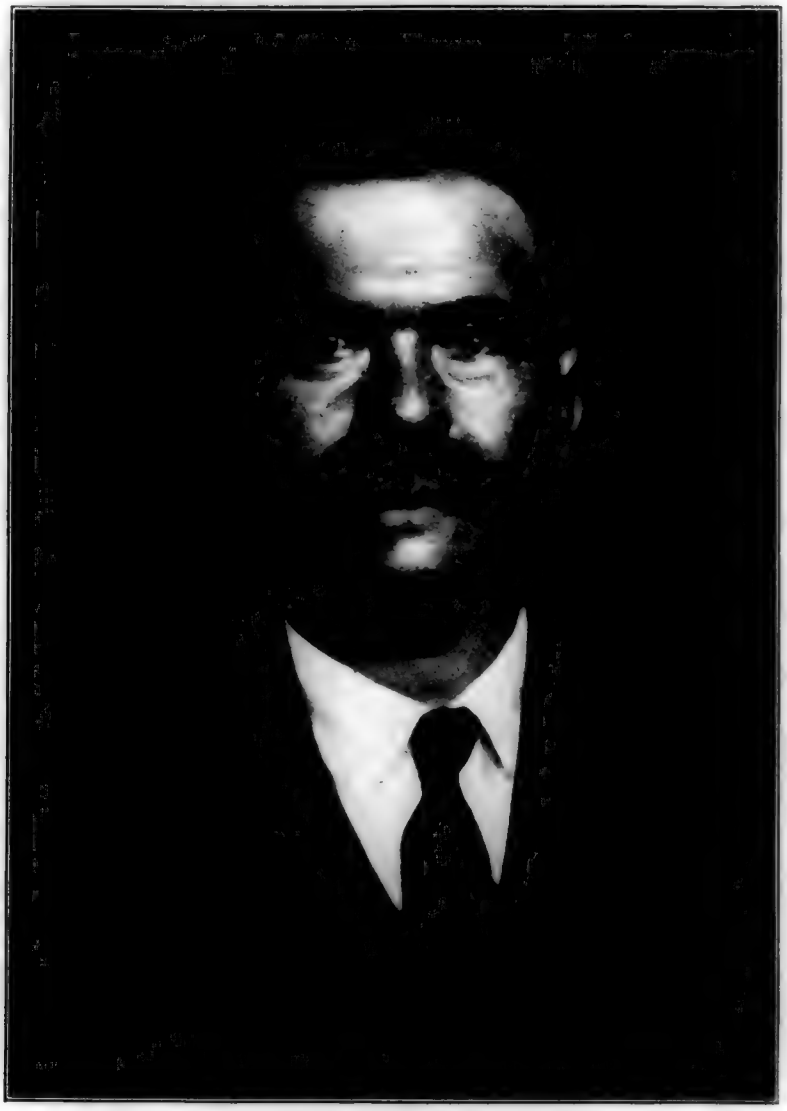
On February 11, 1896, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Susie Mabel Shreck, who was born February 1, 1874, and who is a daughter of Jesse and Mary (Fickling) Shreck. The father was an agriculturist of Henry county until his recent retirement and the mother's death occurred January 19, 1911. Mrs. Jones attended the Geneseo schools, after which she taught school until her marriage. Jesse Shreck was born November 9, 1840, in Vinton county, Ohio, where he farmed until he came to Illinois at the age of fourteen years with his parents, Paul and Bethema (Moss) Shreck, and located in Henry county, where they again took up agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Mary (Fickling) Shreck was born on the 28th of November, 1850, in Peoria county, and was a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Draper) Fickling. Mr. Fickling's birth occurred on the 6th of February, 1812, and he died at the age of ninety years, while Mrs. Fickling was born near Cincinnati on the 18th of December, 1824, her death occurring on the 19th of January, 1906. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Shreck four are living, of whom Mrs. Jones is the eldest, the others being: Clara Gertrude, who was born in 1875 and is the wife of Arthur Baltimore, an agriculturist of La Fayette, by whom she has two children; Frank Jesse, who is married to Jennie Sellon, by whom he has three children; and Harry, who was born January 27, 1891, and is residing at home. To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones were born three children: Harry, on May 3, 1897; and Arthur and Hazel, both of whom died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Jones gives his support to the republican party and he has been a member of the school board for the past seven years. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church of Galva. Lynn township owes much of its development and of its progressive business spirit to the activities of Mr. Jones.

MARTIN THISTED.

Among the many thrifty sons of Denmark who have been factors in the agricultural development of Knox county, must be numbered Martin Thisted, of Chestnut township. He was born in Jerslev, on the 20th of May, 1854, and is a son of Geert Sorenson and Inga Christina (Peterdater) Thisted. The parents who were farming people spent their entire lives in Denmark. Unto them were born six children, as follows: Soren Peter, who is living in Denmark; Martin, our subject; Anna T., the wife of Jasper Jones, of Orange township; Martina and Caroline, both of whom are living in Denmark; and one, who died in infancy.

Reared in the land of his birth, Martin Thisted attended the common schools



MARTIN THISTED

in the acquirement of his education, at the same time assisting his father in the work of their little farm. By the time he had attained the age of twenty-seven he realized that if he were ever to attain the position to which he aspired, it would be necessary for him to go to a new land of greater opportunities, and he took passage for the United States. He landed at Castle Garden, May 20, 1881, after being one month en route, having spent a week in England. Upon his arrival thirteen dollars constituted all his resources and he immediately made his way inland, in order to find employment in agricultural lines. He located in Benton county, Indiana, where he resided for ten years, subsequently coming to Knox county, where he invested his capital in a farm on sections 8 and 9, Chestnut township. This has ever since been his home and he has extended his holdings and now owns two hundred and six acres in this place. Energetic and capable, Mr. Thisted has so intelligently directed his efforts that he has met with a most gratifying degree of success. His homestead is well cultivated and here in connection with his agricultural pursuits he engages in breeding and raising Polled Angus cattle, and he also buys and sells horses, making his shipments to the St. Louis market. Regarding real estate as the most desirable safe and conservative investment, Mr. Thisted has acquired property as his means permitted and in addition to his fine homestead now owns seven acres of land adjoining Galesburg, and a fine residence and property on the corner of Berrien and Day streets, Galesburg. He also has a store building and a house and three lots in East Galesburg, the rentals from this property affording him a very good monthly dividend.

In 1878, while still a resident of his native land, Mr. Thisted was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Mary Peterdater, and unto them have been born five children, as follows: Caroline, the wife of Oscar Freeze, of Rock Island, Illinois; Anna, who married Fred Sharp, also of Rock Island; Maria, who is unmarried, a resident of Galesburg; Rena, who married Roy Grabell, of Maquon; and Ida, the wife of James Stout, of Hermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thisted are faithful church attendants. Politically he is a republican and meets the requirements of good citizenship. Success has attended his efforts as the result of unremitting energy, business sagacity and thrift.

PETER F. LAWSON.

Peter F. Lawson, managing editor of the Evening Mail of Galesburg, was born in Bermuda in the British West Indies, September 8, 1875. His father, Thomas Lawson, was a native of Scotland and a son of Thomas Lawson, Sr., who was also born in the land of hills and heather. The latter was a weaver by trade, following that business throughout his entire life. Both he and his wife lived to old age and reared a large family including Thomas Lawson, Jr., who spent his youth in his native land but when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the new world. He followed general merchandising in Grafton, Nova Scotia, afterward residing for a time in Philadelphia and in Baltimore. He still makes his home in Nova Scotia and he and his wife are faithful members of the Reformed Presbyterian church there. He wedded Agnes Fearn who was also born in Scotland, as were her parents, Alexander and Mary (Urquhart) Fearn. Her

father was a ship builder on the Clyde river and both he and his wife had long traveled life's journey when they were called to their final rest. They were parents of four children, Alexander, John, Christina and Agnes. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lawson there were also born four children, as follows: Thomas, of Ottawa, Canada; Peter F., of Galesburg; David A., a resident of Chicago; and Christina, living in Grafton, Nova Scotia.

Peter F. Lawson spent his youthful days at his father's home in Canada until he reached the age of sixteen years, and acquired his education in the common schools of Nova Scotia. He then went to sea, following the life of a sailor for a year or more, but realizing the further need and value of education he resumed his studies as a student in Dalhousie University at Halifax. Later he again went to sea and acted as correspondent for a number of Canada papers and periodicals. At length he crossed the border into the United States, establishing his home in Chicago in 1905. For over two years he was associated with the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company and on the 1st of June, 1909, came to Galesburg, accepting the position of managing editor of the Evening Mail. In the meantime his literary ability had been developed in his business connections as well as the executive force necessary in his present position. During the two years of his association with the Mail he has labored continuously and effectively toward raising the standard of the paper which is today one of the popular journals published in central Illinois, having a wide circulation and therefore becoming an excellent advertising medium.

On the 4th of September, 1908, Mr. Lawson was married to Mrs. Maude Tryon, who was born in Nilwood, Illinois. She was the widow of Frank A. Tryon and a daughter of Dr. H. T. and Etta (Metcalf) Jones, who were likewise natives of this state. Her parents are now living in Alton, Illinois, and their family numbers two children, the elder being a son, Fred W. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson have become the parents of a daughter, Agnes. During the period of their residence in Galesburg they have won many warm friends and their home is attractive by reason of its cordial hospitality. Mr. Lawson belongs to Glace Bay Lodge, at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and in politics is a republican whose interesting discussions of the questions and issues of the day through the columns of the Mail show his thorough understanding of the topics that are now engaging public attention.

FRANK OSCAR GUSTAFSON.

Frank Oscar Gustafson is living retired in Altona. His birth occurred on the 6th of January, 1855, in Sandstad, Ydre Harrar, Linköping Lan, Ostergötland, Sweden, his parents being Gustav and Maria (Israelson) Johnson. The father's birth occurred in 1812 in Sweden and throughout his life he engaged in farming. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of Ian and Eva Israelson and was born in 1822. They both passed away in 1877, Mrs. Johnson having died very suddenly on Sunday while going home from church on account of a violent seizure. Mr. Johnson's death occurred a few weeks later and both were laid to rest in the same cemetery. They were the parents of a large family, three of whom survive: Gus-

tav Adolph, who is a carpenter of Hunter, Oklahoma; Anton L., of Holdredge, Nebraska; and Frank Oscar the subject of this review.

After attending the common schools in his native land, Frank Oscar Gustafson began at the age of fifteen years to work on his father's farm and until his emigration on the 21st of April, 1875, was engaged in farming and railroading. He made the trip to America in company with his sister, who later died in Monroe, Nebraska, coming directly to Altona, where he arrived on the 11th of May. On the same day he hired out to Andrew Main and the next year was in the employ of William Main for one season. Upon his arrival in America he had almost no financial resources and because of his inadequate knowledge of the language and of the customs of the country, was forced to accept any work that offered. In the fall he engaged in husking corn and cutting broom corn and for fourteen summers was engaged in tiling. During the intervening winters he worked in the Clifford coal mine, in Walnut Grove township, and for five years was employed in Culbertson's meat market and for an equal length of time was employed by S. M. Whiting.

On the 17th of March, 1902, he left Illinois and removed to Clark county, South Dakota, where he took up farming on his own account. Having always saved his money carefully he was now able to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land and subsequently acquired an additional quarter section, and had five hundred acres in crops under cultivation, all of which gave good yields. While there Mr. Gustafson served as juror in the United States court of the Black hill division. He was elected to the school board and served as chairman until 1910. In 1906 he was a central committee man from his division and also was appointed judge of election of his district in that year; in 1908 he received the appointment of superintendent of election for his precinct. In that year he sold one of his farms dividing the proceeds between his sons, and returned to Altona, where he now lives retired. Prior to his departure for the west he was elected repeatedly constable of Walnut township and served as such for eight years, or until 1889.

Mr. Gustafson has been twice married, his first union occurring on the 4th of August, 1884, to Miss Emma Carolina Nelson. She was a daughter of Swan and Bangda Nelson, and was born January 3, 1858, in Galesburg, Illinois. Her parents were among the pioneers of Knox county and she was one of ten children. Her death occurred September 15, 1892, in Altona. To Mr. and Mrs. Gustafson three children were born: Anthony Leonard, who is a teacher in Brown's Business College of Peoria; Arthur Paul, who is residing in Clark county, South Dakota, where he is engaged in farming; and Edward Cline, who is married and is engaged in cultivating his father's farm in Clark county, South Dakota. Mr. Gustafson's second union was to Miss Sigrid Swanson, whose birth occurred October 8, 1854, in Christianstad, Sweden and who is a daughter of Swan and Eva (Anderson) Olson. Her mother died when she was but three years of age and she was reared by her father and his parents. In 1882 she left her native land for America and settled first in Geneseo, Illinois, but later came to Altona. Mr. Gustafson is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church and also of the Modern Woodmen of America of Altona. In America Mr. Gustafson found the opportunity he sought in the freedom and appreciation of the growing country. Born in a foreign land and proud of his native land and sturdy

ancestry, he is patriotic and sincere in his devotion to the land of his adoption. His career is actively identified with the history of the development of the middle and far west, and as a result of incessant labor and application he now lives in retirement at Altona in most comfortable circumstances. He arrived there years ago practically penniless but is now numbered as one of the honored and respected citizens.

CHAUNCEY S. COLTON.

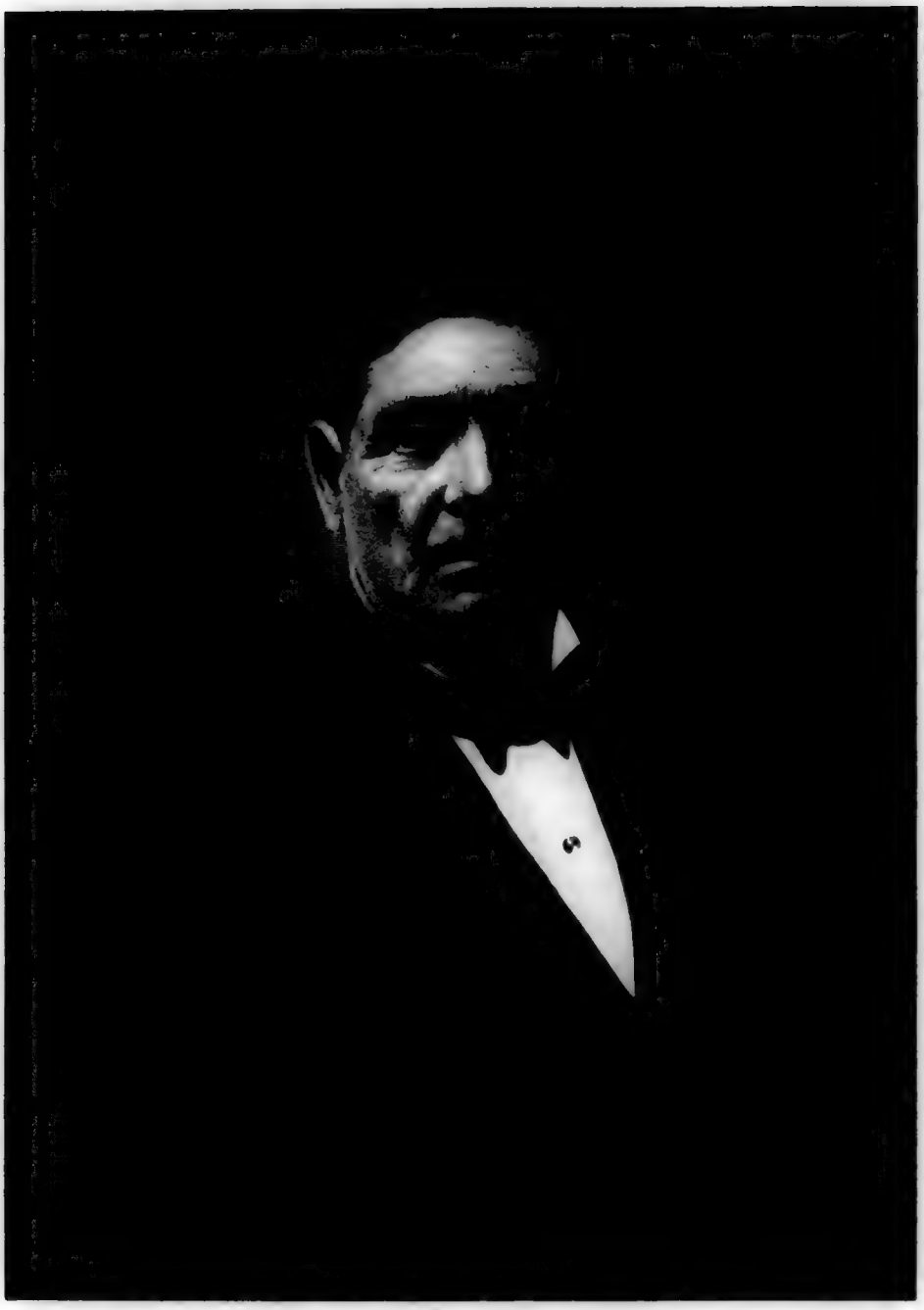
Chauncey Sill Colton, a son of Justin and Abigail Colton, was born on the 21st of September, 1800, in Springfield, Pennsylvania. He was the first merchant of Galesburg and erected a store on land which is now the northwest corner of the public square. From 1836 until his death in 1885, he was a conspicuous figure in the public life of Galesburg, where he was well and favorably known. He was interested in all of the institutions which were established to promote the public welfare and he was regarded as one of the best friends of Knox College. At the time of his death Newton Bateman, then president of Knox College, wrote the following letter to his family:

"Sea Cottage, York, Maine, July 30, 1885.

"The sad news of the death of Mr. Colton pains me deeply. Knox College had no truer friend. He was an honest, upright, just and good man. He was my personal friend. He gave me a kind welcome when I first came to Galesburg and was my friend, ever generous and true, from that day till he died. My respect for him and confidence in his unswerving integrity increased with every year of my acquaintance with him. I honored and loved him in his life and I mourn for him now that he is gone. I shall never see my venerable friend again in this world. God's will be done. The college he loved so long and well will now be dearer to me than ever, if possible, and my life shall be consecrated anew to its interests while I have strength to think and plan and work for its prosperity.

"Yours in sorrow,
"NEWTON BATEMAN."

For nearly a score of years C. S. Colton developed his business, constantly enlarging its scope, until it assumed large proportions. He built and operated a large packing establishment—the first one in that large section of Illinois. He packed and shipped the first pork, beef, corn and wheat from that part of the country. Hundreds of farmers' wagons annually hauled this freight to the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, down which he shipped it to New Orleans, and thence to New York and Liverpool for sale. Mr. Colton annually bought large quantities of sugar, molasses and other heavy goods cheaply, of first hands, in New Orleans, and shipped it at "high water" to Oquawka, to be hauled to Galesburg, enabling him to sell these products cheaper than his competitors in other towns, and thereby increased his trade and built up Galesburg as a trading center.



Chas S Cotton

Finally, Mr. Colton appreciated that the mode of transportation to water, by "horse power," was too slow and cumbersome. He therefore decided that a railroad was needed so he went to the legislature and secured a charter for the Central Military Tract Railroad, to run from Galesburg to Chicago.

At this time Mr. Colton fortunately made the acquaintance of James F. Joy, the leading spirit of the Michigan Central Railway, then just completed to Chicago. Mr. Joy contracted with Mr. Colton to secure the cooperation of his company in the building of this first branch road from Chicago to the interior of Illinois. The Boston directors demanded a considerable local subscription to the stock. The time limit was expiring, when, at James F. Joy's urgent appeal, Mr. Colton and another gentleman subscribed for the balance of the stock, which they carried five years without any dividends. Then the Boston people had to carry out their contract. The railroad was completed to Galesburg in 1854. About this time a road was built from Peoria to Oquawka. The company got into financial troubles. General A. C. Harding, of Monmouth, the leading spirit in this road, proposed to his friend, C. S. Colton, to get his company to take over the P. & O. Railroad. Mr. Colton went to Boston and got his directors together and laid the offer before them, and finally induced them to buy this cross-country railroad. Later on, the Quincy people undertook to build the Northern Cross Railroad, and had about fifty miles built when their money gave out. Mr. Colton was an intimate friend of the president of the Northern Cross Company. The two men had an interview, and finally Mr. Colton proposed that if the Northern Cross people would build to Galesburg, he would try to induce his Boston directors to back them with the money. Mr. Colton's arguments again prevailed with his directorate. The result of these three enterprises was a completed line connecting Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Then the joint owners dropped their original titles and named their system the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

The village of Galesburg became the local center of this railway system, and later on was developed by this railway into the important city it is today.

In 1868 the Mississippi was bridged, both at Burlington and Quincy. Over these bridges the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy spread eventually to the Missouri river, and later on to the mountains beyond. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Colton that his company purchased the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railway, and also the skeleton of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, which was completed and extended indefinitely.

Chauncey S. Colton, by his constant study and work in the interests of these great railroad enterprises, lived to see less than a hundred miles of railway develop and extend four thousand miles in a quarter of a century, while he was the only western director in the company. He had initiated every extension of the system from its incipiency. Today, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway has ten thousand miles of track spanning a dozen states.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, at their August meeting in Boston, added their tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Chauncey S. Colton:

"Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

"At a meeting of the board of directors of this company, held August 12, 1885, it was voted to adopt the following resolution:

"The board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has learned with sincere regret of the death of Mr. Chauncey S. Colton, who took a prominent part in the organization of the company, and served as a director from that time until 1876. To the earnest efforts of Mr. Colton in the early days of the company is largely due the successful inauguration of the enterprise, and this board desires to place on record the fact of its appreciation of Mr. Colton and his valuable services to the company.

"T. S. HOWLAND, clerk pro tem."

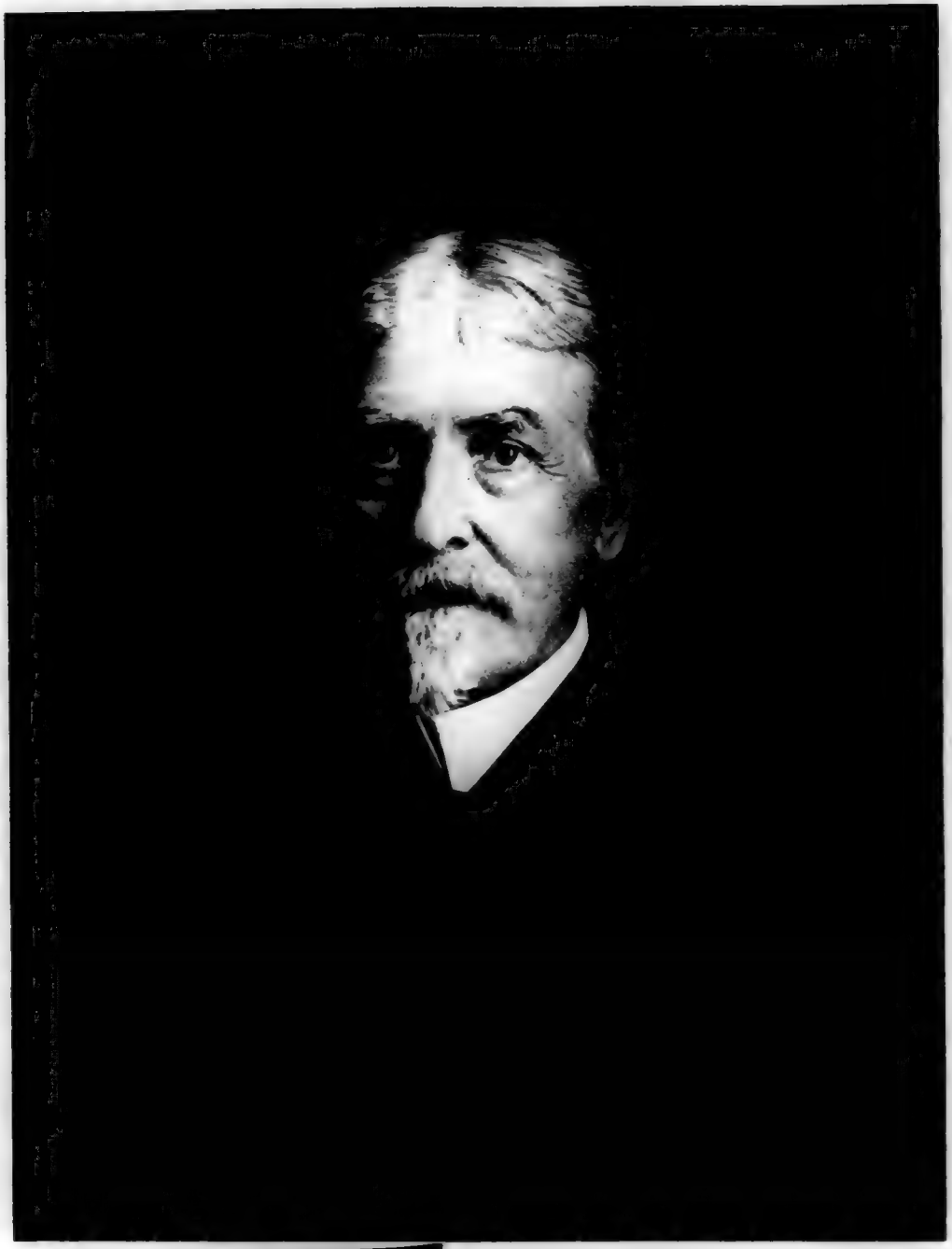
FRANCIS COLTON.

To place a specific value upon the labors of the Hon. Francis Colton is impossible and yet there is no individual that has not been at least indirectly benefited by his life work. Moreover, in the consular service of the nation his course reflected credit and honor upon the country he represented. Capable of solving important and intricate problems, he at all times has been actuated by a patriotic devotion to his native land and his work in behalf thereof has ever been of a practical and resultant character that furthered American interests and promoted the high standing of this country among Europeans.

While Mr. Colton made Galesburg his home during the greater part of the time spent in this country he was born in Monson, Maine, May 22, 1834, his parents being Chauncey Sill and Emily (Hamilton) Colton, who removed with their family from New England to Galesburg in 1836. The progenitor of the Colton family in the new world was Quartermaster George Colton, an officer of the English army and descended from an old family of England. "Quartermaster George," as he was known during his life and since, was the first settler of Long Meadow, now a suburb of Springfield, Massachusetts, where he took up his abode in 1640, since which time the family has regarded that place as the ancestral home. Its cemetery is filled with monuments to different members and collateral descendants of the Colton family. Almost without exception the members of the family have held to the faith of the Congregational church.

When Chauncey S. Colton brought his family to Galesburg in 1836, Francis Colton, the youngest child, was only two years of age. The journey from New England to Illinois was an arduous undertaking with four small children and a mother who was in delicate health. It required six weeks to travel by water and stage. The only railroad in the United States at that time was a short line extending from Boston half way to New York, over which they traveled.

Francis Colton was educated in the Galesburg schools, in Knox Academy and Knox College. He was graduated from the college in 1855 when twenty-one years of age. In June, three days after his graduation, he entered business life in connection with his father and brother John, under the firm name of C. S. Colton & Sons. On the 11th of May, 1864, Mr. Colton became director



J. M. Colton

and vice president of the First National Bank and later was appointed United States collector of internal revenue. From each experience and activity of life he learned the lesson therein contained and stored up his knowledge for future use. He has never faltered in the accomplishment of any purpose or task to which he seriously set himself and his entire career has therefore been characterized by progress and by successful achievement.

On the 26th of June, 1857, occurred the marriage of Francis Colton and Miss Frances A. Garey, who died March 21, 1869, in Paris, France. There were two sons of that marriage but the elder, Albion Garey, who was born Februay 15, 1859, died August 10, 1860. The younger son, George Radcliffe, born April 10, 1865, is now governor of Porto Rico. It was in 1875 that Francis Colton was again married, his second union being with Annie C. Snively, of New York. Their children were: Emily Marian, the wife of Captain Davis of the navy; Julia Carina, deceased; and Annie Marguerite.

During the Civil war Francis Colton spent two years in settling up the widely scattered business affairs of his firm and was then called to public service, being in June, 1866, appointed as United States consul to Venice, Italy, to succeed William Dean Howells, the well known author, who returned to America to assume the editorship of the Atlantic Monthly Magazine. On the 24th of August, 1866, Mr. Colton's resignation as director of the First National Bank of Galesburg was received and accepted and his father, C. S. Colton, was at once elected to fill the vacancy both as director and vice president of the bank. This change was rendered necessary because of the absence of Francis Colton occasioned by his consular service in Venice. While in that city on the Adriatic he was the correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing concerning the "Unification of Italy." This was an important historic period for in the first year of his residence in Venice came the "Battle Summer"—the great conflict between Germany and Austria which, together with other great transformations in European history, also resulted in the freedom of Venice from Austrian domination and the uniting of it to Italy. During Mr. Colton's residence abroad he opened a chapel at his consulate for American and English travelers, presided over by a Scotch Presbyterian preacher. It became the nucleus for a Protestant mission among the Venetians. Finally they purchased a Venetian palace through the liberal subscriptions of chapel attendants and other generous people in England and the United States. This palace was used for church and school purposes under the charge of the old Waldensian Protestant church of Savoy. King Victor Emmanuel issued a royal decree putting this palace property in the legal possession of the Waldensian church which is the oldest church in Europe. This royal decree is considered to have been the entering wedge which resulted in a statute allowing all Protestant churches to own property in Italy

In 1869 Francis Colton returned to America just as the first Pacific railroad was completed, spanning the continent. He was appointed general passenger agent with headquarters in Omaha. The first year in office Mr. Colton attended a railway convention in Chicago in which all of the railroads of the country were represented. He introduced a measure for through tickets and reduced rates. The railroad people at first were strongly opposed to the scheme but Mr. Colton carried his motion on the last day of the session, after a week's contest.

This was the beginning of reduced through passenger tickets, a system which has grown and expanded continuously since. As a result the passenger traffic of the Pacific roads was doubled and the earnings of the other lines were largely increased. In 1871 Mr. Colton was appointed general foreign agent of the Union and Central Pacific Railways and was sent to Japan and China to turn the tea trade to San Francisco, the result of which was a greatly increased freight business for both roads and connecting lines. Fast tea trains from San Francisco to Chicago and New York could successfully compete with the all-water lines by way of the Suez canal to London and New York. Mr. Colton traveled through India and finally completed the circuit of the globe. He arranged with all the steamer and railway lines for a "round-the-world" ticket. This was the first of the long distance passenger tickets ever put on sale which led in time to the present extensive sale of tourist tickets to every part of the globe. When in this country or abroad he was constantly studying situations, figuring out possibilities and making preparations to meet any emergency or condition that might arise. He reasoned out logically from cause to effect and his solution of intricate and involved problems was a most accurate one. While still working in the interests of the railway companies he established a general agency in London for booking passengers to China, Australia and India by way of America, which largely increased the business of the Pacific railways and all connecting lines. During the stay in London he negotiated with all of the Atlantic steamer lines to unite with American railways in diverting the regular passenger traffic by way of the Suez canal to our new route to the Orient by way of New York and San Francisco. Each steamer company joined in instructions to their hundreds of agents all over Europe to advertise this new route by way of America, which furnished travelers with a temperate line of travel, thus avoiding the old hot route by way of the Red sea. To further emphasize this new departure in Oriental traffic Mr. Colton wrote and published a book, illustrated with pictures of American sleeping and dining cars and other attractive features of "Our New Way Around the World." This was circulated from the London office of the Pacific railways and the new venture proved a success.

Mr. Colton purchased many thousands of acres of railway lands in Nebraska during this period and the investment proved a profitable one. Today these same lands in their present owners' hands are worth millions, which shows what the railway systems have done for the development and growth of the far west. In 1872 he became president of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Galesburg and the first year in which he had executive control and administrative direction he doubled the capital and the deposits of the bank. Its business steadily grew during the twelve years of his management and made him a prominent factor in the financial circles of his home city, second only to the prominence and importance of his labors in public connections. Mr. Colton was again called to public office when in 1876 he was appointed by the governor of Illinois as a commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. At the opening of the fair, he stood with the other commissioners by the side of Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, and General Ulysses S. Grant, president of the United States, when the latter touched the button in the presence of tens of thousands of enthusiastic people and set in motion all of the machinery of that remarkable

exposition, celebrating the one hundredth birthday of the American Republic. In 1884 Mr. Colton retired from active business and removed to Washington, D. C., where he now resides at 1635 Connecticut avenue. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Metropolitan Club, whose membership includes the president and his cabinet, all of the foreign legations and the principal army and navy officers. Mr. Colton was fifty years of age at the time of his retirement and almost thirty years of leisure in which to enjoy those activities and interests which are most pleasurable to him have been accorded him. His life has indeed been a serviceable one to the world's work, his labors being of far-reaching value and of both national and international importance.

GEORGE W. JONES.

George W. Jones, the well known auctioneer, who owns and operates a farm in Lynn township and is one of the heaviest stock-raisers and shippers in the northern part of the county, was born on the 17th of August, 1872, on the old home farm called the Lynnwood stock farm, upon which the old log house stands which was built by J. Heiter, the pioneer. George W. Jones is a son of Walter N. and Addie E. (James) Jones. The father was born in Wayne county, Ohio, but after his removal to Illinois settled permanently with his wife and two children at Galva. As a boy he learned and followed the art of photography, but here he engaged in the restaurant business. Soon, however, after starting this establishment it was destroyed by fire and he removed with his family to Lynn township on to his farm, but the last few years of his life were spent in Galva and in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he died on the 9th of September, 1908, at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs. Jones is still living and is seventy years of age. Mr. Jones was one of the most prominent farmers in the northern part of Knox county.

After finishing school George W. Jones remained at home and farmed on the home place and on his brother's farm, while his parents were in Galva. After continuing in this occupation for eleven years he was married and moved to Galva, but still retained the ownership of his farm. He attended the Trenton (Mo.) Auctioneering School and received the training which has helped to make him one of the most successful auctioneers in these parts. In addition to this Mr. Jones is also extensively engaged in feeding and shipping cattle and hogs, and is one of the largest taxpayers in the northern part of the county. During the past three years he has sold over ten thousand dollars worth of hogs besides grain and other farm products. By careful management and unabating energy he has built up a large stock-raising and shipping business and has become one of the best known stockmen in this section. In addition to these various enterprises in Illinois he is also interested in business undertakings in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Lucy M. Cree, a daughter of Simeon R. and Eva L. Lowe Cree. She was born on the 12th of April, 1873, in Lynn township, and her mother is living in Toulon, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones four children have been born: Walter, who is ten years of age; Clarence, who is eight; and Evalyn and Ivan, who are five and three years respectively.

His extensive undertakings have prevented Mr. Jones from any active participation in political affairs and he has never desired nor sought public office. Yet he finds time to consider it his duty as citizen to carefully weigh the qualifications of measures and candidates, and uses his vote and influence in behalf of the interest of the commonwealth. He holds membership in the Methodist church of Galva and is also a member of the Woodmen of America. He has shown industry and perseverance and has step by step made his way in the world until he is now numbered among Knox county's substantial and very successful men and one of its most highly valued citizens.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHADLEY.

The name of Benjamin Franklin Shadley at once indicates the regard of his ancestors for those men who have been foremost in molding the destiny and shaping the policy of America. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, June 3, 1867, and comes of German lineage, his grandfather, William Shadley, having been a native of Germany and an early settler of Licking county, Ohio. He removed westward to Illinois in pioneer times and died in Clark county of milk sickness—a disease prevalent in an early day. Both he and his wife were well advanced in years when called to their final rest. They had reared a large family including Nathaniel Shadley, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, in which state he was partially reared although spending a portion of his youth in Indiana. Having reached man's estate he wedded Emily Fouty, a native of Shelby county, Indiana, and a daughter of William Fouty, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of German descent. Mr. Fouty was a farmer and stock-raiser and was thus associated with the business interests of Shelby county where both he and his wife died in old age. They, too, had a large family including Mrs. Emily Shadley, who is still living and now makes her home with her daughter, Nancy, in Fairland, Indiana. Her husband, the father of our subject, passed away in Shelby county at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He had been a worthy and respected citizen there and for many years had capably filled the office of surveyor. His life conformed to the teachings of the Methodist church of which he was long an active member and to which his widow still belongs. They had a family of seven sons and three daughters: Ephraim, of Los Angeles, California; John, a resident of Fairland, Indiana; Nancy, who married J. W. Fausler, also of Fairland; Isaac, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Fanny, the wife of A. C. Jeffries, of London, Indiana; Benjamin F., of this review; Tilson, of Greenwood, Indiana; Francis, living in Galesburg; Charles, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Jennie, who passed away at the age of five years.

Benjamin Franklin Shadley was reared in the county of his nativity, spending his youthful days on the home farm where he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. The summer seasons were devoted to the task of tilling the soil and winter months to the acquirement of an education in the district schools. He was twenty-one years of age when he left Indiana for Illinois, becoming a resident of Canton in 1888. There he worked in the plow shops for a year and a half, after which he removed to Gales-

burg and became a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, June 23, 1889. For about twelve years he followed railroading and for five years of that period he was depot master and also ran trains occasionally as a conductor. On the expiration of that period he was appointed chief of police under Mayor Shumway's first administration and continued in the office for about sixteen months. He was then appointed by Governor Yates on the state board of arbitration, representing organized labor, and was chairman of that board for about seven years. In June, 1911, he received the appointment to his present position as parole commissioner for Pontiac, Illinois.

On the 22d of December, 1890, Mr. Shadley was married to Miss Alice Prichard, who was born in Lewiston, Illinois, a daughter of John E. and Laura Murphy Prichard, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. Her father died in Galesburg, October 24, 1902, at the age of fifty-six years, but her mother is still living. Mr. Prichard had served as a soldier in the Civil war, doing duty with Company G, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Shadley was their only child and by her marriage has become the mother of two children, Harold M. and Hazel Marie.

Mr. Shadley is well known in fraternal and club circles. He has attained high rank in Masonry and in the order has a wide acquaintance, belonging to Alpha Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M.; Galesburg Chapter, R. A. M.; Galesburg Council, R. & S. M.; Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T.; and Mohammed Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His name is likewise found on the membership roll of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks lodges and the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs also to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 24, the Fraternal Reserve Life Association, of which he is a supreme director, and to the Galesburg Club. His political prominence as a leading member of the republican party and his membership relations with many fraternal and social organizations have made him very widely known and his personal characteristics have gained him warm friends wherever he has gone.

PETER F. BROWN.

Peter F. Brown has long been a prominent and leading factor in financial circles in Knox county, having for almost a quarter of a century served as president of the Galesburg National Bank. His birth occurred in Mercer county, Illinois, in the year 1851, his parents being Harrison and Martha Brown. They were both natives of Kentucky and came to Illinois in 1834.

Peter F. Brown supplemented his preliminary education by a course of study in Lombard College of Galesburg, Illinois. He made his initial venture in the business world as a clothing merchant of Galesburg but subsequently became identified with financial interests as the teller and cashier of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank at that place. In 1889 he was chosen president of the Galesburg National Bank and in that important capacity has since guided the interests of the institution in such a manner as to insure its continued growth and success.

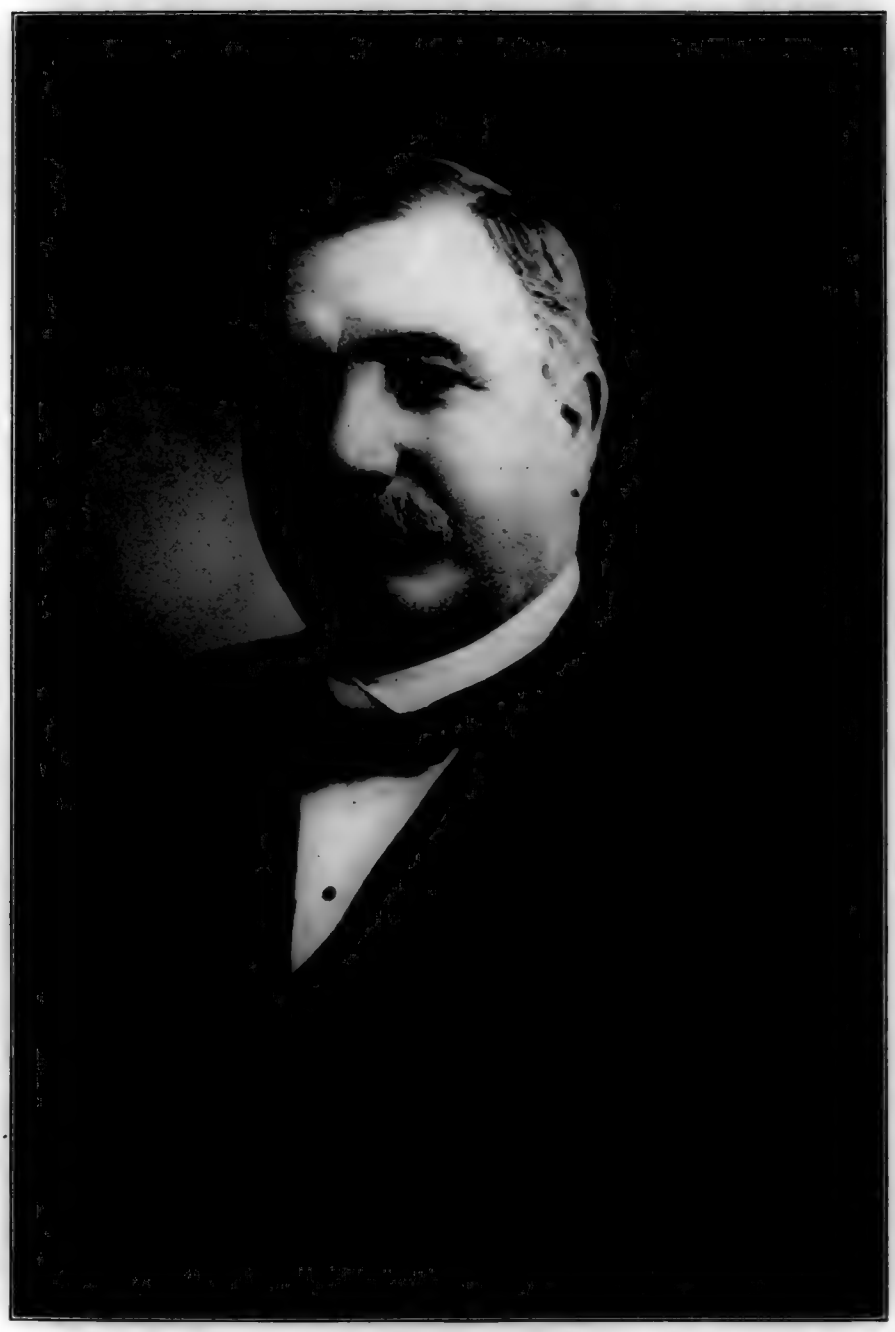
On the 24th of June, 1875, in Galesburg, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Clara Maud Tenney, a daughter of Hammond Marshall and Lorette (Low-

ther) Tenney. They became the parents of three children, as follows: Maurice Tenney, who wedded Mary E. Johnson; Mildred, who gave her hand in marriage to Edward E. Pearce; and Curtis Harvey Brown. In politics Mr. Brown is a republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. He is a charter member of the Galesburg Club and was three times honored by election to the presidency of that organization. Such in brief is the life history of Peter F. Brown, who is known as a dependable man in any relation and in any emergency. His right conception of things and his habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities are notable assets in his career. His frankness and cordiality of address have gained him many friends, while his genuine personal worth has won for him well merited confidence and trust.

ALBERT JAMES PERRY.

Albert James Perry was born in Alden, Erie county, New York, December 10, 1841. Since 1889, he has been engaged in business in Galesburg, Illinois, as a mortgage broker—his efforts, however, extending to various lines of business which have constituted forces in public progress and improvement as well as in individual advancement.

His father, Colonel James Perry, was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, September 19, 1796. He was the son of Isaac Perry, who enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. After a short time, he was detailed as an army nurse in the city of Boston. After his death, his widow, Mrs. Mary Tiffany Perry, was granted the usual pension. Isaac Perry died in 1843 or 1844 when about eighty-six years of age, and his wife passed away in 1857 at the same age. Both are buried at LeRoy, New York. Their son, Colonel James Perry, was well educated for his time and acted as superintendent of schools. He was also lieutenant colonel of the New York militia in Erie county. In the community where he lived, he figured prominently in various connections. He was a pension and bounty land attorney and likewise attended to all kinds of business for his neighbors that required a knowledge of legal forms and procedure. His death occurred at Alden, New York, November 29, 1860. His wife, Mrs. Sophronia Perry, was born in western New York, May 22, 1804, and died October 30, 1880. She was descended from the grim old Quaker, Stephen Hopkins. Hopkins was born at Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1707 and died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1785. He was a colonial governor of Rhode Island and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His daughter, Lydia Hopkins, the great-grandmother of Mrs. Sophronia Perry, married Colonel Daniel Tillinghast, and the ancestry of the Tillinghast family includes Richard Warren, who came to America in the Mayflower. Mrs. Sophronia (Pengra) Perry was a woman of liberal education and a successful school teacher. In other lines, too, she displayed marked capability, notably in the rearing of her large family of four sons and six daughters, namely, M. Antoinette, Edgar H., Mortimer, Mary A., James B., Amanda M., Adaline J., Albert J., Adelia R., and Ellen Louise. Of these, James died in infancy and all are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Antoinette Dodge, Albert J. Perry and Mrs. Adelia R. Taylor.



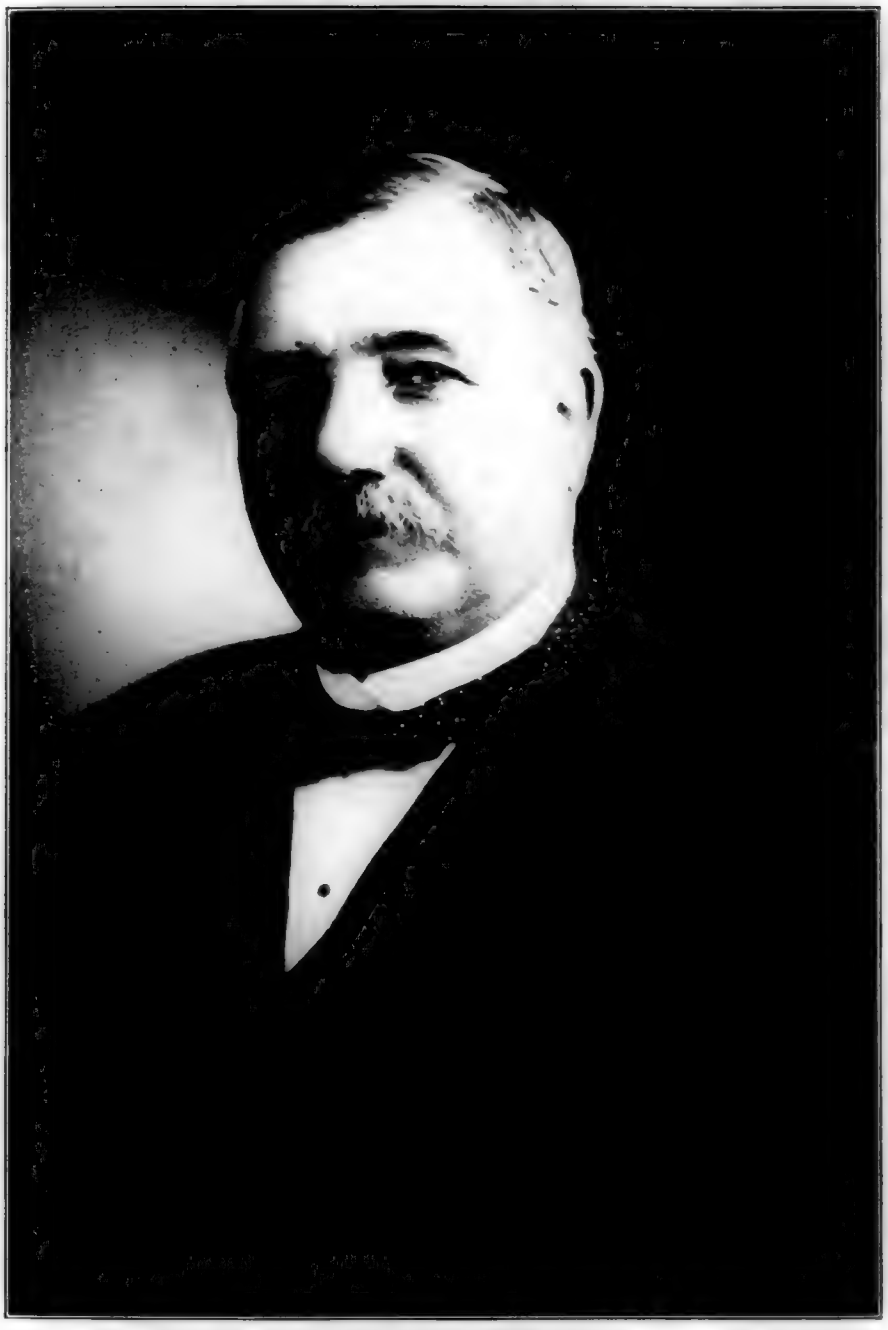
ALBERT J. PERRY

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ALBERT J. PERRY

After attending the common schools and the Alden (N. Y.) Academy, the subject of this sketch was admitted in 1860 to the sophomore class of the Rochester University at Rochester, New York. He was without financial resources, and owing to this and the out-break of the Civil war and the death of his father, he did not find it possible to pursue his university course. Moreover, his mother needed his assistance in the support of herself and her invalid daughter. Mr. Perry entered business life as a telegraph operator and railroad station agent in 1861, remaining in the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad in that capacity until 1865. In the latter year he came to Galesburg as bookkeeper in the building department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, in which position he continued until 1873. He afterward engaged in teaching for two terms, and then entered the office of the clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Knox county in July, 1873, in a clerical capacity. The following year he was appointed deputy, which office he held until December, 1882. In this year he was elected county clerk of Knox county and held the office most acceptably for eight years, making a period of seventeen years in the service of the county. He began reading law while in the circuit clerk's office under the tutorage of Honorable E. P. Williams, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar, but he has never engaged in practice other than to use his knowledge of the law in the conduct of his private business. In 1889 he began conducting a mortgage brokerage business and also acted as administrator and guardian of numerous estates. He has also been treasurer of the Mechanics' Homestead & Loan Association and has been connected with banking interests in various capacities. He was president of the Second National Bank of Galesburg from January, 1891, until February 24, 1904. In the latter year he became a director of the First National Bank of Galesburg. Activities of a public nature, relative to educational interests and benevolent projects have divided his time with his business affairs. He has been treasurer of Knox College since 1891 and was at one time president of the board of trustees of the Galesburg Hospital Association. He has also been a director of the public library from 1896 and for three years was its president.

On the 9th of December, 1866, at Savona, New York, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Albina Hughes, a daughter of Dr. Hiram and Lurissa (Boone) Hughes. Her father was a self-made man and in early life followed the millwright's trade, but afterward became a successful physician. His wife, a representative of the family to which Daniel Boone belonged, was a loving wife and mother, whose life was quietly devoted to her own home.

In politics, Mr. Perry has always been a republican and twice represented the fifth ward in Galesburg on the board of aldermen. He has belonged to Alpha Lodge, No. 155, F. & A. M. since 1866, and was its secretary for eleven years and senior warden for one year. He also holds membership in Vesper Lodge, No. 584, I. O. O. F. He belongs likewise to the Galesburg Club and to the Sequanota Club which has a resort on Pine Lake near Charlevoix, Michigan. Mr. Perry's activities have largely touched public interests and have constituted a feature in the general progress and improvement of Galesburg. He is extremely modest and unassuming "in relating the saga of his own doings." However, the specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave a perpetual record, es-

tablishing his position by the consensus of public opinion. Judged in this light, Mr. Perry deserves the recognition that should come to those who unselfishly and effectively labor for the best interests of the community with which they are identified.

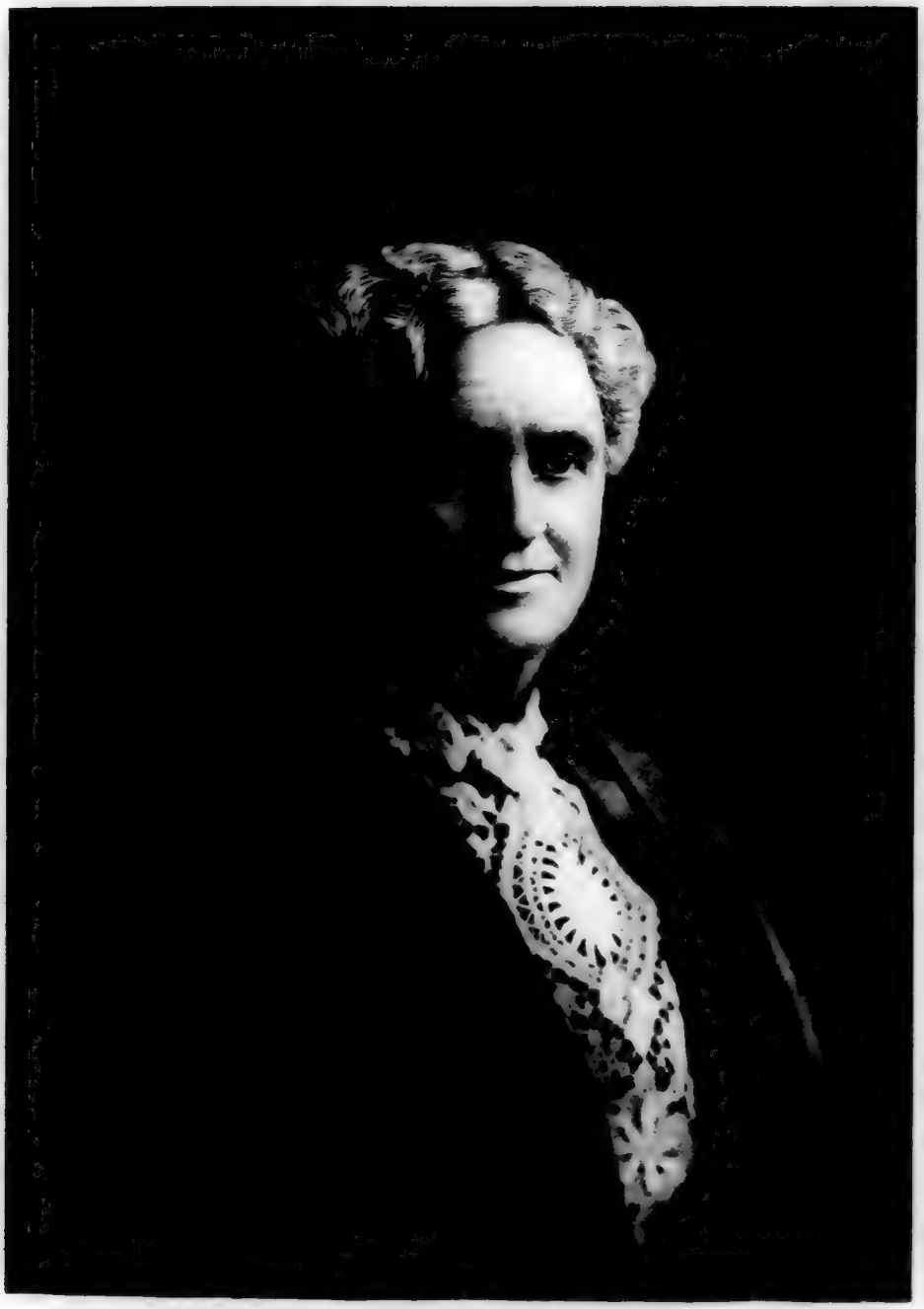
MRS. ALBINA HUGHES PERRY.

JULY 31, 1841-MARCH 11, 1912.

Miss Albina Hughes was born in Savona, Steuben county, New York, July 31st, 1841. She was the daughter of Doctor Hiram Hughes and Lurissa Boone Hughes. She continued to reside in her native village until her marriage to Mr. Perry. The early life of Mrs. Perry was spent studying and teaching. She attended the common schools of her native village and had the privilege also of attending the Sonora Academy, where she enjoyed an advanced course of study. For a time she was also the preceptress of this institution. She was a successful teacher when but sixteen years of age. From earliest youth she revealed a clear, perceptive mind and she made rapid progress in all her studies. It was characteristic of her that while following one course of reading she would memorize another course read in her presence by pupils of a higher grade. This alertness of mind has characterized Mrs. Perry throughout her entire life. As a teacher she was marked by exceptional skill as a disciplinarian. While possessed of a lively and humorous nature, her students were somewhat awed by her presence and the promptest obedience always followed the expression of her requests. In some respects her pupils scarcely discovered the kind and sympathetic nature so thinly veiled by her outward manner, and yet all dearly loved her.

Thus as student and teacher and as daughter in the home she grew to maturity. Her marriage to Mr. Perry occurred on December 9th, 1866. Mr. Perry had preceded her to Galesburg by about a year and a half, but in January, 1867, they came to our city and here for forty-five years they have remained, sharing in all the higher life of our community, and gathering about them a very large circle of loved and loving friends. In this fellowship they have received and contributed unceasing pleasure.

Throughout her life Mrs. Perry has not been physically strong. Even at the time of her marriage she showed signs of failing health. It is therefore a great tribute to her that she attained the good age of seventy and one-half years. This was due almost entirely to her methodical life, her innate knowledge of hygiene, and her constant recognition of and her obedience to the laws of right living. These careful habits became characteristic of her in all departments of her life. Order and economy became the law of her household. Under the stress of a limited income she planned that there should always be at least a small surplus. Realizing that age might bring its own problems of finance, she did her part toward making an annual increase to this small surplus. Her conscience took on much of the same formal and judicial character and her moral and social nature was dominated by it. Indeed, one might quote that somewhat austere verse of Pope in order to describe her in this direction:



Mrs. Albina Hughes Perry

"What conscience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This teach me more than hell to shun,
That more than Heaven pursue."

But while submitting all her life to order, Mrs. Perry so directed her affairs as to leave time for the reading of the choicest literature in history and fiction, and for acquiring those treasures of the mind which became so characteristic of her. She was a charter member of the Clio Club of this city and for two years its president. That she contributed very much to the success and to the pleasure of the club, all its members lovingly testify. In all matters her judgment was excellent, and it was always at the service of her husband, whether upon matters of the domestic arrangement or in the larger affairs of life.

While no children were born to the home, it is to be recorded that many children and youth have here found a true home. Many grown to maturity recall with exquisite pleasure the kindness of Mrs. Perry, and some of them were fortunate in finding here the love of true parents.

MICHAEL J. DAUGHERTY.

Michael J. Daugherty, a prominent and successful attorney of Galesburg, has there practiced his profession continuously for the past third of a century. He is also a leading factor in the public life of his community, serving as a member of the forty-third and forty-fourth Illinois general assemblies. His birth occurred in Monongahela, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of March, 1850, his parents being Thomas and Isabella (Campbell) Daugherty. The father came to Illinois "by water," that is he made the trip by steamboat down the Ohio from Pittsburg to Cairo, thence up the Mississippi to Alton, and from that point up the Illinois river to Liverpool, which was then a flourishing river town but is now extinct. He thence drove overland to St. Augustine and settled on a farm.

Michael J. Daugherty acquired his early education in the common schools of St. Augustine. In 1862, when a boy of eleven years, he became an active factor in the work of the farm. It was hard to find men who wanted employment at farm labor in those days as the war of the Rebellion was then raging and as the boy could not guide the plow and hold the team at the same time, his younger brother rode one of the horses and drove the other while Michael J. Daugherty handled the plow. In 1865 he entered St. Vincent's College at Wheeling, West Virginia, from which institution he was graduated on the 18th of June, 1869. He then returned to the west for fifteen months, after which he left home to make his own way in the world. He was identified with general agricultural pursuits for a period, and also followed the profession of teaching for a time and likewise engaged in the drug business. In 1876 he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, whereupon he opened an office at Avon, Illinois, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Galesburg, entering into a partnership relation with F. A. Willoughby. He has remained a legal practitioner of this city to the present time, enjoying an extensive and gratifying clientage.

On the 18th of May, 1882, Mr. Daugherty was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Brown, a daughter of James E. Brown and a granddaughter of George W. Brown. Unto them has been born one son, Edwin M., who wedded Miss Mabel Dunbar of Riverside, California. Mr. Daugherty is a valued member of the Galesburg Business Men's Club and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church and a member of the board of Hope Abbey. His has been an active and useful life, crowned with success and enriched by the kindly regard of many friends who recognize and appreciate his worth.

Mr. Daugherty has been an active member of the democratic party. He was nominated in 1884 for secretary of state on that ticket, Carter H. Harrison, Sr., then running for governor. The ticket made the best showing of any democratic ticket in the state up to that time since the war. Mr. Daugherty, in 1885, was appointed postmaster on the 18th day of April and continued until May 1, 1889. In 1892 and 1896 he took an active part in the campaigns, speaking throughout this and other states. He was elected a member of the forty-third general assembly of Illinois as minority representative for this district. He was again elected without opposition for the forty-fourth general assembly. He was strongly urged to accept the third term without opposition, but refused to permit his name again to go upon the ticket, desiring to return to the active practice of law. While in the legislature he introduced the first direct primary law doing away with conventions, and although there were but fifty-one democrats to support his bill and it took seventy-seven to pass it through the house, enough republicans rallied to his assistance to give his bill seventy-six votes, or only one vote short of enough to pass it. Mr. Daugherty has always taken an active part in public affairs and has used every endeavor in his power to assist the making of improvements in the public service. He took an advanced stand on questions of municipal regulation of public utilities and has steadfastly and persistently urged the necessity of the government controlling and directing all corporations using the public property for private purposes, such as running street cars and other franchises on the public highways. Mr. Daugherty, while on the committee of hard roads in the legislature, took a bold stand for the improvement of the public highways, insisting that the public alone should have the dominant right to the use of public highways and that when a franchise was given to any person or private corporation upon the highways, that they should take a subservient right therein and that they should be regulated by public officers. As far back as 1900 Mr. Daugherty took the position in public affairs that the aggressiveness of those owning public utilities would control the community and the laws, unless the laws were made to curb their ambition to do this, and he has insisted that the great corporations would sooner or later become masters of the situation and grasp the reigns of government, or at least enough power to give them control in directing the trend of law making.

Mr. Daugherty has always sought for advancement, progress and improvement. He has taken an advanced stand on questions of municipal ownership and as showing his ability as a writer as well as his logical reasoning and his advanced position concerning one of the vital questions of the day, we quote an address which he delivered before the good roads committee, as follows:

The pride of the English people for centuries was "The King's Highway." It was the subject of bard, poet and patriot. On its course distinctions of rank melted away and the beggar stood equal to the nobleman—the chariot of the King turned out for the peasant's cart.

The very mention of the name suggests equality and justice. It is singular how popular the ancient laws of the road grew among the people.

The unwritten laws were cherished as boons by the peasantry and respected by the nobility, even the crown.

The meat of this was the satisfaction that a people find in sacred precincts of a place, where the artificial barriers that "hedge about" classes, are broken down and the people who generally feel, without admitting it, that they are underlings—

"For one sacred moment touch Liberty's goal."

The highways are constructed for the general good, not for special accommodation. Their office is to facilitate travel and commerce. For that reason they should be free from private interference and jealously guarded by the laws for untrammeled public use.

This is the recognized law from the very earliest ages of national roads, and it is only of late years an imperium in imperio has obtained where the word quasi was added to private corporations to give them advantages of public power—the power to condemn land for their use. Early governments found it necessary to establish neutral grounds where the citizen or subject should with equal right pass over or enjoy it in common. The Greeks, Romans and other ancient countries establish baths, parks and highways that were open to all alike. The rights of commerce, not the rights of commercial corporations, and military movements had the dominant right on such roads. Bandits and robbers exercised dominion over these ancient ways, sometimes with the acquiescence of the government just as they do now. The construction of these highways was sometimes made at enormous cost. Sometimes they were maintained by tolls collected but oftener were free to the public.

The most wonderful of these highways that history records is what is known as the "Appian Way." This great thoroughfare was constructed over three hundred and fifty miles of country, considered theretofore impassable. Appius Claudius, knowing the delays of coast commerce from the east, that had to be carried hundreds of miles around the Italian peninsula, conceived the idea of cutting a road through the miasmatic marshes, from Rome to the Adriatic Sea. This shortened the travel from Rome to the east about one-third what it had been.

The work was begun three hundred and twelve years B. C., and not completed until thirty years B. C. But it made Rome the mistress of the world in commerce and in war. We have no data informing us of any attempt by any syndicate to obtain a charter to the Appian Way.

The American idea of having the government build roads for private individuals, as the Pacific railways were built, had not occurred to the grand old heathen Appius or his fellow politicians. This wonderful road gave Rome all the advantage over her neighbors in the movements of troops and enabled her citizens

to outstrip their competitors, and yet it has always been free from monopoly. In every age the streams, harbors, parks, streets and highways have been conceded to be public property and free from private control. The government in its sovereign capacity demanded the right to condemn private property for public use under the right of eminent domain. None but a sovereign of people has that right and it is class legislation to concede it.

When the application of steam power to motor engines was discovered ambitious men laid the foundation of the present system of private ownership of public highways. Within a century and a quarter the nations have abdicated the greatest power they possess to private individuals and have made laws carrying out the abdication.

Along with this change of ownership of public utilities has been started a school of instruction teaching people that public ownership is a phantasmagoria, a dream of diseased minds.

The Roman, Appius, found his nation struggling with other maritime powers to win trade. Such a project was unheard of before, but he saw and succeeded. It is quite different with modern civilized governments. Special privileges and special laws have placed in the hands of private individuals the most dangerous weapons to do with as they please. Consolidation and combination, with the wealth of the country, their influence in every city and hamlet, their army of employees and a subsidized press—what reform affecting them can obtain when they have thoroughly organized. Then we can easily understand that the "King's Highway" has been surrendered to trunk lines, interurban lines, street car lines and electric and gas companies, monopolizing every right that they want.

Marco Polo laid the foundation of another great commercial thoroughfare that brought the Indies and East in commercial relations with Germany, France and other European nations. This was by way of Greece up the Danube and down the Rhine. It is singular how modern methods assert themselves. The Roman government, not Christian, protected the travelers on the Appian Way. It was built and maintained as a national highway. The Danube route, however, running through Christian countries, fell under the detestable yoke of "The Robbers of the Rhine Valley," who laid tribute on all who passed that way. Caravans of merchants were plundered and robbed and finally settled down by paying a "tribute, a tariff to the robbers who ran infant industries," amid the crags of the German hills. Those who coasted through the Mediterranean ocean and around the Atlantic coast of Europe were assessed by similar robbers, who infested Tenneriffe. Our word tariff comes from the tribute the merchantmen paid these robbers. The United States in the early part of the last century, following the example of foreign nations, began the construction of military roads throughout the United States principally westward. The great "Washington Pike," built from Washington, D. C., to Columbus, Ohio, was the greatest and about the last. Fulton and others discovered the force and steam and how to apply it to motive power. Here the modern methods stepped in. The construction of railways sprung into existence and the legislatures ceased to make national roads and assigned to individuals the almost exclusive right to construct them.

To do this another form of abdication took place.

The right of eminent domain is a sovereign prerogative. None but a sovereign should wield that authority. By a fiction of law the courts give this right to individuals and the constitutional inhibition against a legislative body legislating away

its sovereign power has been violated and acquiesced in until it is a fixture. Now we know that the roads, bridges, waterways and harbors were the exclusive property of the people, until steam railways came into vogue. We have steamboats on our rivers, but no one ever thinks of permitting them to appropriate our water ways. Steam and electricity have almost monopolized the travel and movements of commerce. Private individuals have succeeded, not only in monopolizing these highways, but have gone into our cities and have bound them under a net work of street car lines. They have subsidized the press, and controlled legislation, courts, and executive officers until the average American citizen shouts, "Anarchist," "Socialist," or other appellations at any one who dares to challenge the right of these monopolists to own our streets and use them for their own good.

The supreme court of Illinois has decided that a street car company has a dominant right to that portion of the street covered by its lines. The corporations influence the city authorities to grant them franchises to use the streets to lay pipes, mains, and tracks, erect telephone and telegraph poles and string wires and give them authority to compel the public to step aside for them. The fact is that franchises worth thousands of dollars are donated to them and they have enjoyed these privileges so long that they imagine they own the streets. Nay more, they point with pride to their magnanimity in letting the public use the parts of the streets they do not want.

The denizens of our cities have slept on in a dream of fancy until their waking hours have been dominated with the dream illusion. The public has been gradually shunted from its inheritance in public highways and private enterprise has taken and monopolized them. It is deemed treason to talk of municipal ownership and a crime to advocate municipal control of public utilities.

The municipal ownership of railroads would naturally require or demand a revolution in public carriage and commerce. It has passed to that stage where it is doubtful whether the government could make the transfer without serious inconvenience to the public and an upheaval in the departments.

With the great power of men and money at its disposal, what might be the result of nationalizing the great trunk line system of this country? The time is past when such a project can be attempted with impunity and leave the results to be regulated by succeeding events. It is a serious question and one that but few attempt to solve. The government has assumed control of these by an inter-state commerce law that will best control and care for the welfare of all concerned. It is late—too late to talk of Government Ownership; that should have been years ago.

The smaller public utilities, however, demand immediate attention. They are growing fast and waxing strong and aggressive. They consist of street and interurban lines, waterworks, gas works and electric plants. A law exists in Illinois prohibiting cities and villages from selling gas or electricity. Many cities have their own plants to light their own streets and yet they cannot sell the surplus even. Why? Because certain influences dominate the political field and forbid it. The people not only acquiesce in this outrage on their rights, but reelect the men who defeated the bill that restored to the people the right to manufacture and use their own electricity and gas as they now furnish water. The people groan and sweat under a load of extortionate prices, bad service and supercilious conduct toward

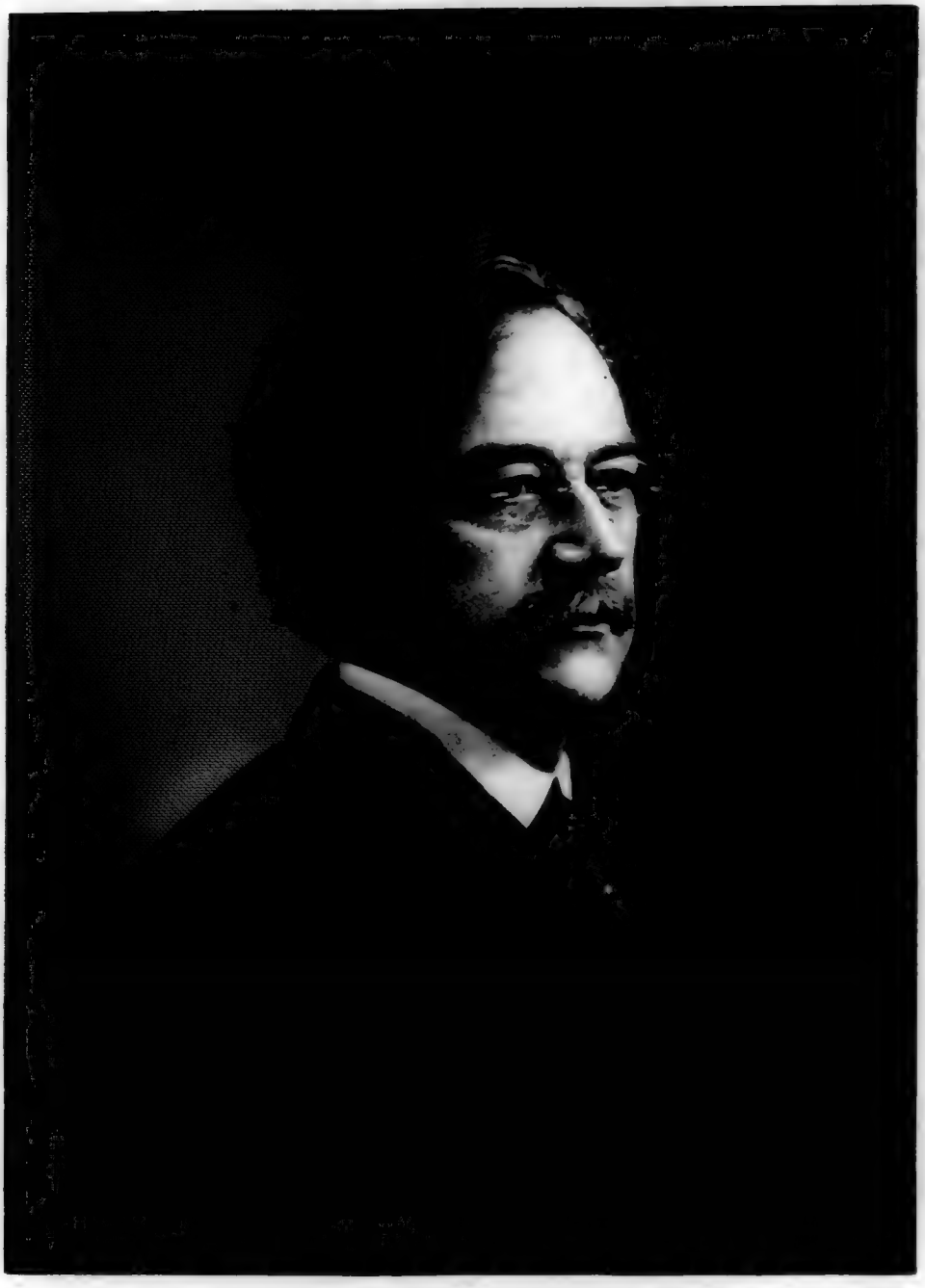
the public, and yet tie themselves year after year by party bonds to the chariot wheels of these corporations. The country cannot flourish without these corporate monopolies; it cannot do so long if their encroachments continue. It is surprising that a free people in this enlightened age submit to the arrogant manipulation of our laws by corporate greed. The cry of socialism is misleading. It is the sophistry of the demagogue who is paid by the corporations that own him.

The demand for municipal ownership and municipal control is simply a demand to restore to the people the "King's Highway," the streets and roadways. Let the uncrowned, yet despotic princes of commerce turn their chariot wheels aside and not run over or into every poor man's vehicle in the way. Let us return to the principles that have controlled commerce in every age, let the nation, at least, have control of public thoroughfares and protect every man who travels them. Let the republic give us a highway of commerce as free and safe as the "King's Highway."

JAMES FULTON PERCY, M. D.

Determination, energy, natural aptitude and a life long devotion to the highest professional ideals are the qualities which have placed James Fulton Percy in a prominent position, not only among the members of the medical fraternity in Illinois but in the nation as well. His whole professional career and his advance have been based upon a mastery of medicine and surgery as a science. These characteristics have placed him in the position that he now occupies.

Dr. Percy was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 26, 1864. The ancestral history in the paternal line is traced back to France, in the year 1100 and the name was written De Percy. In less remote generations the ancestry has become largely Scotch-Irish. The great-grandfather, Francis Percy, was born in Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, but he was connected directly with the house of Percy to which belonged the distinguished Percy, Earl of Northumberland, whose deeds have filled many a page of English history. Another of the great-grandfathers of Dr. Percy was Stafford Wilson, who was born, lived and died, at Gatside, in County Antrim, where was also the birthplace of his daughter, Isabel, who became the wife of the paternal grandfather of Dr. Percy. His father, James Percy, was born in Soho, Essex county, New Jersey, and wedded Sarah Ann Fulton, a native of New York city and the daughter of James Fulton, who was born in County Downs, Ireland. The last named wedded Mary Rogers, who was a native of County Antrim, having been born within the shadow of Gilhall Castle. Her grandparents were McCormicks. James Fulton, for whom Dr. Percy was named, went out from New York city, where he had made his home, as a contractor under the French in the building of the Panama Canal. He lost his life there from yellow fever—that scourge which brought defeat to the French project. His wife, Mary Fulton, removed with her five children to Oronoco, Minnesota, securing a homestead claim there in pioneer times. She died in the state hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, at an advanced age. Her daughter, Sarah Ann, became the wife of James Percy. He was a contractor,



J. F. Bowers.

becoming well known as a builder of flour mills, woolen mills and veneer sawmills. He constructed many such plants in the middlewest.

Dr. Percy attended the public schools of Bloomfield, New Jersey, until fourteen years of age when because of ill health he was sent by his parents to Minnesota with the hope that a change of climate would prove beneficial. While in that state he attended the public schools of Oronoco and of Rochester. It was at the latter place that he met W. J. and C. H. Mayo, who have since become world-renowned surgeons. The acquaintance formed at that time has ripened into a friendship that has not diminished as the years have passed. After this period spent in the public schools of Minnesota, during which time he regained his health, Dr. Percy went to New York city where he pursued a four years' course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. This was at a time when the law required but two years in a medical school in order to obtain a license to practice. It is believed that Dr. Percy was the first medical student in this country who took a four years consecutive graded course. He was graduated in 1886 and was honored with the presidency of his class. At the time of his graduation he was offered by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of New York city, the family physician of President Cleveland, the position of surgeon to the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence, Rhode Island. After seriously considering the offer for some weeks Dr. Percy declined on the ground that he had not sufficient experience either with the world of life or the medical world in order to be fully qualified to accept so responsible a position.

Following his graduation in New York Dr. Percy went to Minnesota and located for practice in Mazeppa where he remained for two years. His practice grew rapidly and reached extensive proportions; realizing that he could practice with a measure of success and that if he was ever to change his residence it should be done early in his professional career, he resolved to come to Galesburg. While living in the north he had formed the acquaintance of the Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, pastor of the "Brick" Congregational church of Galesburg. On the occasion of his single meeting with the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw the latter incidentally mentioned his home city as a desirable place of residence. When he had decided to make a change in his place of residence Dr. Percy remembered the praise given this city by Mr. Bradshaw and visited Galesburg only to be told by the minister that he could not hope for any success here because the field was overcrowded and he "would starve to death" if he located here. Dr. Percy, however, saw an opportunity that the good minister could not see and subsequent events have amply vindicated his judgment. It has been a characteristic of the Doctor that he does his own thinking and bases his conduct on his own judgment. Indeed, his position as a representative of the profession is further indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Illinois State Medical Society. His success gradually grew and he has today probably the finest physician's office in the world under one management. Viewed from a practical and artistic standpoint it certainly approaches perfection. It contains twenty-two rooms and in connection therewith but in a separate building he has probably the finest private laboratory in the state. Dr. Percy has done much post-graduate work in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. He spent six months in the state hospital at Braunschweig, Germany, under the famous surgeon, Professor Sprengel. During the same year he also spent six

months with the equally famous surgeon, Professor Dr. Kraske, in Freiburg, Baden. While in that place Dr. Percy also studied pathology under Professor Zeigler, one of the world famous teachers of that subject. He obtained his first experience in abdominal surgery in the Chicago Veterinary College under Professor Fred Byron Robinson. He did this with the idea of not subjecting the human being to his inexperience when valuable experience could so easily be gained on the lower animals. He has continually advanced in skill and efficiency in the practice of both medicine and surgery and the eminent position which he now occupies has been well won. He is a valued member of various medical and scientific societies. He was president of the Military Tract Medical Society in 1892, became a member of the Chicago Gynecological Society in 1904 and was president of the Illinois State Medical Society in 1907. He is also a member of the Western Surgical Association. He called the first meeting out of which grew the Galesburg Hospital, now an institution of eighty-five beds. A meeting was held February 9, 1891, and the hospital was formally opened on the 5th of July, 1893. He is serving as the Illinois representative of the National Legislative Council of the American Medical Association for 1912-13. He had held the chair of surgery and surgical clinics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1898, and it was there that he learned the futility of a medical school trying to teach medicine as a science and paying professors and the running expenses of the school from the fees of the students. At the end of the college year, therefore, he resigned. He afterward served as a member and in 1911 was made chairman of the committee on medical education in the Illinois State Medical Society. While chairman of this committee he read a paper at Aurora at the Illinois meeting of this society which set forth the deplorably low grade of all but three of the many medical schools of Chicago. This report accomplished for medical education in Illinois what the Flexner report did in exposing the almost uniformly low grade of medical school methods in the entire country. He stands at all times for high ideals which find practical fulfillment in the service rendered by the profession to the public. Dr. Percy has written many articles on surgery which have attracted wide attention and have contributed to the advancement of the profession along that line. He has been a member of the council of the Illinois State Medical Society for eighteen years and he was secretary of the section on the practice of medicine of that society in 1894. He limits his practice to general surgery.

Dr. Percy is a member of the University Club of Chicago and has a wide acquaintance among prominent residents of the state. Aside from professional lines he has written largely upon sociological subjects and has made a close study of conditions bearing thereon. His standards of life in every relation are high. He seeks that which contributes to the world's progress as well as to the individual advancement. The wide acquaintance and prominence which he has gained through his professional ability have made him known throughout the country and stand in contradiction to the prediction of Dr. Bryant of New York city who, when Dr. Percy declined to accept the position at Providence, Rhode Island, remarked, "Yes, and this is the last we will ever hear of James Percy."

Dr. Percy was married on June 12, 1888, to Miss Josephine L. Robinson, the only child of Prosper and Katharine Robinson of Mazeppa, Minnesota, the former a merchant of large financial interests in the southern part of that state.

Dr. and Mrs. Percy now have one child, a daughter, Katharine, who was born in Galesburg, September 4, 1891, and is at present occupying the chair of domestic science and household economics in Hedding College at Abingdon.

When Dr. Percy located in Galesburg in February, 1888, there was a strong sentiment in favor of the union of the two Congregational churches which existed within a half block of each other. This sentiment crystalized in the Doctor's Bible class and resulted in the calling of the meeting at his home which was largely attended by members of both churches. The sentiment was strongly in favor of the union but as the "Old First" church had extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Sherrill the final union which occurred subsequently was not consummated at that time. Dr. and Mrs. Percy greatly interested themselves and were the prime movers in the establishment of the East Knox Street Congregational church which was dedicated June 23, 1895. Out of this work grew the establishment of the East Main Street Congregational church. From the foregoing it will be seen that a spirit of broad humanitarinism has actuated Dr. Percy in all of his relations throughout his entire life.

JOHN WILLSIE.

John Willsie is a locomotive engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and resides at No. 1432 East Knox street, Galesburg. He was born in this city August 13, 1867, and is a son of Horace and Betsey (Nichols) Willsie, natives of Canada and of New York respectively. The father was a son of John Willsie, also a native of Canada, whose family numbered nine children of whom three are living, Milo, George and Asa. Among those deceased were Charity, Julia and Polly. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Willsie was Alfred Nichols whose wife was Eliza (Felt) Nichols. Both were natives of New York but became early settlers of Galesburg, where Mr. Nichols conducted a hotel on the present site of the Metropolitan block. He lived to old age but his wife died in middle age. Of their children three are now living, namely: Betsey; Louise, the wife of William Cobb, of Schoolcraft, Michigan; and Le Roy Nichols, also of that place. The first named became the wife of Horace Willsie, who resided near Perry's Mills in Canada until twelve years of age. When a young man he came to the United States and settled in Marion, Iowa, where he engaged in clerking in a store. He then removed to Missouri where he did railroad contracting. In 1853 he came to Galesburg and clerked in a store while subsequently he conducted a livery stable. He also served as city marshal and as sheriff, remaining in public office for fifteen years, and later he carried on a livery business. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in defence of the Union, becoming captain of his company and winning promotion to the rank of colonel. He recruited two or three companies in Galesburg where he was a man of influence and of prominence. He died June 17, 1906, at the venerable age of seventy-nine years, respected and honored by all who knew him. His wife, who was born in 1839.

still survives him. She holds membership in the Methodist church, to which Mr. Willsie also belonged and his life was ever honorable and upright in harmony with his professions. They had four sons and one daughter, all of whom were born in Galesburg, as follows: Wilbur F.; Horace N.; Alfred N.; John; and Daisy, the wife of Edwin Kulp.

John Willsie was reared in Galesburg and attended the public schools, his course there being supplemented by five terms of study in Lombard University. He afterward worked at the machinist's trade for four and a half years and then turned his attention to railroading as fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. He spent ten years in that way and during the past twelve years has been locomotive engineer, capably filling this position of responsibility. He is most careful in the discharge of all of his duties, realizing that human life depends upon his watchfulness and fidelity, and he has made for himself a most creditable position among the trusted representatives of the road.

Mr. Willsie was married February 2, 1890, to Miss Juniata Stiers, a daughter of James and Martha (Cornell) Stiers. Mrs. Willsie was born in Woodhull, Illinois, July 11, 1870. Her paternal grandfather, Ralph Stiers, was a native of Germany. He married Catharine Foraker and both lived to old age, dying near Cambridge, Ohio. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Willsie was William Cornell who was born in London, England, and wedded Agnes Jeffers. They were early settlers of Ohio, living near Cambridge and Marietta, and Mrs. Cornell died in that state. Her husband afterward established his home upon a farm near Woodhull in Henry county, Illinois, but later returned to Ohio. Their children were Mary, Martha, Harrison, Hannah, Cynthia, James and Joseph.

James Stiers, the father of Mrs. Willsie, was born in Pennsylvania and wedded Martha Cornell, a native of Ohio. They became early residents of Woodhull, Illinois, and afterward removed to Peoria, where Mr. Stiers died July 6, 1909, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife still survives at the age of sixty-eight years. They were the parents of ten children of whom eight are now living, Vibert O., Wallace R., Flora E., Juniata F., Ona L., Fred L., Clay B. and Thurlow S.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Willsie was born but one child, Majorie N., who is now a student in the Art Institute of Chicago. Both Mr. and Mrs. Willsie are well known in Galesburg. The former is a member of the Odd Fellows society and the latter holds membership in the Presbyterian church.

DANIEL WILLIAM SHEAHAN.

During the many years in which Daniel William Sheahan was connected with the agricultural interests of Knox county he was numbered among the progressive and intelligent farmers of this county. His birth occurred on the 15th of August, 1843, at Saratoga, New York, and he was a son of John and Margaret (Goodwen) Sheahan. The father was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on the 19th of February, 1819. He came to this country alone, his wife having been injured while boarding the vessel at Queenstown. He arrived at New York in 1843 and immediately went to Saratoga, where he engaged in farming, his wife

arriving seven weeks later. In 1855 Mr. Sheahan removed to Altona, Illinois, with his wife and three children. From that town they walked to the eighty acres of land which he had purchased in Copley township and there they took up farming. Subsequently they removed to Lynn township and in 1870 began farming on the old Heaton farm. After living on that property for many years he retired and removed to Galva, where his death occurred on the 27th of April, 1904. Mrs. Sheahan, who was a daughter of Richard and Mazie (Murphy) Goodwen, died at the age of seventy-seven years, on the 19th of February, 1897.

Daniel W. Sheahan removed to Altona with his parents when but a child. After he finished his education in the district schools he was employed as a laborer by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for one summer. Subsequently he farmed for his father until he enlisted at Oneida, Illinois, in Company I, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, on the 24th of July, 1862. He was one of the first to enlist, his captain being the late E. E. Conger, who later was minister to China. Mr. Sheahan won rapid promotion and after serving as first sergeant became first lieutenant. His most important service was under Sherman on the march to the sea. He was mustered out on the 4th of June, 1865. Returning home, he entered Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago and took a thorough commercial course in that institution. Later he took up agricultural pursuits at Oneida and subsequently at Galva. He remained thus engaged until 1873, when he left with his family for Clay Center, Nebraska. In 1881 he again returned to Illinois and located upon the property which was his home at the time of his death. During the latter part of his life he gave up his activities and lived retired, the competence which he had earned earlier in life affording him the necessities and comforts in his later years.

Mr. Sheahan was married August 20, 1866, to Miss Sarah Jane Brown, whose birth occurred near Chicago, in Dupage county, on the 22d of December, 1845, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheahan ten children were born. Adelaide, the eldest, is the wife of E. S. Potter, of Galva. John P. is residing on the home farm. He married Miss Wilbur and to their union one child, Daniel, has been born. William W. is married to Iona Fuller. To their union two children, Gladys and Anita, have been born. Albert G., who is living in California, is married to Bessie Masterson, and to their union one child, Marie, has been born. Mary E., who is the wife of William F. Sipes, is residing in Missouri. Catherine is deceased. James F. makes his home in Galva. Frances A. is a caterer at Galva and local correspondent for the Galesburg Register. Florence, her twin sister, is deceased. Daniel E., the youngest of the family, is an auctioneer. Mr. Sheahan's death occurred on the 25th of February, 1911. Throughout his life he had been one of the most active promoters of any measures, undertakings or organizations which were started for civic or social development and welfare. He was one of the promoters and the secretary of the Grange of Walnut Creek and Knox districts for nine years and was also a director of the Knox County Fire Insurance Company, an office to which one of his sons has fallen heir.

Much of his time and effort were given to the public welfare and he was a powerful factor in the democratic party in the township, which often sought and heeded his counsel. He served for twelve years as the town clerk and for four

as assessor, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. To such a man as Mr. Sheahan the community owes a debt of gratitude for the activities which he both supported and actively assisted during his lifetime. Much of the progress of the community in which he lived was due to the impetus which it received from him. His friends and neighbors—and they are many—found him to be a loyal citizen, a progressive agriculturist and a man of the strictest integrity.

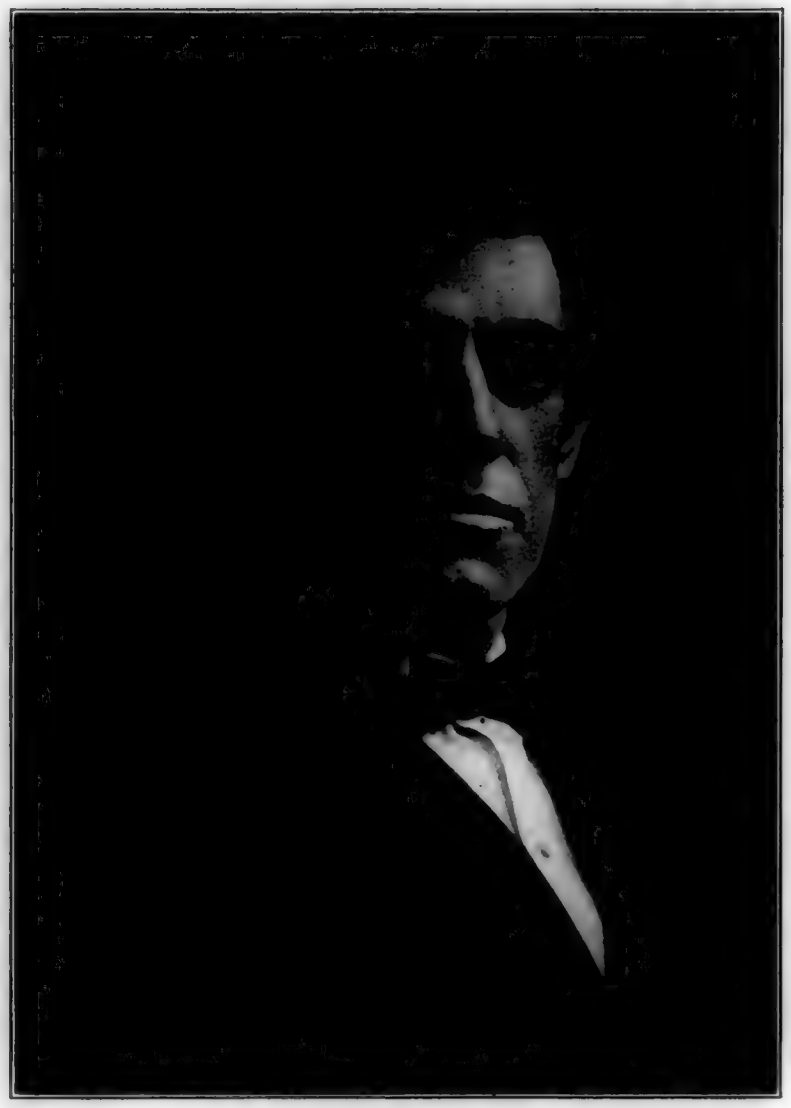
WALTER WATSON WHIPPLE.

Walter Watson Whipple, city editor of the Galesburg Evening Mail, entered upon his present connection with journalistic interests in Knox county in 1910, but also received his initial newspaper experience in this city and the impetus gained in early life has carried him forward to his present position. With the exception of a brief period spent in the west he has always been a resident of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Birmingham township, Schuyler county, April 11, 1880. His parents are Heman Oscar and Anne Estelle (Lawton) Whipple. The ancestry of the Whipple family can be traced back in direct line through eight generations to Captain John Whipple, who was born in Milford, Wales, in 1617. He came to America when a young man and was married in Massachusetts. The Whipple family then remained in New England until Edward Whipple, grandfather of W. W. Whipple, removed to Illinois, coming to this state from Vermont. Captain John Whipple was a contemporary of Roger Williams and on his arrival in the new world first settled in Rhode Island. In the Lawton line the ancestry can be traced back to 1630, in which year occurred the birth of John Lawton, probably in Connecticut. Heman O. Whipple, the father, was born in Illinois and is now a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser. His wife was born in Massachusetts.

In the district schools near Plymouth, Illinois, Walter W. Whipple pursued his studies to the age of ten years and afterward attended the graded and high schools in Plymouth, followed by a five years' course in Knox College, of Galesburg, from which he was graduated A. B. with the class of 1903. He resided on the home farm until he had completed his college course and then took up newspaper reporting for the Daily Republican Register, at Galesburg. That he seemed to have entered a field for which he had natural aptitude and ability was evidenced in the fact that he was made city editor in 1905. In 1907-8-9 he did newspaper reporting and handled the state news for the Denver Republican, at Denver, Colorado, but in 1910 returned to Galesburg and has since been city editor of the Galesburg Evening Mail, his efforts contributing largely to the success of the paper which is regarded as one of the leading journals of the Military Tract.

On the 9th of June, 1907, at Bloomington, Nebraska, Mr. Whipple was united in marriage to Miss Maud Olivia Scogland, a daughter of Charles J. and Emily Scogland, of Galesburg, but the former died in 1900. Mrs. Whipple was educated in the schools of this city, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1897.

Mr. Whipple gives his political support to the republican party and the columns of the paper which he edits advocates its principles, so that his influence in this



AXEL GABRIELSON

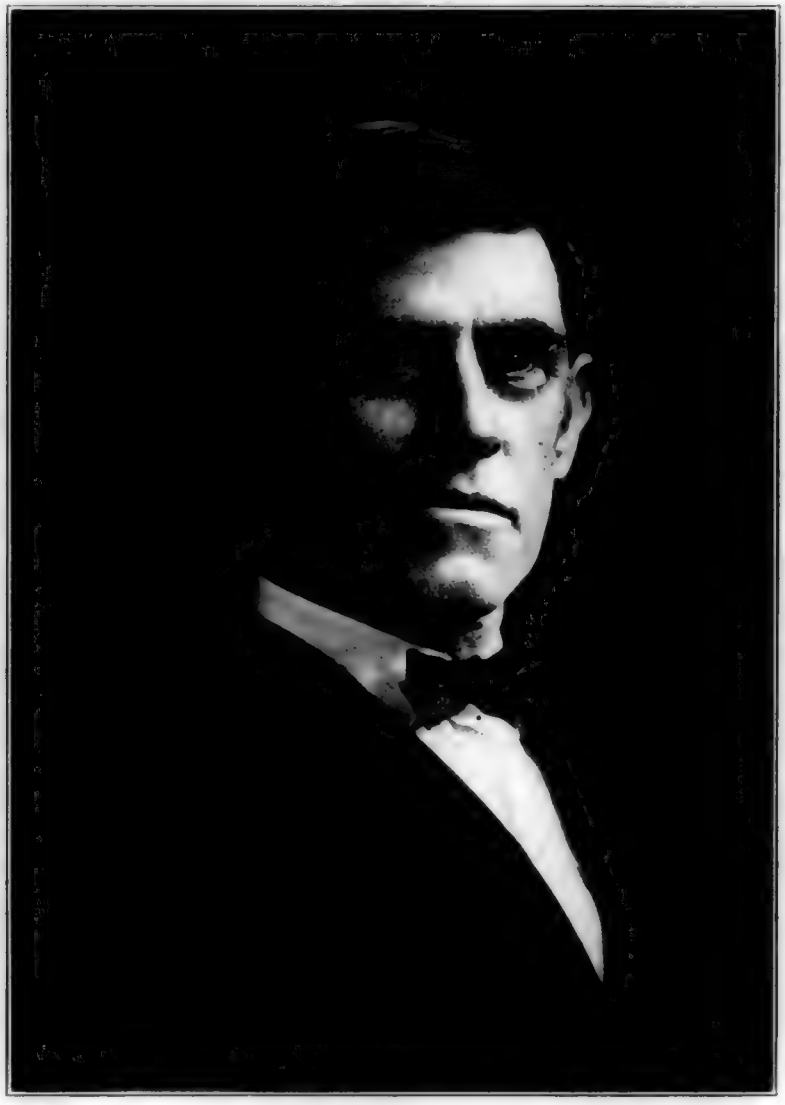
connection is of no restricted order. He has an interesting military chapter in his life history as a member of Battery B, First Artillery, Illinois National Guard, with which he served from 1900 until 1903. He belongs to the Congregational church and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Country Club. He has never sought to figure prominently in any public relation and is perhaps not widely known in the state outside of the newspaper guild but in his home city sterling and attractive traits of character have firmly established him in the regard of his fellow townsmen.

AXEL GABRIELSON.

Called to the office of assistant cashier in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Galesburg in 1906, Axel Gabrielson has made for himself a creditable position in the business circles of his native city. He was born March 4, 1860, a son of Andrew G. and Maria C. Gabrielson. The father was born July 15, 1822, and died August 26, 1904, while the mother, whose birth occurred January 20, 1818, passed away December 27, 1899. They emigrated from Östergötland, Sweden, to America in 1857, reaching Galesburg in July. The father was a carpenter by trade and was employed by the G. W. Brown Company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to the time of his retirement from business. In his family were five children: Mrs. Minnie Anderson, who lived in Binghamton, New York, but is now deceased; John A., a resident of Stromsburg, Nebraska; Mrs. Annie Swanson, of Brooklyn, New York; Charles D., a resident of Salem, Oregon; and Axel, of this review.

The last named was a pupil in the public schools of Galesburg, also in Knox Academy and in the high school at Binghamton, New York. His specifically literary education being completed he then began preparation for the ministry as a student in the Swedish Methodist Theological Seminary at St. Paul, Minnesota. However, much of his life has been devoted to business pursuits. He was employed for four years by the E. F. Thomas Dry Goods Company and for four years in the millinery store of F. N. Gay. He spent eleven years successively in the Second National Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Bank and The Bank of Galesburg and in 1889 organized the Bank of Galesburg, of which he was the first cashier, occupying that position for three years or until he resigned to enter the ministry of the church. While engaged in preaching the gospel he acted as pastor of Methodist churches in Wataga, Bishop Hill and Peoria, and for six years was Sunday school missionary in Henry county, Illinois. For the past six years he has been assistant cashier of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, thus resuming active relations with financial interests in Galesburg, his previous experience along this line well qualifyng him for his present responsibilities.

On the 25th of May, 1886, in Stoughton, Wisconsin, Mr. Gabrielson was married to Miss Christina Myron, a daughter of Ole O. and Karina Myron. Her father was born August 21, 1825, and died June 22, 1893. The mother, born in 1827, passed away in 1867. Mr. Myron was a shoemaker by trade and



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followed that pursuit in Wisconsin, following his emigration from Christiania, Norway, to America in 1862. He first settled in Madison but afterward removed to Stoughton where he lived until his death. In the family were seven children, three of whom are yet living. Mrs. Gabrielson was born in Madison, Wisconsin, April 13, 1865. By her marriage she has become the mother of six children: Frederick, Mabel, Ervin, Katherine, Bertha, and Julian, but the first named has passed away. The parents are members of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church and are deeply and actively interested in its work. Mr. Gabrielson votes with the republican party and recognizes the obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. He for two terms represented the third ward in the Common Council in the city of Galesburg. He has ever held to high ideals and has sought to make his life a serviceable factor in the world's work. Wherever known he is spoken of in terms of high regard and the circle of his friends is constantly increasing as the circle of his acquaintance grows.

HAROLD MAY HOLLAND.

The career of one who has been accorded the superior advantages of the higher educational institutions is favored with splendid and special opportunities. At the outset it affords him an independence which in itself is of an inspirational nature and gives him confidence to reach higher and attempt greater things than his fellow citizens who have been denied those advantages. Withal, however, the university with its learning is one thing and the business world with its practical experience and competition is quite another. The world calls for real value.

Harold M. Holland, after graduating from Dartmouth College made his start in the business world in 1903. At that time he engaged in the retail and wholesale athletic goods business with John F. McLean, under the firm name of McLean & Holland. After remaining in partnership with Mr. McLean for some time he purchased the entire business and has since continued to conduct the store independently, although the firm name, McLean & Holland, is still used.

Mr. Holland was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on the 15th of April, 1878, a son of Joseph Basset and Mary Otis (May) Holland. The father's birth occurred near Brattleboro, Vermont, July 11, 1830. After being graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1858, he entered the medical department of Dartmouth. While an undergraduate he was admitted to the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and because of the excellent record he made in his studies he was admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa. Later he was a special student at Amhurst College, Harvard University and Columbia University. For several years he was demonstrator in microscopical and pathological anatomy at Dartmouth and subsequently was associated with D. Appleton & Company and

William Wood & Company in wholesale publishing. He holds membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was the first American to be elected as a member of the British Economic Society. At one time he was vice president of the New England Agricultural Society, and for years has been president of the Galesburg Public Library Association. His name also appears on the directorate of the First National Bank of Galesburg. On the 18th of November, 1872, he was married at Galesburg to Miss Mary Otis May, a daughter of Henry Harvey and Delia (Ray) May. Mr. H. H. May was one of the early settlers in Knox county, having arrived here in 1837. He was the inventor of the first successful horse-power reaper and made the first steel plow. Mrs. Joseph B. Holland is now residing in California with her son, Hubert Ray.

Harold M. Holland first attended school at Galesburg where he pursued his early education in the public schools. In 1893 he entered Knox College Academy and for several years was a student in Knox College. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1900 with the degree of A. B. While a student there he was chosen a member of Phi Delta Theta.

On the 3d of April, 1909, Mr. Holland was married to Miss Beula Mary Hunt, of Galesburg. He is a member of the Soangetaha Club, of which he has been a director for three years. He also holds membership in the Cooper Ornithological Club of California and is an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union. In 1908, 1909 and again in 1912 he was elected president of the Galesburg Base Ball Company. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Central Congregational church of Galesburg. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Holland bears the reputation of being very progressive in his business ideas and has been most successful in promoting and introducing new lines and methods which tend to further the welfare of his business.

WILKINS SEACORD.

Wilkins Seacord, deceased, was for many years an active and honored resident of Galesburg and Knox county, many business interests feeling the stimulus of his activity, his commercial and industrial connections being at all times of such a character as contributed to general progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. Moreover, the methods pursued would ever bear close investigation and scrutiny so that he was honored and respected wherever known, and most of all where he was best known. His life history constitutes a creditable chapter in the annals of Knox county. His birth occurred in Orange county, New York, September 20, 1833, and his ancestry can be traced back to the Huguenots of France. His grandfather was subordinate officer under Marquis de la Fayette and came to America with that gallant French hero who aided in the establishment of American independence. Pleased with the new world and its prospects he decided to remain and established his home in the Empire state.

His son, Wilkins Seacord, father of him whose name introduces this review, married Hulda J. Morris, also a native of New York. He was a prominent citizen of that state and for many years represented his district in the general assembly, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the laws which were enacted during his connection with the state legislature. He continued a resident of New York until called to his final rest in 1862, when sixty-two years of age. His widow survived him for about fifteen years and passed away at the age of seventy-two years.

In their family were five children of whom Wilkins Seacord, of this review, was the fourth in order of birth. He had the advantage of training in a home of culture and refinement, enjoyed good educational privileges and in early manhood came to the middle west. In his youth he learned something of the blacksmith's trade and also worked at farming for a time. He was twenty-two years of age when he left home and for a brief period he drifted about in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana but found what he regarded as a suitable place of residence when in October, 1855, he arrived in Galesburg. He then devoted his attention to teaching school for a brief period and also broke prairie, but in the spring of 1857 took up commercial pursuits, engaging in business in Oneida. In the spring of 1862 he turned his attention to the meat and live-stock business which he carried on with considerable success for about six years but abandoned that line in 1868 and removed from Oneida to Knoxville, which was then the county seat. There he filled the office of sheriff for a two years' term but in 1870 returned to Galesburg and took charge of the stock yards at this place. In 1876 his duties were further extended to include the superintendency of the stock yards at Quincy, the two places being under his care for many years. He also had supervision over the yards at Ottumwa and at Burlington, Iowa, and over the large sheep yard at Montgomery. He became recognized as one of the best judges of live stock in the Mississippi valley and in connection with his activity as superintendent of stock yards he also conducted an extensive rendering establishment. In fact he was associated with many prominent business enterprises of this city and state, was the owner of three large farms, had extensive banking interests and was also connected with other business concerns. He became one of the early stockholders of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank and served on its directorate. He was also a director of the First National Bank for many years and became one of the original stockholders of the Purington Paving Brick Company, of which he served as a director for several years. He was active in promoting the Galesburg Electric Motor & Power Company, took considerable stock in the enterprise and served as its president for a number of years, and also as a member of its board of directors. This company purchased the old horse-car lines, installed electric power and after successfully conducting the system for several years sold to the McKinley interests.

It was on the 1st of October, 1857, in this county, that Mr. Seacord was united in marriage to Miss Keren L. Courtwright, who died in November, 1869, leaving three children: Fred, of Galesburg; Louise, the wife of John Wilcox; and De Forrest, who is familiarly known as Judd. On the 20th of September, 1883, Mr. Seacord was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Fannie M. Hollowell, nee Turner, of Kansas City, who still survives him. The death of Mr. Seacord occurred July 3, 1900, and in his demise the county lost one of its most valued and representative citizens. His political allegiance was given

to the republican party and he belonged also to the Masonic fraternity, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was a man of social disposition and of unfeigned cordiality, whose attractive qualities made him a congenial companion. His friendship always stood the test of time and he was loved by all. In fact there were few citizens in Knox county as popular and highly esteemed as was Wilkins Seacord, and the death of none has been more deeply deplored.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

William D. Smith, depot master for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Galesburg, was born in Portageville, New York, August 16, 1857. He comes of an old family of the Empire state. His grandfather was there born and became a soldier of the War of 1812. In days of peace he followed the occupation of farming and was called to his final rest when in middle life. His wife, Mrs. Lavina Smith, also a native of New York, long survived him and died at the age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, of whom one son died in childhood. The others were Joseph, Franklin, Abigail, Betsey, Louise and Laura. Of these, Franklin C. Smith was the father of William D. Smith. He, too, was born in New York and was reared in Wyoming county, where he practiced law for a few years. He afterward became a contractor on the Erie canal and in 1859 removed to Illinois, settling in Galesburg, where he lived for two years. He next located at Oneida, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law and also filled the office of internal revenue collector for one term. He was a soldier of the Civil war and served for three years in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, holding the rank of colonel. He made an excellent record, inspiring his men with much of his loyalty, zeal and bravery. He married Sarah M. Gilbert, who was born in New York, as were her parents. Her mother was a Miss Weed in maidenhood. Her father was proprietor of a hardware and tin store in Portage, New York, and died in middle life, while his wife reached the age of eighty-nine. Their family numbered three daughters and a son, including Caroline, Sophia, Sarah and Charles. As previously stated, Sarah M. Gilbert became the wife of Franklin C. Smith and unto them were born four children: Anna E., now deceased, who had been married twice, her first husband being Dr. Edwin Card and the second Edwin E. Terry; William D., of this review; Franklin C., who passed away at the age of three years; and Ella, who died when seven years old.

William D. Smith was reared in Oneida, Illinois, between the age of four and sixteen years, and attended the public schools there. Coming to Galesburg, he served as brakeman and conductor in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company from 1874 until 1887. He then went to Elgin, Nebraska, where he resided until 1891, devoting his time to farming upon a tract of one hundred and sixty acres which he owned. At length he sold that property and returned to Galesburg, reentering the employ of the Chicago, Bur-

lington & Quincy Railroad Company as a brakeman. For the past twelve years he has been depot master, and his long connection with the line indicates the faithfulness and loyalty of his service and his capability.

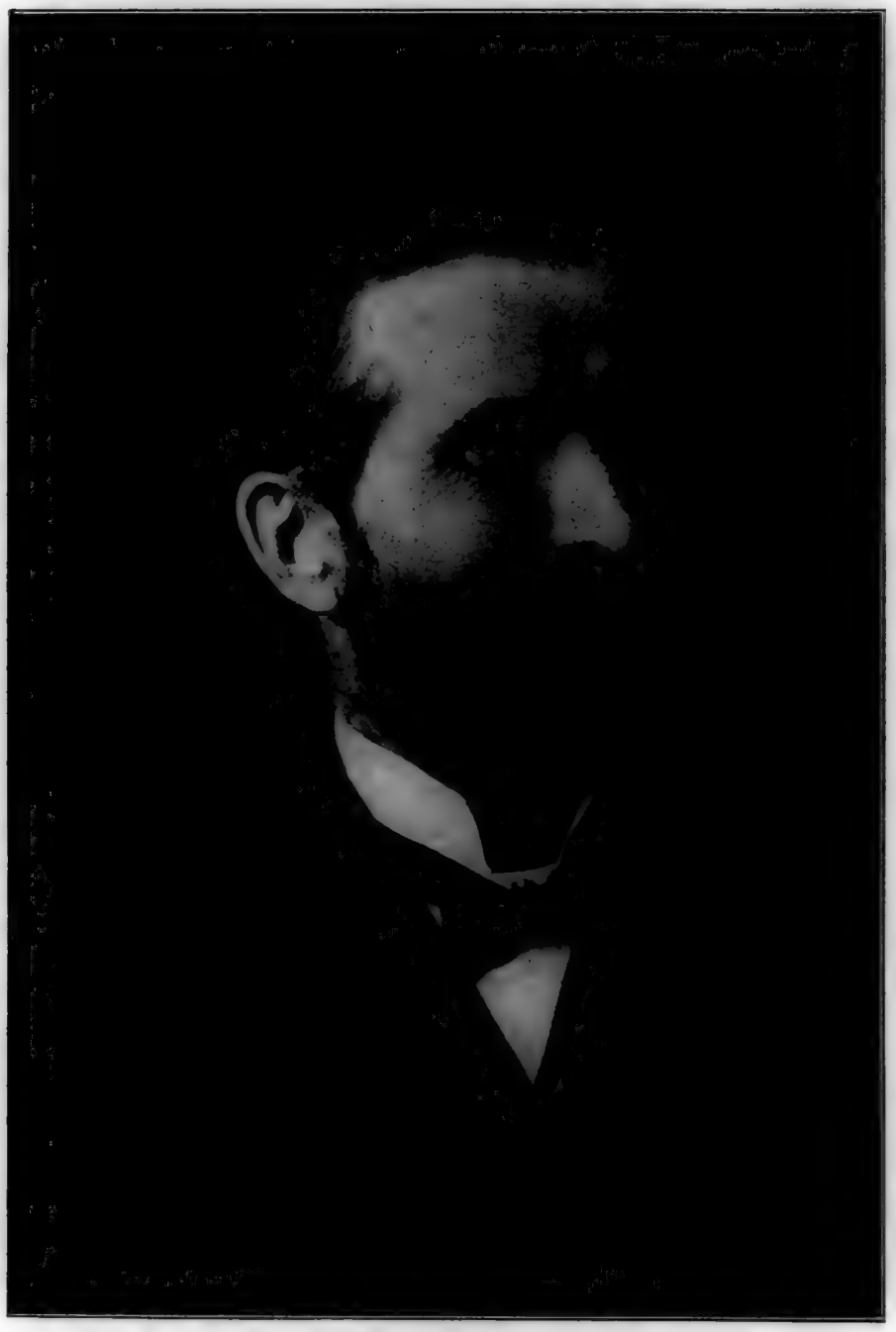
In October, 1882, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary D. Pike, a daughter of William Pike, whose wife in her maidenhood was Letitia D. Bull. They were residing in the outskirts of Galesburg at the time of Mrs. Smith's birth. They had come to this state from New York and her father died at Woodhull, where he was proprietor of a general store. Her mother passed away in Galesburg at the age of sixty-four years. In their family were but two children, Charles and Mary D. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born four children, Louise D., Gilbert C., Frank C. and Stanley W., the first named a graduate of the high school. Mrs. Smith belongs to the Congregational church and the family are well known socially in the community. Mr. Smith is a republican in his political views and conversant with the principles of the party and the leading questions of the day but has no ambition for office, his time and energies being given to his business duties, which are always most faithfully performed.

M. O. WILLIAMSON.

M. O. Williamson was born on the Atlantic Ocean, July 14, 1850, while his parents were on their way from Sweden to this country. They located in Knox county, where since has been the family home. The father died in 1853, leaving the mother with a family of six children. This family she cared for until they were all grown to man and womanhood. The mother died in 1886.

When a lad of thirteen years, M. O. Williamson learned the harness trade with Olson & Gray at Wataga, Illinois, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and worked at the bench thereafter for twenty-five years. His educational advantages were limited. He attended the district school up to the age of thirteen and stayed for a term of six months in the village school when seventeen years of age.

Mr. Williamson was married October 18, 1871, to Mary A. Driggs, of Wataga, Illinois, and there were born to them one son, who died in infancy, and two daughters. Adelaide F., born May 6, 1878, married May 13, 1902, Edward Clyde Slocumb and their home is at present at Artesia, New Mexico. Nellie M. was born April 22, 1883, and married May 8, 1907, H. A. Whipple, her home at this time being at Galesburg, Illinois. M. O. Williamson was elected and served as town and city clerk, alderman and justice of the peace. He was elected county treasurer of the county of Knox in 1886, and was elected county clerk of the same county in 1890, 1894 and 1898. In 1900 he was nominated and elected state treasurer. He was one of the organizers and is an active member of the Swedish-American Republican League of the state of Illinois, and was its president in 1897. In political faith, he is an earnest and consistent republican. He believes in his party creed, and has done much for the success of his party candidates and party principles. In 1884 he was made



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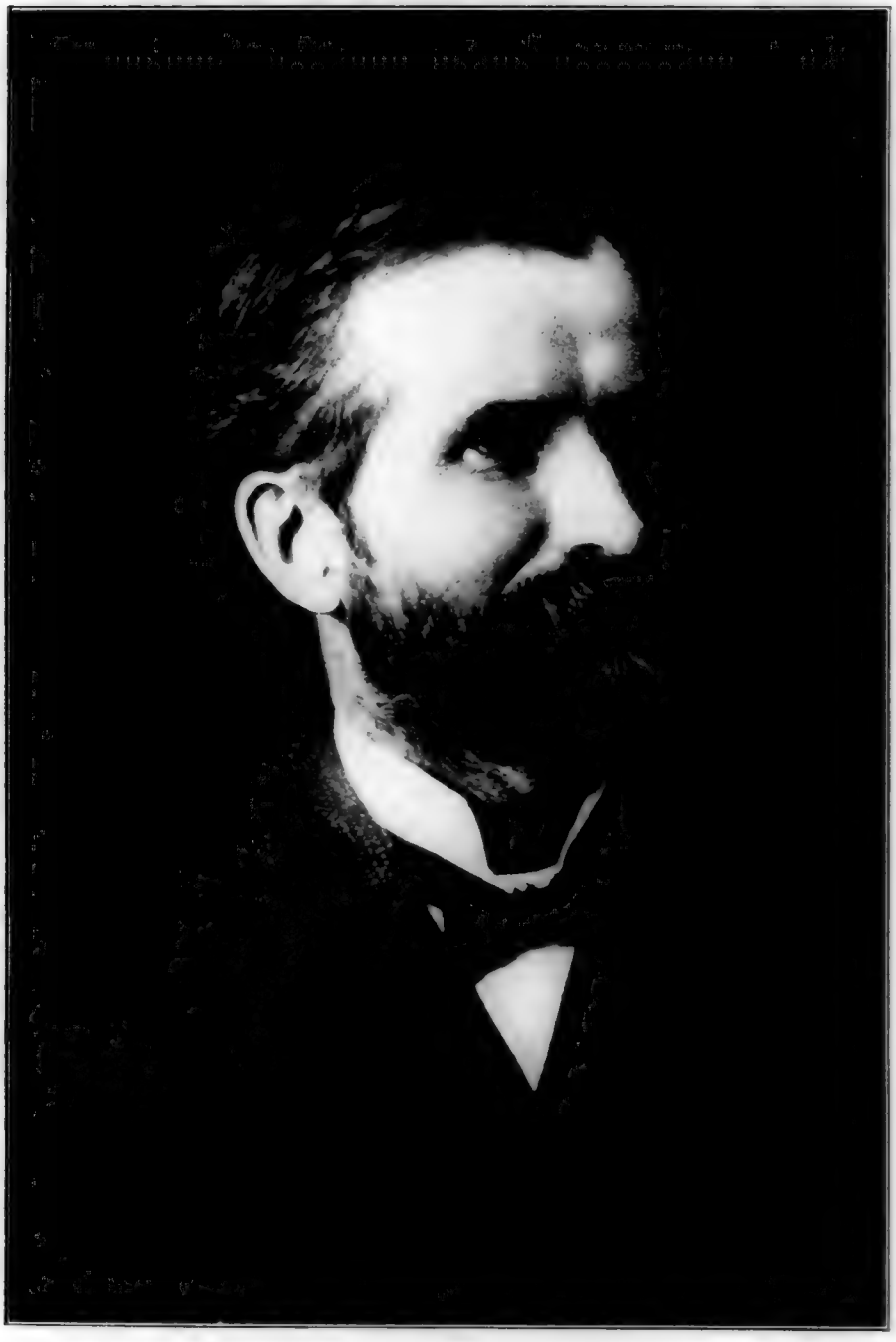
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secretary of the county central committee, and was either secretary or chairman for twenty years.

In 1890, he with his family removed to Galesburg, Illinois which has since been his home. He is a member of the Business Men's Club of Galesburg, the Hamilton Club of Chicago, and is a Knight Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and an Elk. He was for two years a member of the Lincoln Monument Association of Illinois, and it was during his term that the rebuilding of the Lincoln monument at Springfield was completed, and the remains of the martyred president were laid in their final resting place in the monument. Mr. Williamson is at this time president of the People's Trust & Savings Bank, of Galesburg, Illinois, one of the largest and most successful financial institutions in the state outside of Chicago.

GEORGE W. BROWN.

We know of no better biography of the late Hon. George W. Brown of Galesburg, the inventor of the corn planter, than the following address delivered by Hon. Clark E. Carr at the formal opening of Mr. Brown's great shops in Galesburg on September 22, 1875.

The address is copied from the Illinois Prairie Farmer in which it appeared in full.

"Fellow Citizens: I have prepared this paper at the request of some business men of this city, who deemed it proper that during the inaugural ceremonies now being celebrated, a brief history should be given of the invention of the corn planter and the founder of these great shops, Mr. George W. Brown. If Mr. Brown had his own way tonight, nothing would be said about him; but his friends have now the entire control of the buildings, and can say just what they please.

"Like most men who have conferred lasting benefits upon humanity, Mr. Brown commenced life poor. He was born in Clifton Park township, Saratoga county, New York, on the 29th of October, 1815, and is sixty years old. He remained upon the farm where he was born until he was fourteen, when he learned the carpenter's trade, in which he worked many years. He remembers distinctly the first boat which came through the Erie canal, with Dewitt Clinton and other distinguished persons on board, with band playing and flags flying. He worked at his trade on the railroad, built from Albany to Schenectady, sixteen miles long, which, when completed, was regarded as one of the triumphs of the age. This was then the only railroad in the United States, except a line of about the same length, running out of Baltimore. He remembers the first trip made over the road, by a distinguished party in cars a little larger than our hacks. Of those excursionists, Thurlow Weed is the only survivor. The company owned one wheezy little engine, named the 'John Bull.' Mr. Brown had the honor of being appointed roadmaster or trackmaster of this celebrated railroad, a position which he did not find to be lucrative. He was married before he was of age, to Maria Turpening, with whom he has lived happily all of these years, and to whom he is largely indebted for his success. They were both members of the Methodist church, and have continued their membership for over forty years. The old church which

they joined on the banks of the Mohawk, in their halcyon days is still in existence.

"Some near relatives of the young couple had gone to Illinois, who sent back glowing accounts of the prairie and of the possibilities of the future. There was room for the young mechanic—a chance to own a farm, make a home, establish a hearth-stone; an opportunity to become independent. Besides, was there not an opportunity to build up that church and help plant the seeds of that religion to which they had consecrated their lives? They did not hesitate, but bought a team and wagon, loaded all their available property, and started upon their long journey. It rained nearly all the way, and the roads were dreadful. Still the white covered wagon kept on; but the driver had as much work as had the horses, lifting and prying wheels when stuck fast in swamps and sloughs. Worn and weary they reached their destination, and located in July, 1836, before many who hear me were born, upon a farm near what was afterwards Tylerville, in Warren county, nine miles northwest of here. At that time there was not a house on this prairie. He traded his team for an eighty of land and went to work. He had a log house to build for himself, and the neighbors needed the services of a carpenter. For a long time he went out to work at his trade, and his wife conducted the farm. There was no pine lumber here, nothing but the hard woods of our groves, and it was no child's play to work them. Carpenters thoroughly appreciate the difference between pine and the oak and walnut of our forests.

"Money was hard to get when ten cents a bushel was a good price for corn, and three dollars a hundred a good price for pork. But where there was a will there was a way, and Mr. Brown, with plow and hoe, and saw and chisel, managed to make a living, although he laid by scarcely anything. There are many houses in the neighborhoods of Shanghai and Tylerville upon which he worked. He built the Alfred Brown house on this side of Henderson Grove. He also worked considerably in Galesburg and Knoxville. He built the house on the corner opposite the Universalist and Episcopal churches, owned and occupied by Mrs. Wells. He worked a winter in Knoxville, for Hon. James Knox, and built, among others, the building occupied by the First National Bank of that city.

"Mr. John S. Winter, county clerk, remembers being at his house in 1846, near Tylerville, a small log building. He found Mr. Brown barefooted, his only clothing a straw hat, hickory shirt and jean pants, literally in a brown study upon farm implements. Among other implements used were cultivators, and in 1848 Mr. Brown conceived the idea of turning a cultivator into a corn planter. His first idea was to drop three rows at once, placing the shovels of the cultivator as wide apart as he wished to have the corn rows, and boxes of corn on the beam's back of the shovel, so fixed that the center of each box would be over the middle of the furrows made by the shovels. A slide was so adjusted that by moving it there would be an aperture at the center of the bottom of each box large enough for from three to five kernels of corn to slip through, which would of course fall into the middle of each furrow behind the shovels. This slide was to be operated by a man walking behind the machine. He attached heavy wheels to the cultivator back of the boxes, which were made of sections sawed off from logs, and which would roll the ground after the corn was dropped in, filling and leveling the furrow.

"How simple all these contrivances seem now! We naturally exclaim, 'Why,

anybody can do that!' That is true, almost anybody can do it—after he is shown how. You remember the story of Columbus. When he was told that many men had sailed to America, he called for an egg and asked any of those present to set it upon the small end and make it stand. None could do it, when he took it and tapping it on the table until slightly broken in, let go and it stood upright. Several voices shouted, 'Why, anybody can do that.' 'Yes,' answered the great discoverer, 'after he is shown the way.'

"Out of these simple experiments upon a cultivator came the perfected corn planter, with which two men and a team can plant from sixteen to twenty acres of corn in a day.

"In the spring of 1851, Mr. Brown made the first complete corn planter of the present style, and planted corn with it the following May. Prior to that he was experimenting, but it was his corn planter drop attached to a cultivator already described. In 1852 he planted with his improved machine sixteen acres for himself, and eight acres for Alfred Brown. That same spring he commenced the manufacture of ten machines, but, on account of poverty and embarrassments, only one was completed. About this time he determined to stake all he possessed upon the success of his invention. He had already sold everything about the place, including his last horse, to furnish means to secure his patents. He then sold his little farm for what he could get, went deeply into debt for more money, and took the chances of success. Times were hard and the facilities for manufacturing poor. He had no such machinery as you have seen here tonight; but everything had to be done by hand. Very soon he was so much involved that, had he been called upon to pay, he would not have been worth a dollar. But he was an upright man; had a good name; was full of enthusiasm for his new invention; and his largest creditors were willing to give him a fair trial. But he was frequently obliged to pay exorbitant rates of interest—sometimes from one to two per cent a month, and once three per cent for one month, and a short month at that. He commenced manufacturing at Shanghai, and in 1853 completed twelve machines, one of which that season planted three hundred acres of corn. In 1854 he made a hundred machines, and in 1855 he made three hundred machines, after which he removed to Galesburg. In 1856 he made six hundred machines, and in 1857 he made a thousand machines. It is not necessary for me to give in detail the number of machines in detail manufactured since that time. It is enough to say that last year Mr. Brown manufactured six thousand machines, and had orders which came too late been a little less tardy, he would have manufactured and sold many hundreds more.

"Everyone knew that corn could be planted with a hoe and would come up, but would it grow when run through the hopper of this newfangled machine? All could see that the machine would run very prettily through a field, but did it leave the corn in the right places in the proper quantities? Was it well covered, and would it grow? It was a serious matter for the manufacturers to answer these questions.

"It is not necessary to go through the years of long wearisome lawsuits. Shakespeare in Hamlet's soliloquy makes the 'law's delay' an excuse for suicide, and Dickens vividly protrays the miseries produced by the slow court of chancery in the imaginary case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce. It is enough for our purpose to state that in May, 1874, after hearing all the evidence and arguments, the

supreme court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal on this continent, declared that George W. Brown was the inventor of the corn planter. Soon after this decision was announced, most of those who had been engaged in the manufacture of planters came forward and paid Mr. Brown a royalty upon the machines they had made.

"The completion of these magnificent shops, with their monstrous capacity for turning out corn planters, marks an era in the history of Galesburg well worthy of inaugural ceremonies. The buildings comprise foundry, polishing rooms, blacksmith shops, wheel building (they do not use logs for wheels now) and office, besides this immense building. There are in these buildings thirty thousand square feet of floors. This building with some other improvements made this summer, cost sixty thousand dollars. With the present facilities, Mr. Brown can manufacture twenty thousand planters a year.

"I have thus as briefly as possible given a history of inventor and invention. Concerning Mr. Brown, I would be glad to say all that is in my heart. These great shops, Brown's Hotel, the Methodist Church edifice, proclaim his enterprise and public spirit more eloquently than any mere words can do. He has little of the learning of schools, and no mere accomplishments; yet there are very few more competent mechanics, and he is always a gentleman. He will not be ranked as either statesman or philosopher; yet there are no purer patriots, nor more practical common-sense men. He never preaches morality, but always practices it. He never wrangles upon doctrine, but is always a Christian. Would that we had more such men! Who can estimate their influence upon humanity? Give me the name, if you can, of a statesman whose whole life of lofty endeavor has given him a claim to gratitude equal to that of Johan Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. Call to mind, if you please, a military hero whose memory humanity has so much reason to bless, as that of George Stephenson. The mighty deeds of Alexander and Hannibal, of Cæsar and Napoleon—what are they compared with the triumphs of Galileo and Milton, of Stephenson, Fulton and Morse!

"How many men during the war represented in the army McCormick's reapers and Brown's corn planters; or what would have been the difference in the muster rolls if wheat had been cut by cradles and the corn planted with hoes, when the interest of our great armies depended upon wheat and corn? We in Galesburg can see how many families are fed and clothed by the seventy-five thousand dollars paid out annually in wages by Mr. Brown and how this money finds its way into and stimulates every branch of business; but who can estimate the comforts and advantages derived from this one machine in the Mississippi valley?"

The above glowing tribute is the history of George W. Brown to 1875, paid to him by one of the closest observers of the economic conditions of the state of Illinois and of the nation. From 1875 until 1892 Mr. Brown had active management of the shops. The business increased and flourished and was incorporated under the name of George W. Brown & Company. Mr. I. S. Perkins was general manager for a number of years. Loren Stevens was secretary, A. O. Peterson was master mechanic, and James E. Brown, son of George W. Brown, was treasurer. The shop buildings were enlarged to more than double their original size and a great deal of other machinery besides corn planters was manufacturned there, such as corn shellers, rakes, cultivators, discs, and other farming implements. During the year 1886 Mr. Brown purchased a ranch at Riverside,

California, and spent a great deal of the winter months in his western home. He had one of the most beautiful orange ranches in the Santa Ana valley and spared neither time nor expense in putting it in shape.

Mr. Brown was always an active participant in public affairs and even in his declining years did not cease to take a helpful interest in matters relative to the general good. He served for one term as mayor of Galesburg and during his administration the first attempts were made to establish hard-road streets.

In 1891 Mrs. Brown, who had by her loving example and industrious life and her worthy counsel, assisted Mr. Brown in his brightest as well as his darkest days, expired at Galesburg, surrounded by her family, consisting of Mrs. Elizabeth Perrin, Mrs. Jennie S. Cowan and James E. Brown. Her death was a sad blow to Mr. Brown and apparently he never recovered from the effects. In the winter time he would go, first with one daughter and then with the other, to California, there to spend his winters, his health being very much impaired. In the spring of 1895 he returned to Galesburg earlier than usual. Anxious to see the old place of his early struggles in Illinois and his old friends who were living near Tylerville, he took his team and buggy and drove to Tylerville. The day was fair enough when he started, but before night it developed into a roaring, blustering storm. Not being acclimated to such weather Mr. Brown contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cowan, on the 2d of June, 1895. He left surviving him an only son, James E. Brown, who was manager of the Brown & Company Planter Works from the withdrawal of I. S. Perkins until the death of his father, George W. Brown. Immediately afterward the son went to Riverside, California, to take care of the large financial interests which his father had acquired there. He purchased the shares of the other heirs in the property there and added three or four other ranches to the holdings which his father had acquired. The surviving daughters are Mrs. M. T. Perrin, and Mrs. Jennie S. Cowan. Both live in Galesburg, surrounded by their children.

Mr. James E. Brown is residing in California now. He is a director of one of the banks and a director of the La Mesa Fruit Packing Company. His wife died at Galesburg in November, 1910, while they were visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. J. Daugherty. Mr. Brown has two daughters living, Mrs. M. J. Daugherty and Mrs. A. L. Woodill. The latter lives near her father in Riverside, California. Mr. James E. Brown was for many years a director in the Galesburg National Bank of Galesburg. He was a public-spirited man and although of a retiring nature was admittedly one of Galesburg's financiers. Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Perrin have spent their lives in Galesburg and can enjoy the many incidents that George W. Brown's life left in the history of the city.

George W. Brown was a free giver to every enterprise that came to Galesburg. He was one of the donors to the Santa Fe railroad and he liberally contributed toward other public enterprises of all kinds. He owned two farms two miles east of Galesburg and on each of them he constructed a lake. The first was a small one, which he called Lake Washington, and then he constructed another lake partly in Galesburg township and partly in Knox township, just north of Main street, which he called Lake George. This lake he offered several times to the city of Galesburg, together with the property surrounding it, for less than what it cost him, the intention being to establish a public park there with water

supply for the city. The offer was refused. Finally the heirs sold the property to the Burlington road for their water supply and they changed the name to Lake Rice. It is not denied or questioned that the most public-spirited man that Galesburg ever had was George W. Brown. It is further not denied or questioned that George W. Brown made many valuable donations to public enterprises, especially to religious and educational institutions, and yet, singular to say, with all that, no place has been dedicated to his name, no effort made to assist the citizens of Galesburg in preserving the memory of a man whose works for thirty years contributed the largest revenues the city ever had, with the exception of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The great achievements of George W. Brown in a business way will long survive his memory as a great and good citizen. In the past Galesburg has failed to realize what she has lost but his name and good works will be a monument to his memory for years to come.

RILEY ROOT.

In the history of the pioneers of Knox county it is imperative that mention be made of Riley Root who arrived at Log City in the latter part of July, 1836. From that time forward until his death he was closely associated, save for a brief period, with the development and progress of this part of the state. His talents were varied and along many lines he displayed more than ordinary ability. He was an inventor whose ideas have become practical in mechanical circles, and he possessed talents of seemingly diverse nature in that he was a musician of considerable skill and ability. His impress for good was also felt along many other lines and Galesburg has reason to honor him as one of her worthy and valued early settlers. He was born at Durham, Greene county, New York, August 29, 1795, and passed away February 24, 1870. He was descended from good old Anglo-Saxon stock, his ancestry being traced back directly to John Root who emigrated to America from Badby, England, in the year 1630. Ten years later he married Miss Mary Kilbourne who came to America in 1635. They settled in Farmington, Connecticut, and became the progenitors of the family whose representatives for many generations continued to reside in New England. Thomas Root, the father of Riley Root, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, September 25, 1765, and died at Camden, New York, January 22, 1826. He was married in Westfield, Massachusetts, February 10, 1791, to Princess Noble, who was born in Westfield, May 8, 1766, and died at Camden, New York, April 5, 1830. At the time of their marriage they removed to Durham, Greene county, New York, where Thomas Root purchased a farm on which he resided until 1821. He then bought land in Camden and removed to that place where he and his wife continued to reside until called to their final rest. They were the parents of five children, Roland, Mrs. Clarissa Phelps, Riley, Reuben and Royal.

Riley Root early developed traits of character that foreshadowed upright purpose and honorable manhood. He remained with his parents upon the home farm through the period of his youth and his educational advantages were somewhat limited but he attended the district school as opportunity offered.



Riley Root

This however, did not satisfy his thirst for knowledge. So anxious was he to increase his fund of information that, in an age when books were very scarce he kept a dictionary on the mantel and utilized every spare moment in poring over its pages. He thus stored his mind with many valuable bits of knowledge and such was his mental power that he was able to systematize these and use the information at will. In early youth he was a pupil in the Westfield (Mass.) Academy for a time, there preparing for teaching and also pursuing a course in surveying. For many years he taught school and displayed particular ability in imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge he had acquired. In 1821 he purchased a farm at Camden, New York, and resided thereon until 1836 but spent much time in the interim in surveying in addition to performing the work of the fields. In 1835, when a company was organized for the purpose of building a college town in what was then considered the far west, he became one of the number and in the latter part of July, 1836, arrived at Log City, Knox county, Illinois. Possessing expert mechanical ability he aided in erecting the first house in Galesburg and also assisted largely in the building of the old First church. In 1837 he procured some big stones and at his own fireside, with the aid of only a small chisel and hammer, he shaped these into millstones. Then in company with another, he erected a horse-power gristmill, and thus furnished the only means for the colonists within a radius of fifty miles to get their grain ground until a waterpower mill, known as Olmstead's mill, near Monmouth, was erected. He continued an active factor in the work of progress and development here until April, 1848, when, in company with others, he traveled in a train of twenty-five wagons drawn by oxen, overland for Oregon, arriving at his destination in the autumn. In the following spring he went to California where gold had just been discovered. He remained for some time searching for the precious metal but ill health forced him to return home and taking the route via the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans he arrived in Knox county on the 8th of January, 1850, being the first man to return from the gold fields of California. Upon his return he wrote a book concerning his travels, giving a graphic account of the trip and a description of the processes of mining gold on the Pacific coast. He possessed considerable literary ability and in 1866 he wrote a treatise on musical philosophy and made a keyboard to illustrate the transposition of the scale. He was very fond of music and during his later years devoted much time to the study of the art. He was recognized as a musician of much more than ordinary skill although he shrank from appearing in public as an interpreter of the art. With only the simple tools at his command he made, working at his own fireside a violin of such excellent tone and quality that it was purchased by one of Galesburg's leading musicians. His skill along mechanical lines was variously shown and he gave to the world a number of valuable inventions. In 1857 he secured a patent for the first rotary fan blower—a machine for clearing the snow from the railroad tracks. The device proved successful beyond his expectations, but through lack of funds he was unable to demonstrate its usefulness to the skeptical public and the officials of the new railroad enterprise who could not grasp the importance of such a machine. The patent therefore was allowed to expire. Later the efficiency of his invention became apparent to officials of western roads, and today his principle is employed in the machines for clearing

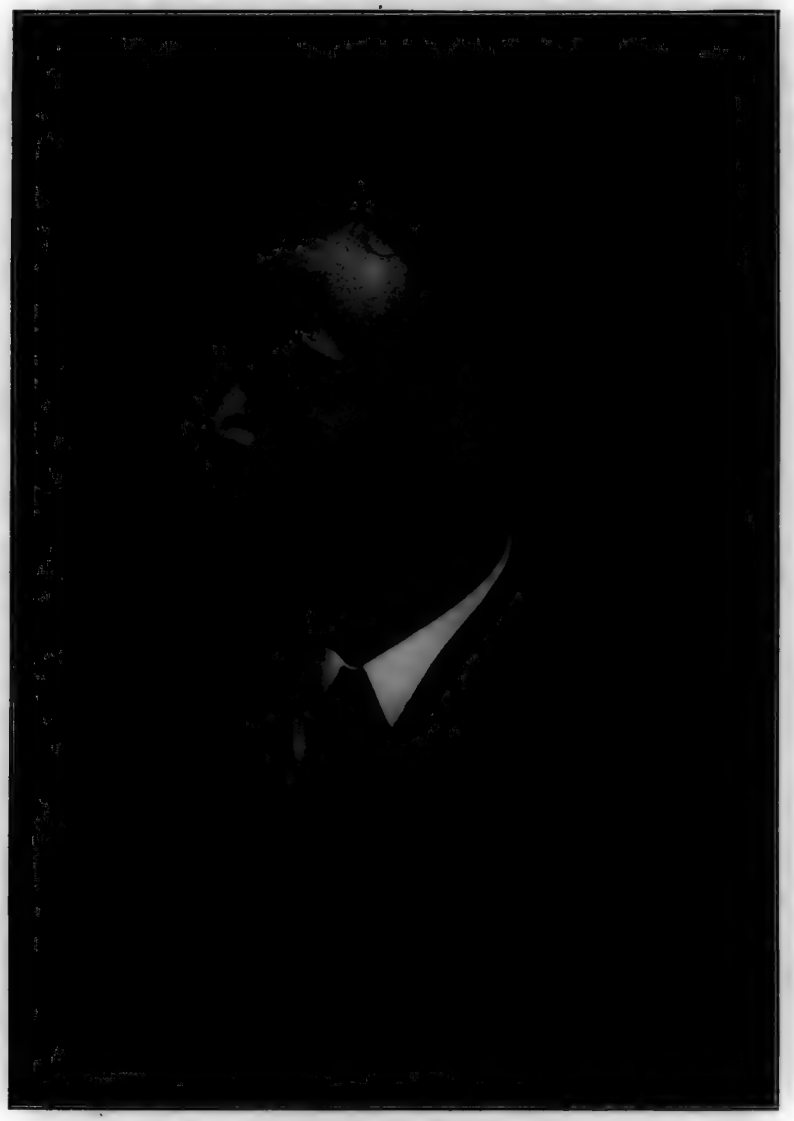
the tracks where the greatest snow blockades occur. About the time he was perfecting his snow plow he secured the patent on a device for holding a spirit level in surveying, besides a number of other patents of value. He ordered made the first glass fruit jars ever used. They were closed with corks and sealed with wax and held four and six quarts. He also devised a magnetic battery and took magnetic treatments in his own home. Whenever he realized a need it seemed he could meet it by reason of his superior inventive skill and ingenuity.

On the 7th of October, 1821, Mr. Root was united in marriage to Miss Lavinia Butler who was born at Durham, New York, April 9, 1803, and died at Camden that state on the 25th of June, 1834. Five children were born to them but only two, Dency Elizabeth and Clarissa Noble, reached years of maturity. During his later years Mr. Root lived a more retired life, dividing his time between his two daughters. To him was accorded the precious prize of keen mentality to the last, and his physical powers were also but slightly impaired in the closing years of his life. In 1870 he walked two miles on a bitter cold day, notwithstanding the protest of his daughters, to obtain castings for a steel sphere to be magnetized —a work which had not then been accomplished. He contracted a severe cold which brought on pneumonia and he passed away three days later.

Mr. Root was always a man of retired disposition and of few words. He spent his leisure in research along many scientific lines and remained a student to the last. Few college-bred men possessed as comprehensive a knowledge of scientific laws and principles, and in addition, Mr. Root was a man of more than ordinary literary attainments. During his travels, which covered many sections of the country, he gathered many choice curios and rare geological specimens. Although more than four decades have passed since he was called from this life it is well known that his contributions to the world's work were valuable, and some of these have not yet reached their full fruition. As the pioneer inventor of the rotary snow plow, who can measure how great is the influence and result of his work or who can estimate how much suffering as well as delay in time has been prevented by the use of this device which he brought forth? His investigation and researches along scientific lines were ever a stimulus to others. Death gives the perspective which places man in his true relations with his fellows and his age, and in this instance indicates clearly how far reaching in its efforts was the life of one of Galesburg's most honored pioneers.

FRANK E. JOHNSON.

Frank E. Johnson, proprietor of the Johnson Fuel Company located at 646 Chambers street, Galesburg, was born in this city on the 7th of March, 1868. His parents were Andrew F. and Anna (Peterson) Johnson, both natives of Westergotland, Sweden. There the father, whose birth occurred on Christmas day, 1823, learned the carpenter's trade and he also served in the Swedish army. Both parents emigrated to the United States in 1852, locating in Galesburg, where they were subsequently married. Andrew F. Johnson was a skilled mechanic, and for many years was successfully engaged in carpentry work and contracting, thus acquiring a competence that enabled him to spend his latter



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days in retirement. He passed away in November, 1899, at the age of almost seventy-six years. Both parents held membership in the Swedish Lutheran church, which the father erected in 1868, and for many years, he was one of its officers. In his political views he was a republican. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson numbered four, of whom our subject is the youngest. The others were as follows: Charles F., who is deceased; Tillie M., who is at home; and Oscar F., who died in infancy.

The education of Frank E. Johnson was begun in the public schools and completed by a commercial course in Brown's Business College. After laying aside his text-books, he worked with his father at the carpenter's trade for seven years, and then entered the employ of the Simpson Lumber Company. For fifteen years he held the position of manager of the latter enterprise, and during that time he bought out the business he is now conducting, which was founded by Cline & Shaw. In 1908 he gave up his position with the lumber company and has ever since given his undivided attention to the development of his fuel business. It has made a very substantial growth since he undertook its management three years ago, and gives the most gratifying assurance of prospering. He carries both hard and soft coal as well as coke and wood and every other variety of fuel, maintaining both a wholesale and retail department. Mr. Johnson is the type of man who makes anything he undertakes succeed, having not only the enterprise and industry but the determination of purpose that refuses to recognize defeat.

In this city on the 6th of October, 1896, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss J. Pauline Anderson, a daughter of Hans and Hannah Anderson, and they have become the parents of two daughters, Helen Frances and Ruth Margaret.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the First Swedish Lutheran church. His fraternal relations are with the order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His connections with organizations of a more purely social nature are confined to the Galesburg and Country Clubs, while he keeps in touch with his fellow business men through the medium of the Retail Merchants Association. His political support is given to the republican party, but he has never sought public honors, preferring to give his entire time and attention to the promotion of his business interests. The Johnson Fuel Company was founded on the 4th of July, 1903, and its development must be entirely attributed to his clear judgment, sagacity and unceasing effort.

THOMAS McCLELLAND, D. D., LL. D.

Thomas McClelland, D. D., LL. D., was called to the presidency of Knox College in 1900. He has sustained during his administration its high reputation —it being one of the oldest colleges in the state. He was born in Quilly, County Derry, Ireland, May 1, 1846. His parents were William and Margaret (Smiley) McClelland, the former a teacher of considerable experience. The family on both sides comes of Scotch ancestry.

Doctor McClelland was only three years of age when brought by his parents to the new world. He early displayed special aptitude in his studies and his

fondness for learning led him to continue his education beyond the public schools. He prepared for college in Denmark Academy, Denmark, Iowa, and was graduated from Oberlin College in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Eight years later, his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In the meantime, he had been a student in the Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1876-7, and in the Union Theological Seminary, in 1877-8, and in 1880, he was graduated from the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, having thus thoroughly qualified for the ministry. However, his work has been mostly done in the college class room, rather than in the pulpit. In 1880, he accepted the position of professor of philosophy at Tabor College, where he remained until 1891. In the fall of that year, he became president of the Pacific University of Oregon, where he continued until 1900. In September of the latter year, he was called to the presidency of Knox College. During his administration, the college has made most gratifying progress, both in its educational standing and in its material and financial resources.

On the 19th of August, 1880, in Denmark, Iowa, Doctor McClelland was married to Miss Harriet C. Day and by this union three children were born to them, Kellogg Day, Cochran Bruce and Ruth Marjory.

Doctor McClelland has become widely known in educational circles. In 1891, Tabor College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1905, the University of Illinois honored him with the degree of Doctor of Law. He has been a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching since its establishment in 1905.

CHARLES ALFRED HINCKLEY.

Charles Alfred Hinckley at one time lived on a farm that embraced the district between Seminary and Chambers streets in Galesburg and north of Grove street and the fields which he once cultivated are converted into a thickly populated and splendidly improved district of that city. With the history of Knox county from pioneer times he was closely associated, arriving here in 1846—the year in which he attained his majority. He was born January 23, 1825, in Meredith, Delaware county, New York, and was descended from Samuel Hinckley, who came of good English stock, and was born at Tenderden, in the county of Kent, England, in 1595. He brought his family to the new world, accompanied by Nathaniel Tilden, an ancestor of Governor Samuel J. Tilden, of political fame. They embarked on the sailing ship Hercules, a vessel of two hundred tons, in 1634, sailing from Sandwich, the seaport of Kent, and several months later reached Boston, taking up their abode at Scituate, about twenty miles from Boston. Later they removed to Barnstable, where the parents died. Their youngest son was John Hinckley, the founder of the branch of the family to which Charles A. Hinckley, of Galesburg, belonged. He settled in Stonington, Connecticut. Mrs. Hannah (Wheeler) Hinckley, the grandmother of Charles A. Hinckley, was a descendant of John Howland, of the Plymouth colony. Alfred Hinckley, the father of Charles A. Hinckley, was born in Berne, Albany county, New York, December 6, 1799, and died at Galesburg, March 10, 1888. He fol-

lowed agricultural pursuits and also conducted a sawmill in New York. In that state he married Eliza Stanley Van Devort, who was born in Cork, Ireland, June 25, 1797, and died in Galesburg, March 4, 1874. Mrs. Hinckley had been brought to America by her parents in 1799, when about two years of age. The voyage, undertaken by a sailing vessel, was a stormy one and it was feared that they would not reach their destination. During one severe storm the mother put her two little daughters in a wooden chest and locked them in so that in case the boat sunk they would not be devoured by sharks. Mrs. Hinckley was reared in the Empire state and in Delaware county, March 23, 1824, gave her hand in marriage to Alfred Hinckley. The year 1846 witnessed their removal to Illinois, at which time they settled on a farm south of Knoxville, but later removed to Galesburg. In their family were six children, Charles Alfred, Mary Eliza, George Wheeler, William Stanley, Francis Edward and Harriette Amelia. Of these Mary E. and George W. are still living.

Like many other boys of his day the opportunities which Charles Alfred Hinckley had for obtaining an education were quite limited. He spent the three months' winter term as a pupil in the district schools while the remainder of the year was devoted to hauling logs to his father's sawmill or to the work of the farm. When sixteen or seventeen years of age he secured the position of driver on the towpath of the Erie canal. When twenty years of age, in company with his sister Mary he journeyed westward to Illinois, with Knoxville as his destination. For a time he lived with his uncle, W. H. Holcomb, where he proved his usefulness in doing any tasks that were assigned him. For his labor he received the munificent sum of nine dollars per month, a sum paid him in provisions for the family when they arrived in Illinois the following spring. During the winter of 1845-6 he carried the mail on horseback from Princeton to Macomb. The winter was severe with deep snow, and it was not an easy task to follow the trail over the unbroken prairie, many times through blinding snow storms. The following spring he rented a farm south of Knoxville and thus had a home in readiness for his parents and the other members of the family upon their arrival in June. In 1849 they removed to Galesburg, renting what was then known as the Kellogg farm, situated between Seminary and Chambers streets and north of Grove street. The old barn which they used still remains in about the middle of the block. In 1852 the family purchased from the trustees of Knox College a quarter section in the northeast part of the city. In 1857 he arranged to buy out the interests of the others of the family in that property and they removed to a farm across the street to the west, leaving Charles A. Hinckley in possession of the farm upon which he lived until his death, on the 15th of October, 1910. It was not an easy task to make payments upon the place and carry on the work of improvement. Many were the vicissitudes, struggles and trials, but with the encouragement and aid of his wife, who was judicious in management, far-seeing and helpful, he paid for the original farm and added something to the first purchase.

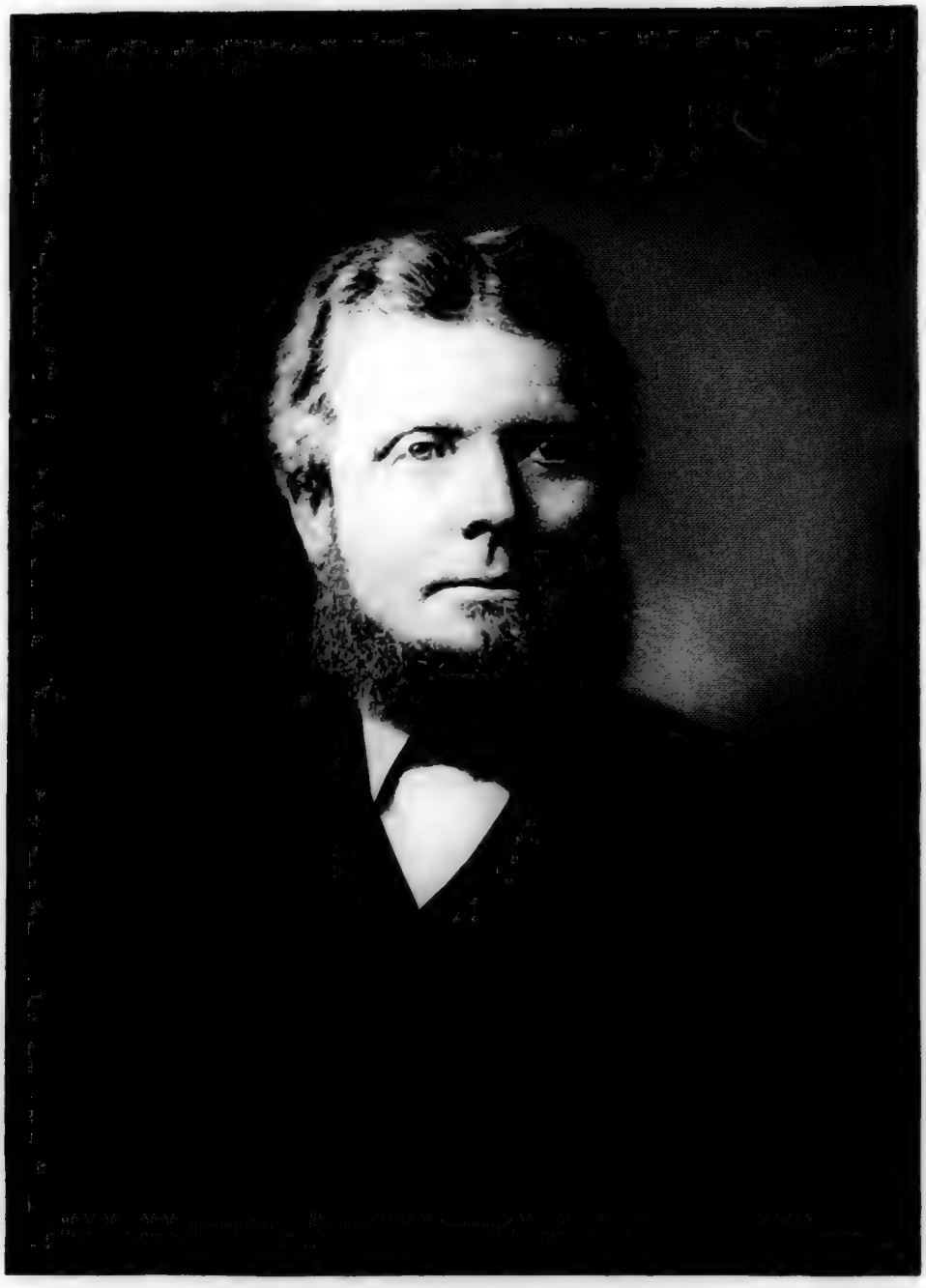
It was in Galesburg, on the 17th of March, 1861, that Mr. Hinckley was married to Miss Clarissa N. Root, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Kingsbury of the First Baptist church. Mrs. Hinckley is the daughter of Riley and Lavinia (Butler) Root, and was born in Camden, New York, November 22, 1831. She is one of the few survivors of the founders of Gales-

burg and is at present the only living member in Galesburg of that memorable canal boat party that came from New York to Illinois by water, the trip extending over a period of three months through the heated season of the year, being terminated when they reached Log City, August 2, 1836. Her father, Riley Root, was born August 29, 1795, and died February 24, 1870. He was of good old English stock, being a descendant of John Root, the emigrant ancestor who came to America in 1630. The wife of Riley Root was born April 9, 1803, and passed away June 25, 1834. Five daughters were born of their marriage but only two, Dency E. and Clarissa N., reached maturity. The father was a mechanic and inventor of rare ability, bringing out a number of valuable inventions, the most important of which was a rotary fan blower, a machine for clearing the snow from the railroad tracks. The device proved successful but for lack of funds he was unable to demonstrate its usefulness to the skeptical public and officials of a new railroad enterprise, and the patent was allowed to expire. Later its efficiency was noted by officials of the western roads and today the principle which he used is employed in machines for clearing the tracks where the greatest snow blockades occur. In 1837 Mr. Root cut millstones and built a horse-power grist mill which was the only mill within a radius of fifty miles until the erection of Olmstead's water-power mill near Monmouth, Illinois. The Root mill was a great convenience to the settlers, being chiefly used to grind corn and sorghum. Mr. Root also assisted in erecting the first house built in the city of Galesburg and in other ways took a most active and helpful part in promoting public progress and in laying the foundation for the city's present prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley became the parents of four children: Pluma E.; Mrs. Ada P. Chapman; Arthur E.; and Alice G. Lavinia, who departed this life February 20, 1904. In his political views Mr. Hinckley was a republican from the time of the organization of the party. His first vote had been cast for General Zachary Taylor. He joined the First Baptist church of Galesburg on its organization and at his death was its oldest member. Both the Hinckley and the Root families have taken a very active and helpful part in matters relating to general progress and improvement in Galesburg and Knox county, and no history of this section would be complete without according to them due recognition of what has been done in laying the foundations for the present development of this part of the state.

JOSEPH THIRLWELL.

When keen business judgment supplements tireless labor the result is certain. Those qualities were dominant factors in the life of Joseph Thirlwell and gradually he worked his way upward in the business world to a place of distinction. He was born at Combhill, Northumberland, England, July 5, 1827, a son of John and Ruth Thirlwell. The father died in England after which the mother married again and with her son Joseph came to America, settling in Galesburg. They landed on American shores on the 4th of July, 1849, and made their way direct to Knox county.



Joseph Thirlwall

In the meantime Joseph Thirlwell had obtained a fair education in the common schools of his native town and had learned the stone mason's trade. After arriving in Galesburg he purchased a farm that now lies in the outskirts of the city and was a part of the college grant land. In addition to the cultivation of his fields he worked at his trade, building culverts on the land of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, then in the course of construction. He also worked on various buildings in Galesburg. He was a natural mechanic and very efficient in all tasks of a mechanical nature. Whatever he did was characterized by thoroughness and this was one of the elements that brought him success. His first house on his farm was of frame but he later erected one of brick and that still stands. Mr. Thirlwell burned the brick for his second building, and he did much to further the work of improvement upon his homestead. He was very thrifty, had keen business judgment and was possessed of unfaltering industry. As the years passed he became interested in investments and speculation and amassed a fortune. His opinion of the value of a business proposition was usually sound. He seemed to know where the most advantageous investments could be made and time proved the wisdom of his opinions. When he passed away he had many financial interests and was a director of the First National Bank and the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, both of Galesburg. He lived and died on the farm which he purchased on his removal to Knox county, having in the meantime brought it to a high state of cultivation. For years it was the "first premium" farm of the county and also won the cash prize and gold medal at the Illinois State Fair.

In 1876, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, Mr. Thirlwell was married to Miss Charlotte Bullman of England, who died April 23, 1891. The following year Mr. Thirlwell wedded Miss Caroline Giddings of Galesburg and for nine years they traveled life's journey happily together, being separated by the death of Mr. Thirlwell on the 14th of February, 1901. In politics he was a republican and fraternally was connected with the Masons. He was domestic in his tastes and loved his home and fireside, spending his happiest hours there. While he had membership in no church he was actuated in all he did by high principles and was a liberal giver to all denominations. He also gave generously to charitable organizations and to the needy individual, in fact, his hand was ever outreaching in aid and sympathy to those in distress, and in matters of citizenship he was public spirited, seeking ever the welfare and best interests of the community; in a word, he stood for helpfulness and for progress and he accomplished much good in the span of life allotted him which covered almost seventy-four years.

CHARLES WESLEY LEFFINGWELL, D. D.

Although Dr. Charles W. Leffingwell has since 1908 made his home in Pasadena, California, he yet gives a portion of his time to St. Mary's school at Knoxville, of which he was the founder and of which he still continues rector. Moreover, he was an honored citizen of Knox county for forty years and his life's labors have constituted an important chapter in its history. A man of scholarly

attainments, whose talents have been devoted to the work of assisting and instructing his fellowmen along intellectual and moral lines, his influence has been of no restricted order, for from the platform and through the press he has left the impress of his thought and purpose upon the lives of many. He was born in Ellington, Connecticut, December 5, 1840, a son of Lyman and Sarah Chapman (Brown) Leffingwell, both of whom were natives of Connecticut and were representatives of old families of that state. The father was a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell, a leader in the colony which settled in Norwich, Connecticut, about 1637.

Although born in New England, Dr. Leffingwell spent a portion of his youth in Knox county and was graduated from Knox College in Galesburg with the class of 1862. In recognition of the excellent work which he had done in connection with the ministry his alma mater conferred upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree in 1875. Ere he pursued his college course he took up the profession of teaching and was principal of the Galveston Academy in 1859-60. He also served as deputy surveyor of Galveston county. Following his graduation from Knox College he became military instructor in the Poughkeepsie Military Institute, where he remained from 1862 until 1865. In the meantime he had determined to enter upon the active work of the ministry and was graduated at the Nashotah Theological Seminary with the class of 1867. The same year he was ordained deacon and priest and was assigned to the position of assistant minister of St. James church in Chicago. The following year he founded St. Mary's school at Knoxville, Illinois, with which he has been more or less actively connected to the present time. He has also been rector of the school since 1868. Along varied and constantly broadening lines his usefulness has extended and in many fields of labor his work has been a vital element for moral and intellectual progress. He was connected with St. Alban's school in 1890 and for twenty-one years he was editor and publisher of The Living Church, a paper published weekly in Chicago to further the interests of his denomination. In every possible way he has promoted the growth and extended the influence of his church, being an active factor in its organized and in its individual efforts. He has been president of the standing committee of the diocese of Quincy (Ill.) since its organization in 1878 and has been deputy to the general convention since 1877. He has also been secretary and treasurer of Jubilee College, rector of St. Alban's school since 1890 and visitor of St. Martha's school of Knoxville. He is likewise a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago and is a lecturer on church history in the Training School for Deaconesses in Los Angeles, California. He has likewise proved himself a capable business man in connection with more material interests, being the president of the Leffingwell Rancho, Inc., of Whittier, in California. Along the lines of general progress and improvement he has likewise been active and especially in the fields of scientific investigation. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, the Chicago Geographic Society, the National Geographic Society and the Archaeological Institute of America.

In 1862, at Westfield, New York, Dr. Leffingwell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Francis, daughter of John Francis, who came from Kent, England, to the new world. The children of this marriage are: Charles Warring, who married Virginia Rowland, and resides in Pasadena, California; Ernest De Kovin, an Arctic explorer; Hortense Nesbit, the wife of Harlan R. Wilson; Ger-

trude, the wife of Dr. John Walter Vaughan; and Alice, who became the wife of Dr. John T. Binkley, of Chicago, and died leaving one child, Madeline, who is now living with her grandparents. As stated, Dr. Leffingwell now makes his home in Pasadena, California, although his various duties, interests and activities call him frequently elsewhere. He belongs to the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena and the Annandale Country Club, but he also still holds membership in the University Club and the Church Club of Chicago and in the Galesburg and Knoxville City Clubs. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing Dr. Leffingwell to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions but there are as dominating elements in his individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained for him the respect and confidence of men.

PROFESSOR NEHEMIAH H. LOSEY.

Thirty-seven years have passed since Professor Nehemiah H. Losey was called from this life, and yet Galesburg will never cease to honor his memory because his work lives on in the lives of those who came under his teachings and those who have benefited by the instruction received in Knox College, of which he was one of the founders and promoters. He was born in Orange county, New York, in 1804, and was graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in that city, with the class of 1830. Taking up the profession of teaching as a life work, he was connected with the Potsdam (N. Y.) Academy for a time and subsequently became a teacher in Whitesboro, New York. While in the latter place he became interested in the project instituted by the Rev. Dr. Gale for founding and endowing a Christian college in the then far west. He became one of the incorporators of Knox College and a lifelong member of its board of trustees. For seventeen years he was secretary of the board and for eleven years was its treasurer. He came to Illinois in the early summer of the year 1836 and surveyed and laid out the town of Galesburg. He then returned to Michigan for his family and in the fall again reached Knox county and opened a school at Log City, Henderson Grove, with Miss Lucy Gay as his assistant. In that school both the common and classical branches were taught and this constituted the real foundation of Knox College. In connection with his school duties he served as the town's first postmaster, being appointed in 1837 and acting in that capacity for four years. He remained as principal of the academy until college courses were organized and introduced, at which time he was elected to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, which position he held until the year 1861, when failing health compelled him to resign. During the earlier years of the school he also filled the chair of physics and chemistry and the progress of the school is indicative of the excellent work which he did in collaboration with the other teachers of the institution. He ever held to high ideals in his work, was progressive in his methods and kept in touch with the advancement continuously being made in the teachers profession.

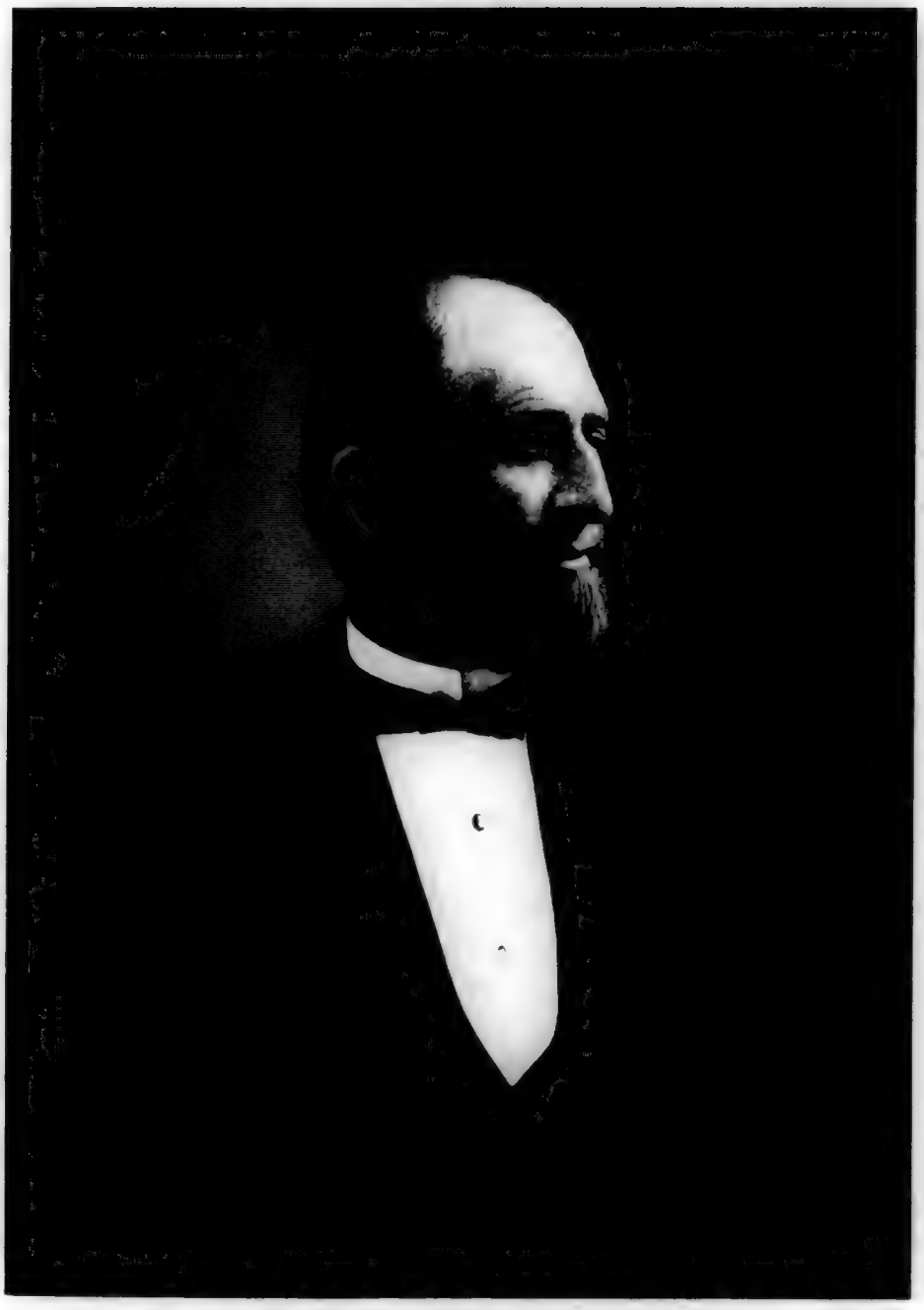
Soon after resigning Professor Losey returned to New York, where he resided for three years, and then again came to Galesburg. He was elected to the office of treasurer of the college, which position he filled to the time of his death in June, 1875.

His political allegiance was given to the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. He was one of the first in the Upper Mississippi valley to plant the seeds of higher civilization. When Chicago was struggling to maintain its place as a thriving village he was engaged in the organization and conduct of a school that in the scope of its work and influence should be equal to the older institutions of similar character in the east. Knox College stands as a monument to the labors of such men and its hundreds of alumni pay tributes of respect and honor to his memory. He was a man of high ideals, broad culture and a teacher of eminent ability. Although retiring in disposition, he was ever genial and amiable, was conscientious in the discharge of his duties and ever stood as a high type of the Christian gentleman.

CHARLES H. MATHEWS.

To accomplish what one undertakes, to believe that one's capacities and powers are equal to his opportunities, to avail oneself of the advantages near at hand—all these things indicate the innate strength of the individual and are the measure of his success. Prominent among those who have occupied foremost positions in the ranks of Galesburg's business men and who have attained a notable measure of prosperity, at the same time commanding the respect and honor of those with whom they have had dealings, was Charles H. Mathews who was born in Schenectady, New York, February 1, 1823. His parents, John and Letitia (Humphrey) Mathews, were born, reared and married in County Tyrone, Ireland, and after the birth of their first child they came to America, settling at Schenectady, New York, where the father followed merchandising for many years. He died in 1871.

In the common schools of his native city Charles H. Mathews pursued his education, but his father met with financial reverses and the boy began earning his own livelihood by clerking in a store in Schenectady when thirteen years of age. Later he went to New York city where he engaged in business on his own account for several years. He then returned to his native city where he established a large dry-goods business which he conducted successfully until 1856. His interests were constantly broadening in scope and volume, and believing that there were still better opportunities in the middle west he came in 1856 to Galesburg where he engaged in merchandising until 1864. The following year he became identified with the First National Bank of the city but in the autumn of 1865 he returned to Schenectady where he remained, retired from business, until 1874. His Galesburg interests having grown to large proportions he returned here and again entered the dry-goods business from which he finally retired in January, 1881. So wisely, capably and carefully were his interests directed that he amassed a fortune and had become the richest man in Galesburg at the time of his death which occurred on the 12th of March, 1883. Dif-



Charles W. Mathews

ficulties and obstacles never seemed to cause any great mental disturbance with him; he seemed to find a way out of any dilemma such as one continually confronts in a business career and gradually he advanced to a point where his success made him one of the foremost business men in Galesburg. He always followed constructive methods, never taking advantage of the necessities of another, and his straightforward dealing and enterprise gained him not only prosperity but the high regard and honor of his fellow townsmen.

On the 18th of October, 1855, in Amsterdam, New York, Mr. Mathews was married to Miss Eliza Sheldon, a daughter of Alexander Sheldon, for many years a distinguished member of the Albany bar. He married Miss Jackson and died in Amsterdam, New York, in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews became the parents of five children: Alice, now deceased; Letitia; Charles H., who has also passed away; Mary; and Annie W., who is the wife of J. Grant Beadle of Galesburg.

Mr. Mathews gave his political allegiance to the republican party but never sought the rewards of office in recognition of party fealty. He died in Galesburg, March 12, 1883, and a life of great activity and usefulness was thus ended. Many years have since come and gone but his memory is cherished by those who knew him and all students of history recognize the part he played in the upbuilding and development of this section. It was a far step from his starting point in a humble clerkship at the age of thirteen years to his later position as a foremost citizen of Galesburg, but the way which he traveled was straight, his purpose unfaltering and his success was the legitimate reward of his enterprise.

ERASTUS SWIFT WILLCOX.

That man may be considered fortunate who succeeds in finding a place in the business or educational world, for which he is in all respects thoroughly adapted.

The above reflection applies with full force to Erastus Swift Willcox, the librarian of the Peoria public library. Mr. Willcox was born at Port Henry, Essex county, New York, February 16, 1830, a son of Henry and Mary Keziah (Meacham) Willcox. They both belonged to that sturdy, substantial, sensible class, common to New England and New York state. The father was a farmer. He came west as one of the first colonists who settled on the prairie where the city of Galesburg, in Knox county, now stands. His object in settling there was to give his children the benefit of a liberal education in the college which, under the plan of Dr. George W. Gale, was about to be established in Galesburg, now and for a long time known as Knox College.

James Willcox, grandfather of Erastus S. Willcox, was born in Killingworth, Connecticut. His ancestors came from Plymouth, England, about 1640. In 1773 the grandfather, when about eighteen years of age, removed to Bridgeport, Vermont, where he owned a large farm on the shore of Lake Champlain, residing there until his death in 1840. He was one of the two guides to help Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys across the lake at the time of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in 1775. His remembrance of the language of

Ethan Allen, at the time of his demand for the surrender of the fort, was: "In the name of God I'Mighty and the Continental Congress," etc., instead of the language usually attributed to him.

The great-grandfather on the mother's side was Captain William Meacham, commander of a company in Colonel Woodbridge's regiment. He was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and his name is inscribed on the bronze tablets at Winthrop Square, just below that of General Warren.

It will be seen that the subject of this sketch is descended from patriotic, fighting stock, and it accounts, in a measure, for that persistent tenacity which has characterized his entire career. Mr. Wilcox was graduated in the classical department of Knox College in the class of 1851. As before stated, his father was a farmer, and Mr. Willcox was reared upon the farm. His taste, however, was not for that sort of a life, but rather for books. After graduation he taught a select school in Farmington, Illinois, for one year. He then became clerk in a bank in Peoria, where he remained for a year, after which he studied and traveled in Germany, France, Italy and England, for two years, with his personal friend, Professor Churchill, of Knox College. He was then professor of modern languages for six years, until the war of the Rebellion compelled retrenchment in the college finances. He then returned to Peoria, studied law and subsequently engaged in the business of manufacturing and coal mining, which he continued until 1891, when he assumed the duties of librarian of the Peoria public library. Probably no man in Peoria was so actively and earnestly engaged in the establishment of the public library as Mr. Willcox. Soon after his return and settlement in Peoria he interested himself in the library as it then existed, and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Mercantile library. With great persistence and sound judgment he aided in the development of the latter, and subsequently, in connection with others, brought about the establishment of the Peoria public library, to which was transferred all of the personal property of the Mercantile Library Association. The beautiful building, now known as the Public Library building, was largely the result of the earnest efforts of Mr. Willcox, and it will stand as a monument for years to come of his zeal and interest in the education of the people. He has occupied the position of inspector of the Peoria public schools, and was president of the board for two years. He has always been especially interested in the subject of education, not only in the public schools, but through the influence of the public library, and has been noted during his whole career in Peoria for his devotion to this cause. His experience as a director of the Mercantile library from 1864 demonstrated that a subscription library—the only kind of public library known in those days—was a failure, so far as reaching the masses of the people were concerned; and, for the very good reason that the women and children who hungered for books did not hold the family purse strings, while the men who held the purse strings did not care particularly for books.

Mr. Willcox has always earnestly favored the societies and organizations that had for their purpose the development of all that was best in the city, and has given of his time and means generously in that direction. He is the author of the present state library law, which was adopted March 7, 1872—the first really comprehensive free public library law in the United States, and the model of the library laws which other states have enacted since. The proof

that such a law was needed is seen in the fact that, whereas, the old subscription library had a membership never exceeding three hundred, the free public library now has a membership of nine thousand, four hundred and seventy.

Mr. Willcox grew up under the influence of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, but in his maturer years has not been able to subscribe to all the peculiar tenets of either of those churches, but has always believed in all that was best in all church work.

In politics he is and always has been a republican but believes in that manly independence which leads a man to vote for the best man for public office, especially in local affairs, whether belonging to his own party or another.

In July, 1857, Mr. Willcox was married to Mary T. Hotchkiss, of Peoria, the only daughter of J. P. Hotchkiss, and granddaughter of General Walter Booth, of Meriden, Connecticut. She died January 10, 1863, leaving two children, George M. and Mary H., the latter now Mrs. Sisson, of Flagstaff, Arizona. Mr. Willcox was again married, June 22, 1869, his second union being with Mary L. Hatch, of Warwick, Massachusetts. Two children have been born of this union, William Arthur and Harold Hatch.

As the beginning of this sketch indicates, Mr. Willcox is the right man in the right place. His thorough education, his foreign travel, his interest in and acquaintance with books, render him an invaluable man in the position he now occupies. It would be exceedingly difficult to fill his place with any one so well fitted to discharge the duties of the position. He has for years kept himself well abreast of the times and well informed in reference to books and writers. His sound knowledge touching the value of books peculiarly fits him for the position. He has made a special study of public libraries, and is well versed in all modern methods relating to their operation. All the friends of the public library earnestly hope for many future years of his efficient, acceptable service, and would seriously regret his retirement. He has always in all his dealings and life been highly regarded for his high purpose, his advocacy of all that is best in personal, municipal and national life. The influence of such men is not always fully appreciated during their life but it leaves its mark for good upon the community, becoming more apparent and potential as time goes on.

THEODORE M. COX.

Theodore M. Cox, the president of the Galesburg Grocery Company and also of the Cox Brothers Company, made his start in life upon the basis of a public-school education and good home training, and since that time has constantly advanced, the field of his activity continuously broadening while his labors have more and more become a factor in upholding the commercial stability and progress. He was born in Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, May 26, 1866. His grandfather, Jesse Cox, was a native of Pennsylvania and a carpenter by trade. He married Theodosia Mershon and they became early residents of Fulton county, Illinois, where their remaining days were passed. They had a large family including Mary, Samuel, Henry, Rebecca, Caleb B. and others. The maternal grandfather of Theodore M. Cox was Josiah Wilkinson,

who was born in Pennsylvania and learned and followed the cabinet-maker's trade. He was also an early settler of Fulton county, Illinois, where both he and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Hamer, lived to an old age. Their children were as follows: Joseph, Hannah, Mary, Annie B., Henry, Cornelia and Charles.

Caleb B. and Annie B. (Wilkinson) Cox, the parents of Theodore M. Cox, were natives of Pennsylvania. The former was reared in the Keystone state and became a school teacher but, removing to the west, cast in his lot with the early settlers of Fulton county, Illinois, where he engaged in merchandising. Some time afterward he turned his attention to the banking business in Vermont, Illinois, and also became a prominent factor in the public life of the county which for two terms he represented in the Illinois legislature. He also served for three years in the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war with the rank of major. He died in Vermont in 1874 when but forty-one years of age, and in that period he accomplished a work which might well be regarded as a serviceable life work of many a man of twice his years. His widow still survives him. They were originally members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Their family numbered seven children: Wilmer, deceased; Theodore M., of this review; Mary Ellen, who has also passed away; Olive, the wife of H. H. Cleveland, of Rock Island, Illinois; Edward, of Galesburg; Howard, also a resident of Rock Island; and Sherman, of New York city.

Theodore M. Cox spent his youthful days in his native county and after attending the public schools of Vermont was for a brief period a student in Knox College. He afterward began clerking in a hardware store belonging to his uncles, J. W. and Henry Cox, and subsequently became a partner of his uncle, Ezra Dilworth, and the latter's son Willis in the conduct of a business at Vermont under the firm name of E. Dilworth & Company. After two years Mr. Cox withdrew from that partnership and joined his brothers Edward and Howard in purchasing the Dilworth interests in the business, which they continued to conduct until 1896. In that year Theodore M. Cox and Howard Cox came to Galesburg and purchased the business of the Avery Brothers & Brooks Company which they conducted with success until 1903, when they sold out and erected the Cox building at the corner of Chambers and Mulberry streets. There they conducted a heavy machinery storage and transfer business and in 1904 organized the Cox Brothers Company in order to engage in the general vehicle and implement business in addition to their storage enterprise. They also opened a retail store for the sale of vehicles, farm implements and seeds, and through the establishment of branch houses conducted business in that line in three different locations. Eventually, however, they disposed of their retail interests and in 1909 in connection with F. S. Taylor acquired the Galesburg Grocery Company of which Theodore M. Cox is the president. In 1910 he also became interested in the Galesburg Cornice Works, the business being now conducted in the Cox building. He is likewise a member of the syndicate that purchased the George W. Brown property. Long since recognized as a prominent and progressive man, his cooperation has been sought in many fields, in all of which his labors have become effective and far-reaching elements of success.

Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Lilly I. Oviatt, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Jones) Oviatt and a native of Arkansas. Eight children have been

born of this marriage, as follows: Anna Beth, Margaret Ella, Olive Louise, Doris Irene, Mary Ann, Syble Josephine and two who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Cox is a republican and has served as chairman of the board of election commissioners but has on the whole taken little active part in politics or public affairs, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests which have constantly developed in importance and in extent. He never falters until he has carried forward to success his well defined plans, yet in their execution he has never been known to take advantage of another in trade conditions but has promoted his business along constructive lines and by honorable methods has won public confidence as well as prosperity.

ISIDOR I. BONDI.

For fifteen years Isidor I. Bondi has been numbered among the merchants of Galesburg, having in 1897 opened here a dry-goods store under the name of Bondi Brothers & Company. The correctness of their business methods is manifest in their success, which has enabled them not only to build up an extensive establishment and control a large trade in this city but also to establish various branch stores elsewhere which are also proving profitable sources of income.

Mr. Bondi was born in Salina, Kansas, April 29, 1868, his parents having been pioneer settlers there. His father, August Bondi, was born in Vienna, Austria, July 21, 1833, and acquired his education in the Academic Gymnasium of Vienna. He was fifteen years of age when on the 15th of May, 1848, he joined the Academic Legion, lifting the first granite paving block to start the first barricade in the Vienna revolutionary struggle. On the 6th of September, 1848, he left Vienna for the United States, arriving at New Orleans on the 10th of November and going thence to St. Louis. In October, 1849, he began retailing auction stock at Quincy but afterward returned to St. Louis to learn the printer's trade. In 1854 naturalization rights made him a citizen of the United States and the same year he entered a claim near Lawrence, Kansas. While there he formed the acquaintance of John Brown, the noted apostle of liberty, and joined the Free State minutemen under command of that intrepid leader. They marched to Lawrence and thus was instituted the beginning of the Border Ruffian war. On the 14th of May, 1857, Mr. Bondi was appointed postmaster of Walker, Anderson county, Kansas, and was still the incumbent of that office when, three years later, on the 28th of June, 1860, he was married to Henrietta Einstein, of Leavenworth, Kansas. On the 23d of December, 1861, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union as a member of Company K, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, with which he remained for three years. Mr. Bondi was a lawyer by profession and was prominently identified with public interests in the various communities in which he lived. He served at different times as United States commissioner at Fort Harker, as postmaster at Salina, Kansas, and in various county and state offices in Kansas. The love of liberty and the spirit of loyalty which prompted him to ally his interests with the contending forces in Vienna when but fifteen years of age were manifest throughout his entire life. He died September 30, 1907.

Isidor I. Bondi laid the foundation of his education in the public schools at Salina, Kansas, and made his initial step in the business world in 1886 by pursuing a course of drafting and serving an apprenticeship at carpentering and building. Subsequently he took a business course in the Salina Normal College at Salina, Kansas, and in the spring of 1889 he removed westward to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for six years. The following year was spent in eastern Oregon and in Idaho and after the McKinley election he left the west and came to Illinois. In the spring of 1897 he formed a partnership with his brother, Hart E. Bondi, and opened a dry-goods store in Galesburg under the firm style of Bondi Brothers & Company. They have increased their business from year to year until theirs is one of the most extensive establishments in this part of the state and in addition they have opened and conduct successfully branch stores in Kewanee, Illinois; Salina, Kansas; and Sedalia, Missouri.

On the 26th of July, 1911, Mr. Bondi was united in marriage to Miss Tennie Zuzak, of Boonville, Missouri. They have one daughter, Helen, who was born on the 8th of June, 1912. Mr. Bondi belongs to the Sons of Judah, a Jewish congregation, and is its secretary. He is a charter member and one of the directors of the Provident Saving & Loan Association of Galesburg and his fraternal relations are with the Elks Lodge No. 894 and Veritas Lodge, No. 478, I. O. O. F., of which he has been treasurer for a number of years. He is likewise an active member of the Galesburg Club, serving at the present time on its commercial committee, and he is a member of the Soangetaha Country Club. He also has an interesting military chapter in his life record, for at the age of seventeen years he was mustered into the Fourth Regiment Band of the Kansas National Guard, with which he served for three years. As a business man he is alert and enterprising, actuated by a spirit of progress in all that he does. As we look over life we see that to one is given the talent for poetry, to another that of art, to another of construction, to another of mechanics, and to still another the capability for successful business management. Few men under fifty would willingly admit that the last mentioned is limited and young men especially all believe that they possess it. But the annual records of business failures show that the rule holds good and that only a comparatively few have the capability for the successful control of commercial interests. Mr. Bondi is one who has been thus endowed and his diligence and progressiveness have constituted the basis of continuous advancement.

REV. LUCIUS H. PARKER.

For many years the Rev. Lucius H. Parker devoted much of his life to Christian teaching. As a minister of the Congregational church his labors were far reaching and effective and still bear fruit in the lives of those who came under his guidance. He was born March 20, 1807, in Woodstock, Vermont, and although he passed away in Galesburg on the 29th of February, 1872, he is yet remembered by many of the older citizens who recognized his worth and entertained for him the highest regard and gave to him their warm friendship. His parents were Lucius H. and Marion (Wallace) Parker, in whose home his

youthful days were passed. Having determined to devote his life to the ministry he began studying in the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, but left that school in April, 1836, six weeks before graduation, together with ninety other students because of the anti-slavery ideas which they held. Later he attended lectures at Oberlin College, of Oberlin, Ohio, and his wife was a student there at the same time.

In 1836 the Rev. Lucius H. Parker went to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in preaching for about one year and then resumed his studies at Oberlin where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he accepted a call from a church at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in preaching until 1844. He then came to Galesburg and filled the pulpit of the Congregational church at this place for two years. In addition to his church work he was interested in agriculture. When he no longer accepted regular pastorates he spent much of his time in organizing Congregational churches and many of the now strong church societies of the northern and central part of the state were formed through his instrumentality and under his guidance. He likewise labored earnestly in the interest and for the upbuilding of Knox College until the time of his death.

On the 31st of August, 1836, the Rev. Parker was married to Miss Elizabeth Treat Holyoke, a daughter of William and Lucy (Greenleaf) Holyoke, the latter an own cousin of the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. Mrs. Parker's father was a wealthy carriage manufacture of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the daughter attended Harriett Beecher Stowe's school in that place.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been born the following named: William Holyoke, Lucius Clark, Robert Stuart, Edward Austin, Mary Elizabeth Castle, David, Charles Wallace and Emily Almira Gilbert.

The Rev. Parker was always deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement and before the war his home was one of the so-called stations on the famous underground railway and gave shelter and food to many fugitive slaves on their way to Canada. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and continued one of its stanch advocates until his death. He was very deeply interested in the Union cause during the Civil war and at all times was a loyal and progressive citizen who sought the welfare of the community at large as well as the advancement of the individual.

EWING VAN DARIEN MORRIS, M. D.

Dr. Ewing Van Darien Morris is now one of the oldest practicing physicians in Galesburg in years of continuous connection with the profession, having first opened an office in this city in 1885. Thorough preparatory training well qualified him for the responsibilities which have devolved upon him and study abroad has also given him intimate knowledge of the methods followed by many of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of the old world. Illinois claims Dr. Morris as one of her native sons, his birth having occurred in Monmouth, on the 7th of May, 1858. His parents were Easton and Rebecca Ann (Butler) Morris, the father born in southern Illinois, May 13, 1833, while the mother's

birth occurred in Monmouth on the 28th of February, 1834. Easton Morris after establishing his home in the vicinity of Monmouth gave his attention to farming which he made his life work. He met a sudden death, on the 8th of September, 1866, being struck by lightning while in Kansas, whither he had gone to purchase land. His political support was ever given to the democratic party and the community in which he lived regarded him as a worthy and valued citizen. His wife was a daughter of William and Susan (Chapman) Butler, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Easton Morris were born three children of whom the Doctor is the eldest. The second child, a daughter, died in infancy, while Myron is now a farmer in Minnesota.

Dr. Morris was a lad of only eight years at the time of his father's death. In his youthful days he walked three and a half miles to and from school and when but nine years of age he engaged in driving teams. When a lad of nine years he began farming for himself and he saved money until he had a sum sufficient to buy a self-raking reaper, after which he cut grain for neighboring farmers by the acre. Later he purchased a binder and continued his work as a factor in the agricultural development of the community. From his earnings he saved every cent possible, until he felt that he was justified in carrying out his intention of preparing for the medical profession. He was twenty-two years of age when he entered the office of Dr. Webster, of Monmouth, Illinois, who directed his preliminary reading while later he pursued a three years' course in Rush Medical College. He also spent one year in the study of dental surgery in Chicago and in 1884 he entered upon the practice of medicine at Cullom, Illinois, where he remained for a year. In 1885 he came to Galesburg and is one of the oldest practicing physicians in this city, having for more than a quarter of a century been active in the profession here. From the outset he has been a close student of everything bearing upon the profession and tending to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life. In 1894 he pursued a post-graduate course in Chicago and a year later went to New York for further study. Another year passed and he then went to Vienna, Austria, where he spent a year, and also pursued special courses in Berlin, Paris and London, coming under the instruction and watching the methods of some of the most eminent practitioners and specialists of the old world. Since 1904 he has remained continuously in Galesburg and in 1909 extended his business activities to include the conduct of a drug store, becoming a partner of Dr. Dickinson in this enterprise. Subsequently he purchased his partner's interest and is now sole owner of the business. Dr. Morris has always enjoyed an extensive practice and his ability is widely recognized, placing him among the eminent representatives of the profession in this part of the state. He is extremely careful in the diagnosis of his cases and very conscientious in the performance of professional duties.

Dr. Morris has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Francis Margaret McVey, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret McVey, of Warren county, Illinois. She was born November 2, 1858, and died on the 30th of October, 1883. For his second wife Dr. Morris chose Miss Lavina Gale, a daughter of James Gale, of Galesburg, this marriage being celebrated in January, 1895. Dr. Morris is a member of the Modern Woodmen Camp at Galesburg and his social as well

as his professional qualities render him popular. He has a very wide acquaintance and his friends are many. He never allows social or other interests, however, to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties and he keeps in close touch with the onward move of the profession through his membership connections with the Knox County Medical Society, the City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

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